UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF WATER

WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE III

ANNUAL WATER SECTOR STATUS REPORT 2024

Construction of the Kidunda Dam Project along the Ruvu River, WamiRuvu Basin, Morogoro Region

March 2025

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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 a reduced available annual average per capita due to different reasons including climate change effects, inadequate water security infrastructures, increased population, social economic activities and catchment degradation. The government is taking deliberate interventions for sustainable water resources management and development and water supply and sanitation services. The interventions is also supported by Stakeholders to tackle the different challenges which include expansion, rehabilitation and construction of new water supply and sanitation projects; water quality management; water source conservation and protection

Considering the good performance and prevailing demands of the Water Sector, I take this opportunity to urge the people of Tanzania and Stakeholders to continue supporting the 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, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations to increase commitments in Water Sector investments. It's our great hope that the implementation status and challenges outlined in this Water Sector Status Report attracts collaborative efforts of Water Users, Policy Makers, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners in providing comprehensive support and sustainable solutions to the water sector.

Eng. Mwajuma Waziri

PERMANENT SECRETARY

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 The Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

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 targets 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 version 2025 addresses interests in water resources management and development; water quality management; water supply; sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore, The Water Sector Development Programme focuses on addressing the goals of the policy 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 version 2025 provides guidance and operational directives to all water subsectors for the achievement of national and international targets.

1.2 Legal Framework

The Water Resources Management Act (WRMA) No. 11 (2009) and its amendments provides institutional legal framework for sustainable management and development of water resources; outlines 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) version 2025. 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) provides 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.

1.3 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 sector policy, coordination, monitoring and evaluation;
ii) National Water Board is the 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 is responsible for regulation and 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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**.

1.6 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 component 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

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 2024 stands at **TZS 919.87 billion** equivalents to **USD 381.103 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 2024.*

PROJECTS	CURRENCY	AMOUNT	TSHS	USD
Mugango-Kiabakari (BADEA, SFD)	USD	2,595,619.96	6,265,073,853.65	2,595,619.96
IFF-OBA (KFW)	EURO	988,016.17	2,678,274,712.99	1,109,609.15
LVWATSAN-MWAUWASA (EIB, EU)	TZS	2,331,763,264.66	2,331,763,264.66	966,049.47
	EUR	7,690,161.60	20,846,182,458.82	8,636,572.93
LVWATSAN-MUWASA (EU)	EUR	440,316.56	1,193,592,518.19	494,505.35
	TZS	6,197,976,439.92	6,197,976,439.92	2,567,821.50
Construction, Testing and Commission of 24 Towns (INDIA)	USD	80,115,846.60	193,376,420,096.89	80,115,846.60
Simiyu Climate Resilience Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation – Simiyu (KfW)	EURO	7,498,527.93	20,326,709,571.53	8,421,355.33
	TZS	14,670,125,616.04	14,670,125,616.04	6,077,832.72
P4R (Rural Water Supply-WB)	USD	75,480,000	182,186,830,800.00	75,480,000
GoT (Other Projects)	TZS	348,263,912,254.11	348,263,912,254.11	144,285,731.20
Same Mwanga Korogwe water supply project (BADEA, OPEC Fund, SFD & Kuwait Fund)	USD	14,438,160.87	34,849,533,273.53	14,438,160.87
	TZS	683,343,577.07	683,343,577.07	283,109.23
Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable water Development and Sanitation (AfDB)	TZS	1,576,214,811.25	1,576,214,811.25	653,025.76
	USD	1,147,757.35	2,770,353,393.27	1,147,757.35
Morogoro Water and Sanitation Project (AFD)	EUR	1,440,837.63	3,905,765,013.90	1,618,158.36
	TZS	2,408,274,510.62	2,408,274,510.62	997,748.08
Water Sector Support Project II	USD	31,214,490.00	75,342,726,657.90	31,214,490.00
TOTAL			**919,873,072,824.34**	**381,103,393.86**
	ER 1$= 2,710 .76TZS		1USD = 2,413.71TZS	

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 2024, all 2022/23 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 2023/24, National Audit Office in fulfilment of the requirements of Tanzania's Constitution, conducted audits for 7 specific projects and Vote 49. The projects are WSDP, Water Sector Support Project II (WSSP II), Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Simiyu Climate Resilience Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation program, Dodoma Resilient and Sustainable water Development and Sanitation, National Water Fund and Capacity building. However, the final reports are expected to be out by 31st March, 2025.

CHAPTER THREE

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

3.1 WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

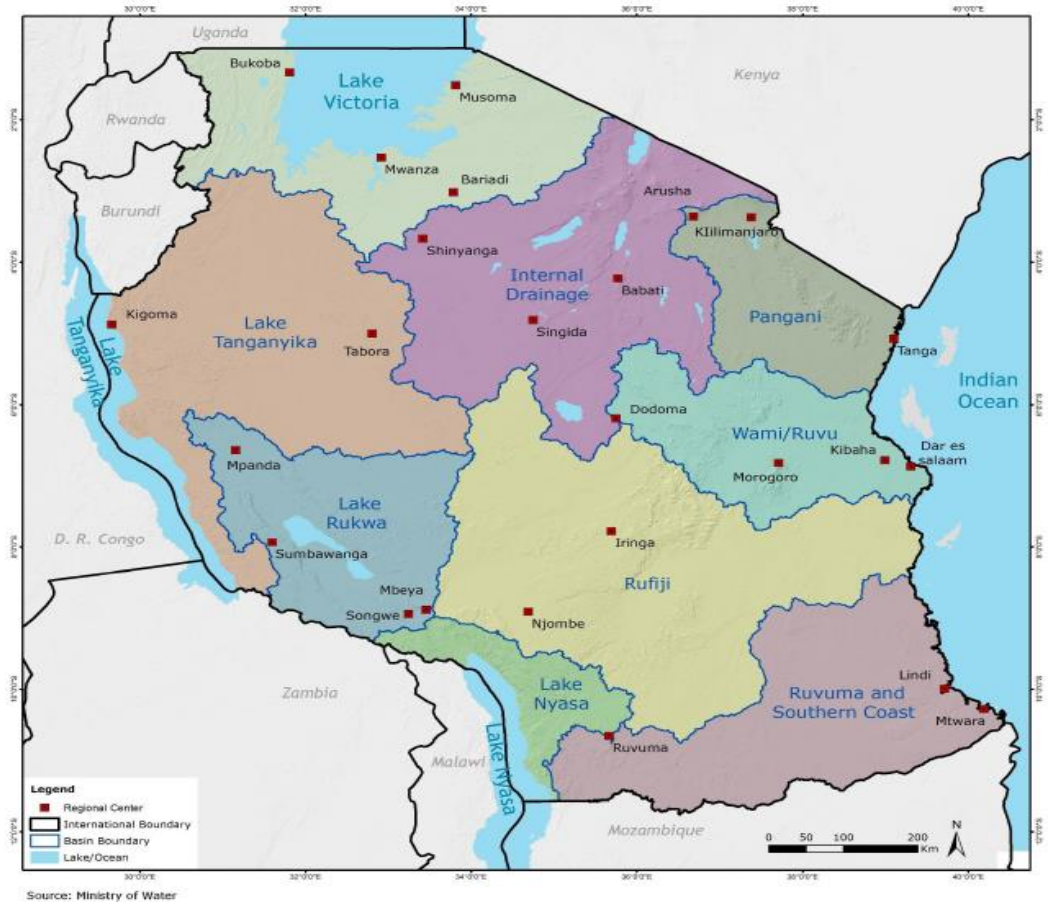
Water Resources Management and Development Component is divided into two sub-components of Water Resources Management and Water Resources Development. The implementation status of each sub components for the year 2024 is as follows: -

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.



Source: Ministry of Water

Figure 1. Water Basins in Tanzania

3.1.1.1 Status of Water Resources in the Country

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 makes 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 the country 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 following 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 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.

In the hydrological year 2023/2024, the country exhibited significant spatial variations in rainfall distribution in which in months November 2023 to June 2024, most parts of the country received an average and above average rainfall compared to the same months in 2023. The rainfall received in July to September 2024 in most parts of the country was below average but the situation improved in October to November 2024 after most parts received rainfall above long-term average. In Wami Ruvu Basin, during November 2023 to June 2024 most parts received an average and above average rainfall compared to the same months in 2023. Highest rainfall record was 2,024 mm recorded in February 2024 at Kibungo Juu in Ruvu Catchment; less rainfall was recorded in the upper part of Wami catchment with less rains record in the large area of Dodoma region. In April to June, 2024 the highest recorded rainfall was 1,038 mm at Mondo station.

During months of July to September, 2024 rainfall was below Long-term average (1970m- 2021) and the highest recorded rainfall was 190.3 mm at Kibungo Juu in September 2024. During October to November 2024, most parts of the Basin received considerably above-average rainfall but the total rainfall records for these months across the Basin remained below normal compared to the long-term average (1970-2021) for the same period. Notably, the highest rainfall recorded was 737.0 mm at Mondo within the Ruvu Catchment. In the Lake Victoria Basin during July to November 2024, most of the basin experienced rainfall below 391 mm, particularly in the eastern and southeastern areas. Moderate rainfall amounts ranging from 391 to 484 mm were recorded in central parts of the basin while higher rainfall levels exceeding 548 mm were concentrated around Lake Victoria and the northwestern parts of the basin. With

November and December recording the highest precipitation, particularly in the lake-adjacent regions.

In Rufiji Basin, during the period from November 2023 to March 2024, the basin received rainfall at 169% of the average, which is higher than usual for that time frame. The increase is due to the ongoing rainy seasons with Namtumbo Met station recording the highest rainfall amounting to about 2,093 mm. As a result, many areas in the Great Ruaha, Luwegu, and Kilombero regions have received sufficient rainfall, leading to an increase in water flow in the rivers. During April to June 2024, the rainfall in the basin was around average at 80%. However, stations such as Igawa Met recorded above-average rainfall of about 134%, which was 61.6 mm compared to long term average of 46.03 mm for months of April to June (2000-2023) while Mtera Met recorded significantly below average of only 1% which was 0.3mm compared to LTA of 42.2mm. During July to November 2024, rainfall patterns was lower in certain catchments compared to the long-term average (2000–2023), though it remained sufficient to sustain river flows and reservoir levels above critical thresholds.

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

Most major rivers showed different trends of flows with some showing decreasing trends while others showed increasing trends.

In Wami Ruvu Basin, the mean flow for both Ruvu and Wami rivers was above normal for hydrological year 2023/2024 when compared to LTA (1950 -2020), hydrological years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 (Figure 2 and 3). The highest flow was recorded in January 2024 of about 440 m3/s for Wami river at Wami Mandera 1G2 and 400m3/s in April 2024 for Ruvu river at Ruvu Darajani 1H8A. The flow decreased below LTA for both rivers during September to October 2024.

The overall average water flow in Rufiji basin during the period from November 2023 to March 2024 is more than 274% above the same month's long-term average flows (2000-2023). With Great Ruaha at Msembe (1KA59) recording 533.22 m3/s exceeding the long-term average by 445%; Little Ruaha at Mawande (1KA31): recording 61.50 m3/s surpassing the long-term average by 167%; Kizigo at Chinugulu (1KA42A) recording 142.35 m3/s being above the long-term average by 215%; Lukosi at Mtandika (1KA37A) recording 84.13 m3/s being above the long-term average by 397%. During months April to June 2024, the water flow in various rivers was significantly above average, at 136% overall. Rivers such as the Great Ruaha and Little Ruaha showed water flow well above average, at 151% and 170%, respectively. During month July – October 2024 water flow in rivers remained satisfactory, even during the dry season, due to adequate rainfall from November 2023 to May 2024 and short rains in November 2024.

Water flow at the Ruvu River, WamiRuvu Basin, Morogoro.

The water flow in Kagera River shows a **5.4%** decrease in average flow from **248.09 m³/s** in 2023 to **234.66 m³/s** in 2024, while the Ngono River experienced a significant **62.8%** reduction from **42.66 m³/s** to **15.88 m³/s**, indicating major hydrological changes. The Ruvu River declined by **6%** from **135.66 m³/s** to **127.53 m³/s,** whereas the Mori River increased by **28.5%** from **16.26 m³/s** to **20.89 m³/s**. The Simiyu and Duma Rivers exhibited substantial reductions of **55%** and **57%** respectively.

In Pangani Basin, the average release flow of Pangani River at Nyumba ya Mungu Dam station was higher compared to three years (2022-2024) in the period of January to November 2024 as shown in Figure 4 which shows that trend of the flow has been better for the whole year but recorded lower in December 2024 compared to the situation in 2023.

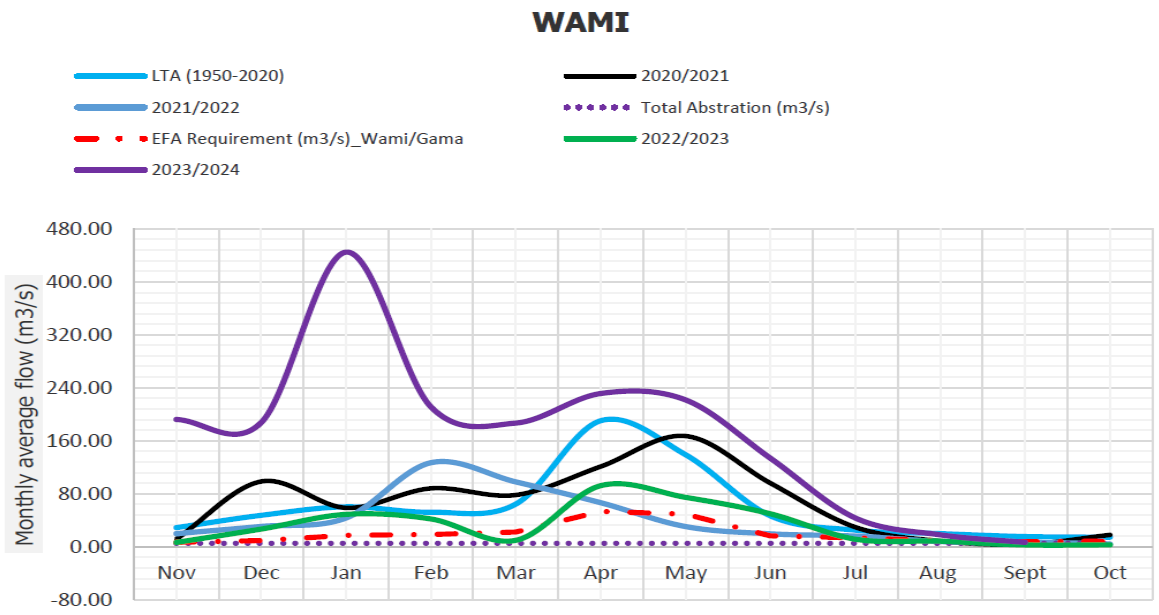


Figure 2:Comparison of flows for Wami river at Wami Mandera (1G2)

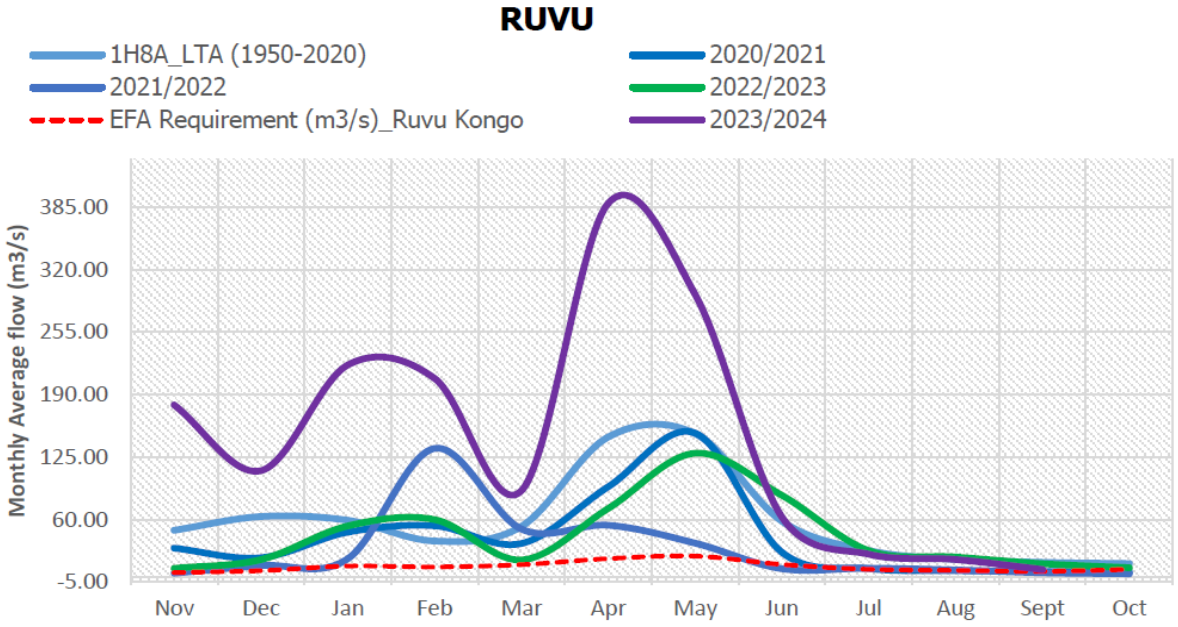


Figure 3:Comparison of flows for Ruvu river at Ruvu Darajani station (1H8A)

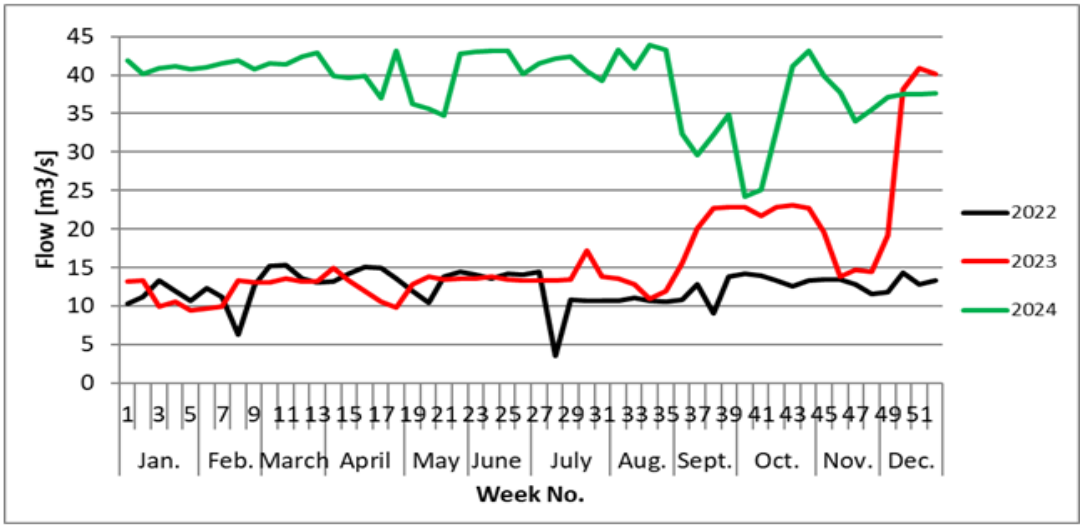


Figure 4:Flow comparison for years 2022 - 2024 in Pangani River at Nyumba ya Mungu

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 Rukwa, Lake Tanganyika, Mtera Dam, Kidatu Dam, Kihansi Dam, Nyerere HPP Dam and Nyumba ya Mungu Dam. Lake/Dam levels in the hydrological year 2023/24 are provided as follows

Lake Nyasa

The water level of Lake Nyasa at Mbamba bay for hydrological year 2023/2024 show that lake levels were raised by 0.46 meters' average compared to its long term average (LTA) of 478.28m a.m.s.l. This seasonal variation is reflecting the rainfall patterns and evaporations. Lake levels show a decreasing trends from July 2024 till November 2024 where it was below LTA (Figure 5).

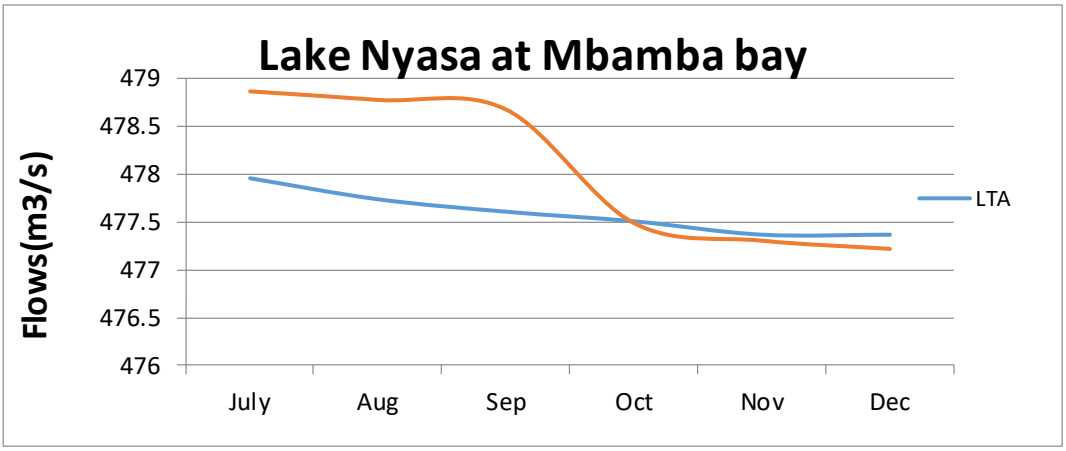


Figure 5:Water levels in Lake Nyasa at Mbamba bay station July to Dec, 2024

Lake Rukwa

The rivers within the Rukwa basin are sensitive to changes in rainfall with variations impacting Lake Rukwa levels and river discharges. For the hydrological year 2023/2024, the lake levels were seen to fluctuate with a high rise in all reported periods of about 5.5 meters as compared to the long-term average of 2014-2020. The highest level was recorded in May, 2024 which is 807.8 meter (a.m.s.l) as shown in Figure 6.

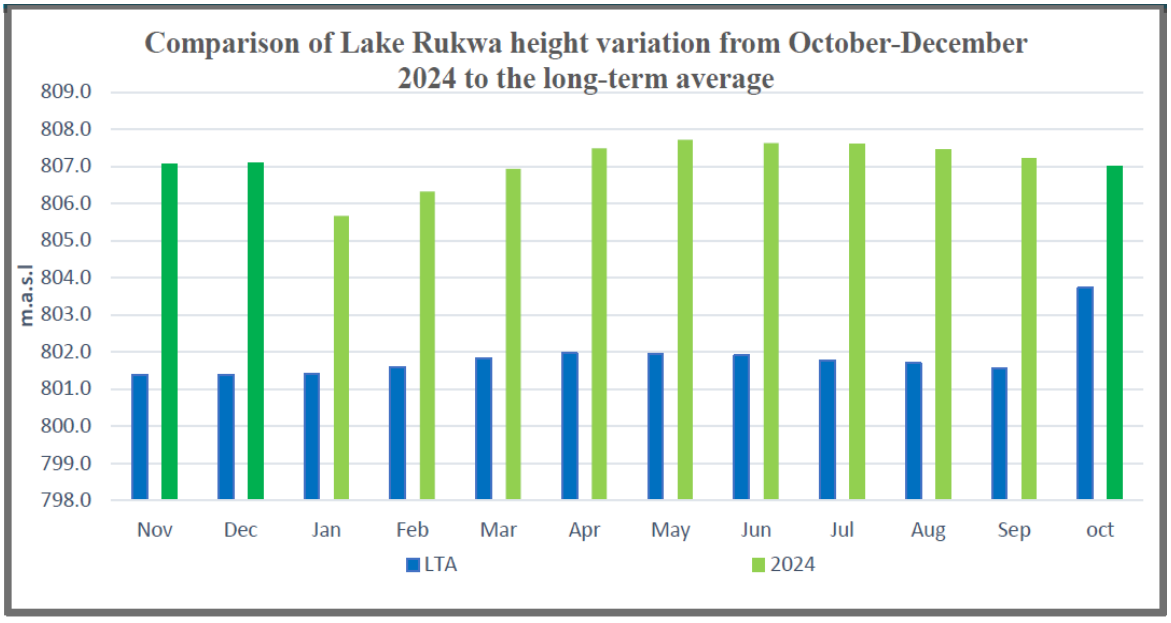


Figure 6:Comparison of Lake Rukwa levels to LTA

Lake Victoria

The average water levels in Lake Victoria increased significantly between July to November 2024, rising from 1134.09 meters above mean sea level (amsl) in 2023 to 1134.51 meters amsl in 2024 (a 0.342 meter increase) as shown in Figure 7. An increase of 0.03% in lake level was recorded in 2024 compared to 2023 with an average water level of 1134.51 meters above sea level, which remains higher than the long-term average of 1133.40 meters above sea level**.**

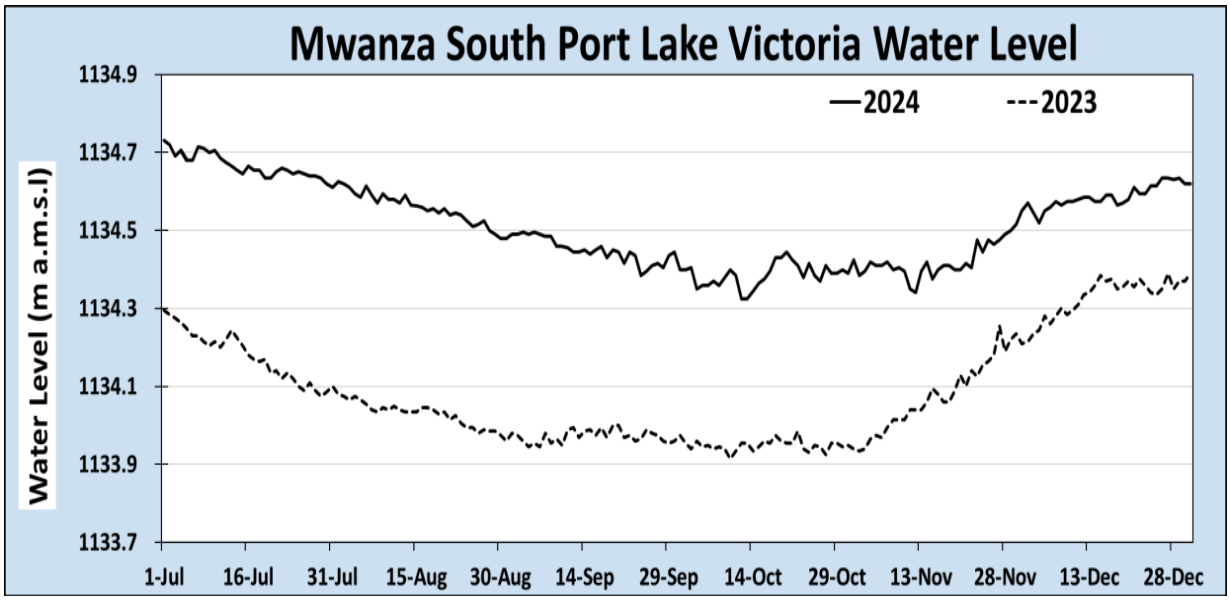


Figure 7: Average water levels Lake Victoria at Mwanza South Port

Lake Tanganyika

In this hydrological year, trends of water levels in Lake Tanganyika at pump station showed an increase compared to the same period in previous years. This increase is attributed as a result of increased rainfall (Eli Nino) in Tanzania side of the Lake that were attributed to high in flows from Malagarasi River which contribute about 40% of the Lake inflows. Comparison of lake levels for hydrological years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 has shown that this year levels increased by an incremental of 0.81m. This increment led to damages along the Lake shore such as submerging of Kibirizi Market and surrounding infrastructures in Kigoma Urban, submerging of Mgambo and Kasanga harbours in Uvinza and Kalambo District respectively, submerging of more than 200

human habitats at Karema and Ikola Villages in Tanganyika District etc. The figure 8 below demonstrates the comparison of water levels for the hydrological years 2021/2022, 2022/2023 and 2023/2024.

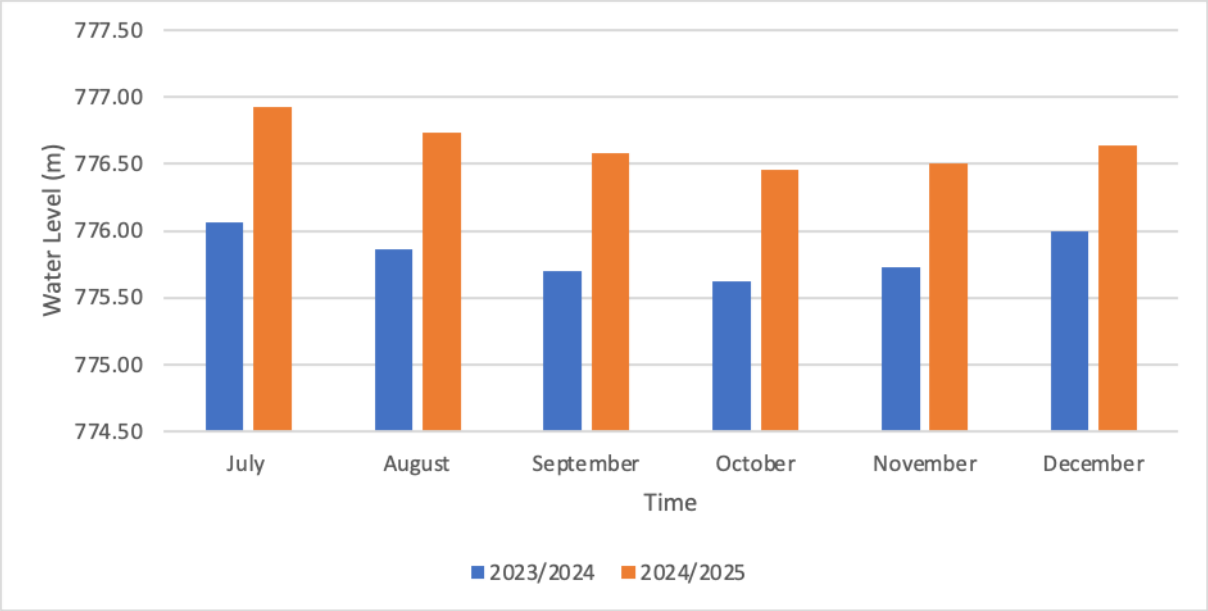


Figure 8: Comparison Lake Water Level July – December 2023/2024 and 2024/2025

Water levels in Dams

Construction of the Kidunda Dam Project along the Ruvu River, WamiRuvu Basin, Morogoro Region

Mtera, Kihansi and Kidatu Reservoirs

In the year 2024, the Mtera Reservoir reached 696.98 meters above sea level, just 1.52 meters below its maximum operational level of 698.50 meters (Figure 9). The Kidatu Reservoir recorded a water level of 449.45 meters, only 0.55 meters below its maximum operational level of 450 meters (Figure 10). The Kihansi Reservoir reached its highest water level of 1146.69 meters (amsl) in May 6, 2024, this necessitated controlled water releases through its spillway (Figure 11). The water levels remained satisfactory at 1145.78 meters (amsl) in November 2024, slightly above the long-term average of 1145.60 meters (amsl).

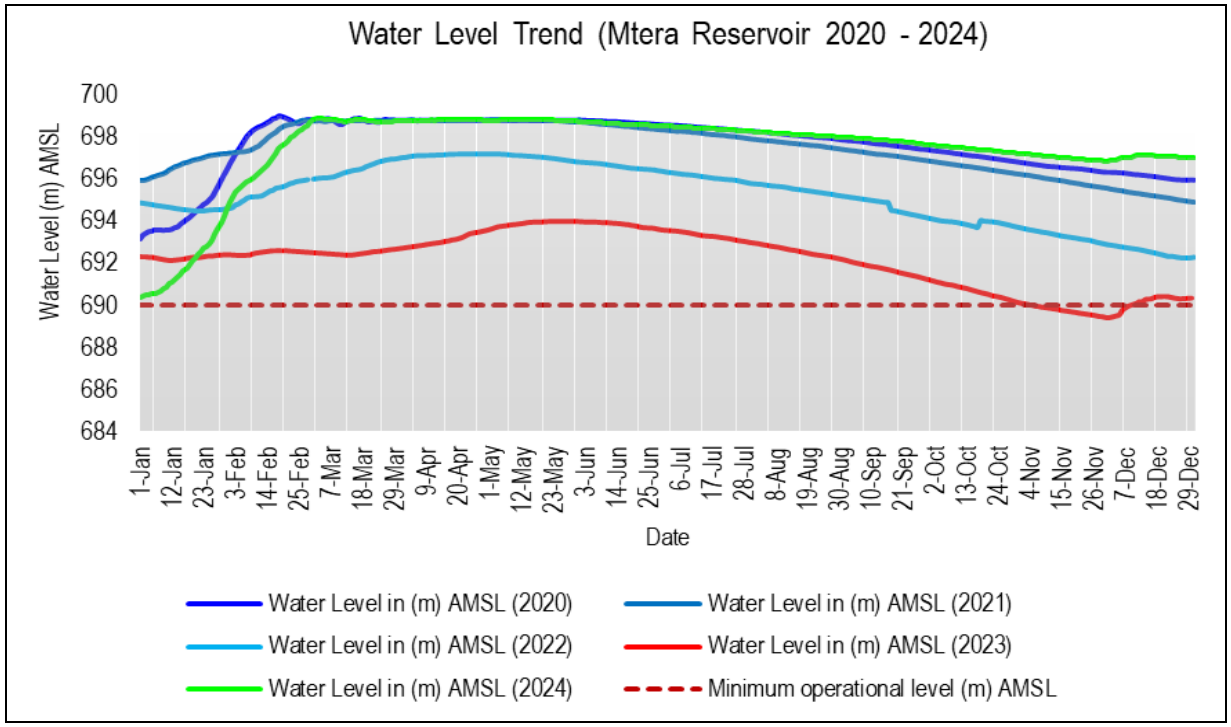


Figure 9: Water Level Trend Mtera Resevoir 2020-2024

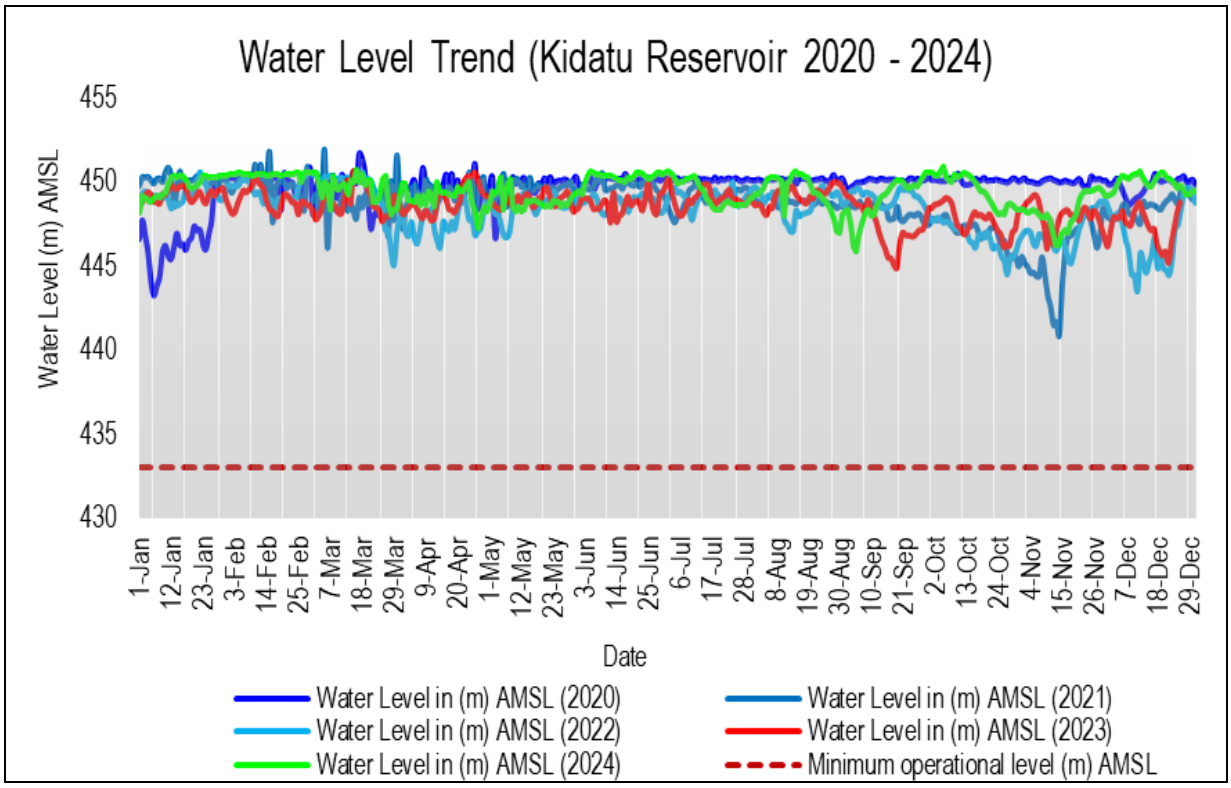


Figure 10:Water Level Trend Kidatu Resevoir 2020-2024

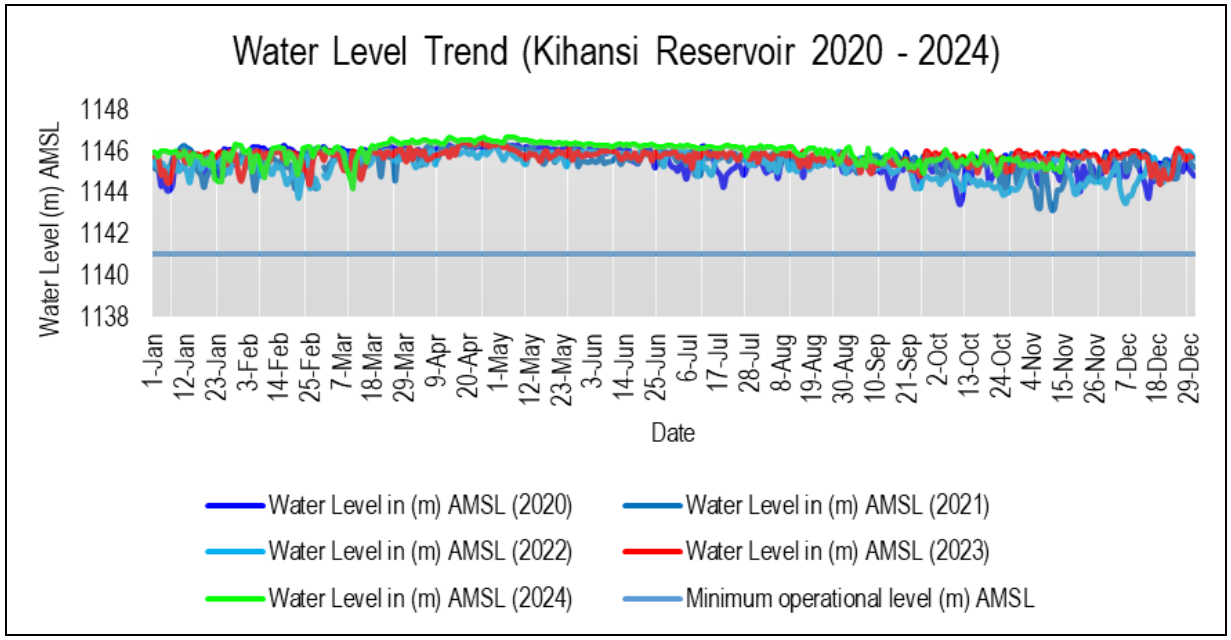


Figure 11:Water Level Trend Kihansi Resevoir 2020-2024

Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP) Reservoir

The Julius Nyerere Reservoir has a maximum operational water level of **184** meters above sea level and a minimum operational level of **163** meters above sea level. The reservoir began filling from its lowest point of **70** meters above sea level on 22 December 2022, and reached its maximum level of 183.64 meters on 6 March, 2024. Controlled releases commenced and stabilized at **183** meters on 01 July, 2024. By 31 December, 2024, the water level had dropped to **177.20** meters, being **6.8** meters below the maximum operational level. This indicates sufficient water availability for electricity generation. The water levels are shown in figure 12.

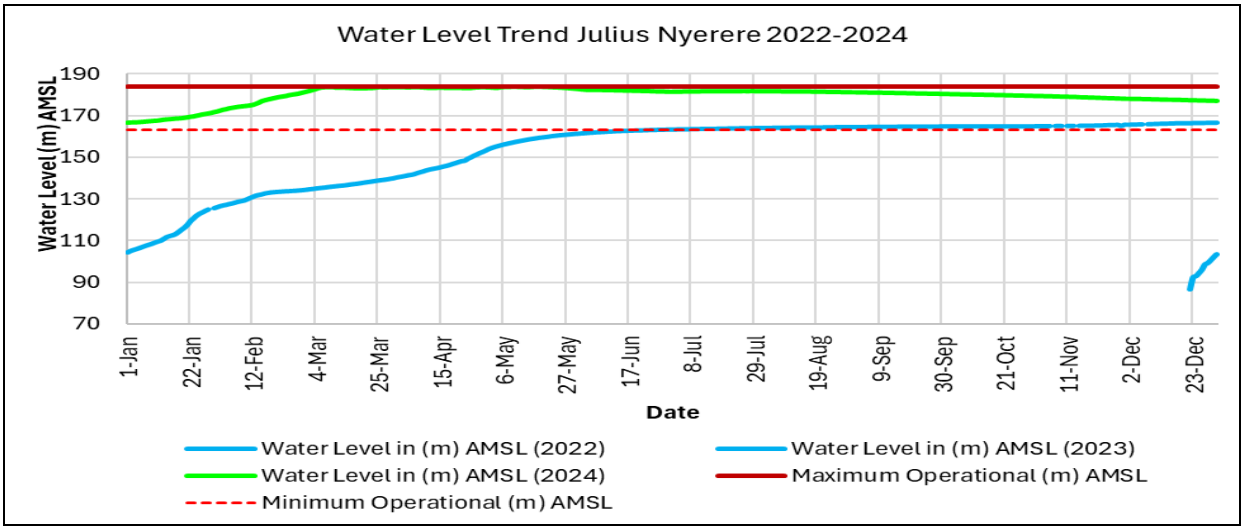


Figure 12:Water Level Trend Julius Nyerere Resevoir 2020-2024

Nyumba ya Mungu Dam

Nyumba ya Mungu Dam has an average reservoir area of 140 square kilometers and 1.1 Billion cubic meters storage capacity. It is a regulating body for various water uses including irrigation, livestock, wildlife, navigation and three (3) hydropower plants at Nyumba ya Mungu (8MW), Hale (21MW) and New Pangani Falls (68MW). During hydrological year under review, the dam was full and spilling for about 7 months. The Dam started a decreasing trend in the 27th week (start of July) up to 52nd week (end of December)) where by the trend in November was lower than it was in 2023 as

elaborated in figure 13. The trend of water levels was contributed by high quantity of long rains (*Masika*) which started mid of March and lower quantity of short rains period during October to December.

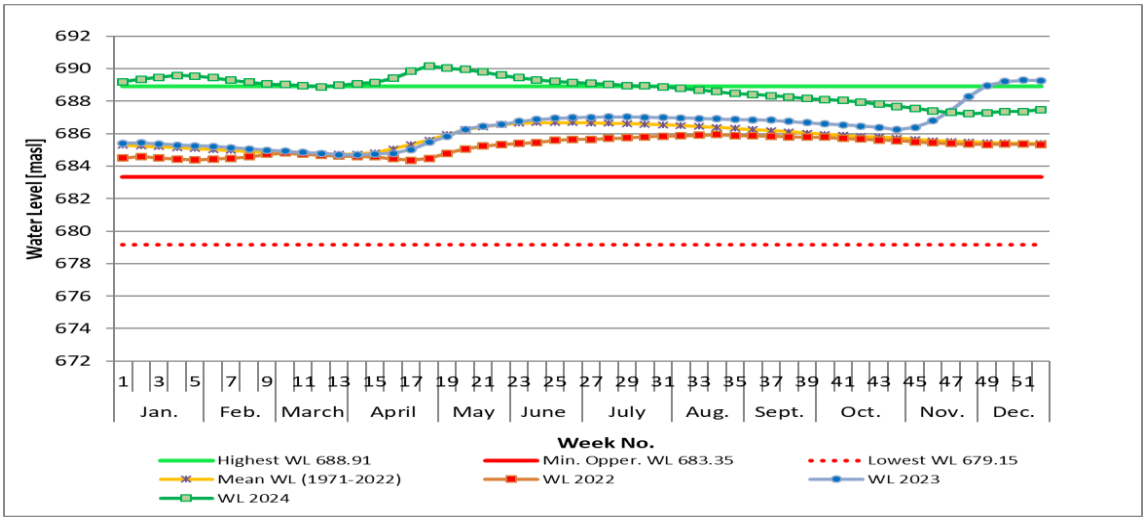


Figure 13:Nyumba ya Mungu Dam average water level for year 2022 – 2024

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. Groundwater levels in the Makutupora wellfields which is the main water source for the city of Dodoma, for the long period from

2016 to 2024 shows resilience compared to the long-term rainfall levels. The levels show decreasing trends from 2016 to 2019 where it starts to increase and reached its maximum in the year 2024 due to heavy rainfall received on the area towards end of 2019 to 2020 (Figure 14). From November 2023 to March 2024 monitoring boreholes BH4, BH77/75, BH 86/78/, BH 103/78 show increased trends compared to the same period in the hydrological year 2022/2023. In the months April–June 2024, levels decreased while in months of July to October 2024, the levels increased compared to the same months in year 2022/2023. This was attributed by rainfall in September to October 2024.

In the year 2024, the Ministry issued sixty-one **(61)** groundwater drilling, exploration, and driller licenses for underground water activities to companies, NGOs and individuals. Among these, fifty-five **(55)** were drilling licenses and driller's licenses and six **(6**) groundwater exploration licenses out of which three (3) were renewals and three (3) were new licenses.

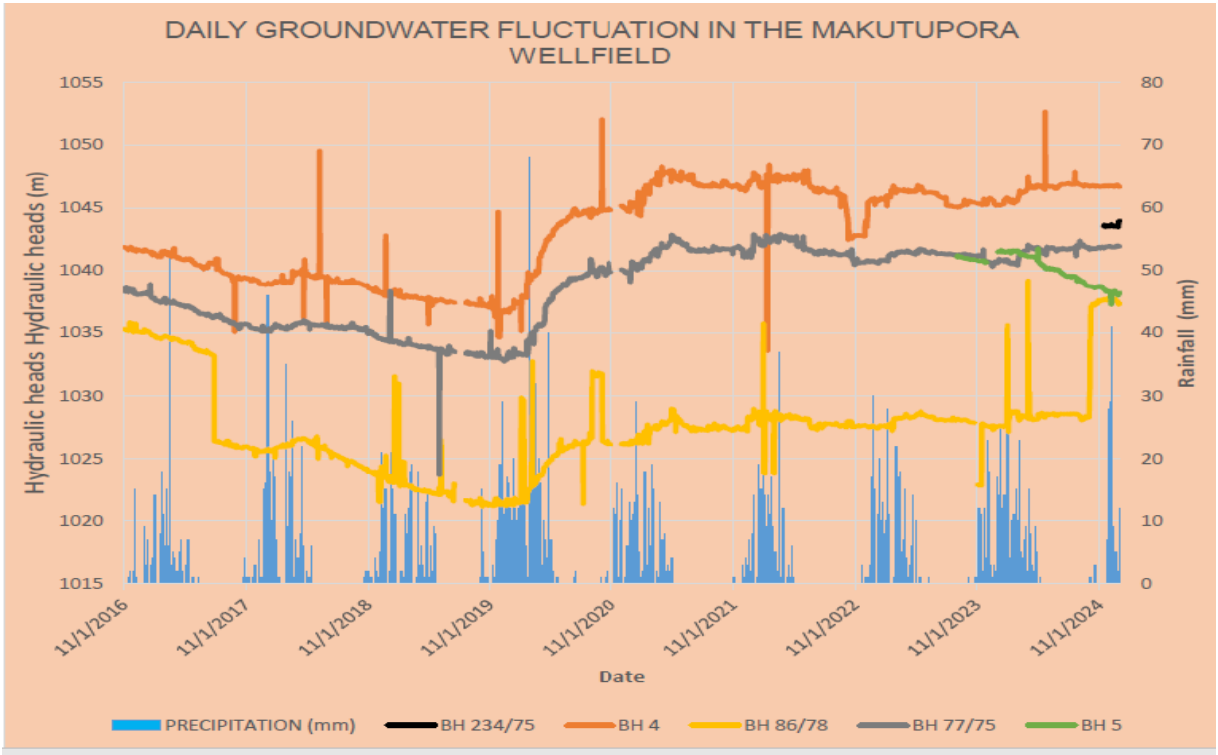


Figure 14:Comparison of groundwater levels in Makutupora wellfield for 2016 to 2029

3.1.1.5 Monitoring and Assessment

Monitoring and assessment of water resources involves establishing water resources data acquisition network, collection, analysis and archiving systems. The water resource 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, 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.

In the year 2024, the Ministry engaged in upgrading and modernization of **300** monitoring stations aiming at improving the water resources monitoring networks (surface hydrological, weather & rainfall, groundwater); and upgrading and rehabilitating the faulty existing monitoring stations including the use of automated telemetry systems for real time. Also, developed and strengthened human resources capacity of the Ministry of Water and the staff of the Basin Water Boards for hydrological monitoring and enhanced efficiency of water resources management to meet the requirements of the country on integrated water resource management. Up to December 2024, **104** stations in Wami Ruvu **(52)** and Rufiji **(52)** were modernized and are able to share data on real time, 196 station in remaining seven BWBs are at different stages of construction The number and type of station in each targeted BWBs is as shown in the **Table 2** below:-

Table 2:Water Resources Monitoring Station to be Modernized

No	Basin Water Boards (BWBs)	Water Resources Monitoring Sub-Networks				
		Surface Hydrology	Rainfall	Weather Stations	GW Stations	Total
1.	Wami Ruvu BWB	17	12	3	20	52
2.	Ruvuma & Southern BWB	10	8	2	5	25
3.	Pangani BWB	10	8	2	8	28
4.	Lake Rukwa BWB	8	8	2	12	30
5.	Lake Nyasa BWB	10	8	2	7	27
6.	Rufiji BWB	17	12	3	20	52
7.	Lake Victoria BWB	8	8	2	8	26
8.	Lake Tanganyika BWB	12	8	2	10	32
9.	Internal Drainage BWB	8	8	2	10	28
Total		**100**	**80**	**20**	**100**	**300**

Picture: Diwale at Ngomeno river station installed with Radar Sensor and satellite antenna for sending data and Dakawa GW monitoring station installed with satellite antenna for sending data on real time

Picture: Eumetcast satellite receiving dish installed at Wami ruvu office in Morogoro

3.1.1.6 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 2024, preparation of the IWRMD Plan for Lake Victoria Basin was completed where by Panel of Experts (PoE) including LVB stakeholders reviewed and accepted the final reports. The Ministry nominated local experts and MoW staff to start preparation of IWRMD Plan for Pangani Basin. In addition, the Ministry organized the 6th Meeting of the National Multi-Sectoral Forum on Water Resources Management and Development which was held on 11th - 12th February 2024 in Dar es Salaam. The events was honored by His Excellency Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa (Mb), Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania.

3.1.1.7 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 the year 2024, a number of applications for water use and drilling permits were received, processed and registered in the Basin Registers whereby **1,134** water use permits and **1,091** borehole drilling permits were granted making a total of **2,890** water use permits equivalent to **124%** of the planned target. The number of permits issued per BWB is as indicated in the **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Number of Permits issued in the 9 BWBs for year 2024

Basin	Issued		
	Borehole Drilling	**Water Use**	**Discharge**
Wami Ruvu Basin	373	257	45
Internal Drainage	195	75	2
Lake Nyasa Basin	13	58	0
Lake Rukwa Basin	21	274	3
Lake Victoria Basin	173	124	4
Pangani Basin	144	168	23
Lake Tanganyika Basin	135	91	14
Rufiji Basin	9	76	0
Ruvuma and Southern Coast Basin	28	11	1
Total	**1,091**	**1,134**	**92**

3.1.1.8 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, issue **300** discharge permits and control **121** pollution hotspot areas by 2026. In the year 2024, **342** water sources were identified making a total of **3,340** sources identified on all BWBs, **87** water sources were demarcated making a total of **340** sources demarcated; and **eight (8)** water sources were gazzetted; Wami Ruvu **(5)** and Pangani Basin **(3)** making a total of

59 gazetted sources in all BWBs. Likewise, **183,875** water friendly trees were planted including installation of **5,405** beacons and **195** warning signboards.

Protection and Conservation efforts at Mindu Dam, Morogoro

3.1.1.9 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 2024, the Ministry of Water championed preparation of a concise White Paper (WP) document sparking a renewed policy decision making process; building an increased, inclusive and integrated investment rationale for planning of water resources management and development for the nation's security. This was achieved through submission and review of the White Paper to Sectoral Permanent Secretaries and the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania. The first validation workshop for draft White Paper was conducted on 25th November, 2024 Morogoro.

3.1.1.10 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 2024, in implementing dam safety standards and guidelines, **22** permit were granted for construction of Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and water dam; Ten **(10**) dams were qualified for registration and twenty-six **(26)** Certificates for Approved Professional Person (APPs) were issued where by five **(5)** certificates were for renewal making a total of 59 APPs registered.

3.1.1.11 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 2024, the development of Operational Decision Support System (ODSS) which includes early warning and flood forecast system was completed. Four (4) Reports were prepared as follows: Weather and hydrological forecasting performance review report; Weather and hydrological forecasting design, performance and Development report; Design and implementation plan of the dissemination system report and Equipment specification for dissemination system and ICT equipment Report. By December, 2024, calibration and validating of the established models of Flood Forecast and Early Warning System (FFEWS); and Dam Operation Support Tool

(DOS) have been carried out with feedback from stakeholders including verification of daily forecast analyses with supplementary information from satellite observations.

3.1.1.12 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 4**. 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 4: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 5**.

Table 5:Conventions, 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.*

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.

In the year 2024, under Nile Basin Initiatives, the following activities have been conducted:

a) Initiating the process of establishing the Minziro Wetland Management Project with the objective of promoting and implementing land and water management strategies that will boost smallholder agricultural productivity, increase income, enhance community livelihoods and ensure environmental sustainability. The project title is Promoting Sustainable Land and Water Management of Minziro Wetland for Improved Livelihoods and Resilient Ecosystems.
b) Participating in the Nile-TAC meeting which was conducted from June 29 to July 4, 2024 in Kampala, Uganda. The purpose of this meeting was to deliberate on the matters to be presented at the Second Heads of State and Government Summit. Among others, the meeting agreed that The Nile River Basin Commission (NRBC) will officially begin on October 13, 2024, as directed by the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA). This will occur sixty (60) days after six (6) countries have signed, ratified, and submitted documents to the African Union Commission.
c) Participating in the first regional meeting for the coordination of the Nile River Basin Investment Plan (NRBIP) and the Nile TAC extraordinary meeting on August 22-23, 2024, in Kampala, Uganda. The following were agreed upon:
    i) The Basin Investment Program will include 12 different projects (water, energy, and marine) in Tanzania that are ready for financing.
    ii) The second HoSG Summit should serve as the launch event for the NRBIP.

iii) The second HoSG Meeting will see the launch of the Nile Basin Commission.
iv) The proposed date for the second HoSG meeting is October 17, 2024, in Entebbe, Uganda, under the leadership and coordination of Uganda, the host country.

d) Participating in the expert meeting on the review and preparation of information on the development of river gauge stations and the monitoring of regional hydrological statistics held in Entebbe, Uganda, from August 26–27, 2024. Among others, the meeting recommended the Countries to conduct a comprehensive review and development of their hydrological facilities using the methods provided during the regional workshop.
e) Participating in the Nile-TAC meeting held in Kampala, Uganda, from November 25 to 27, 2024, where technical issues were discussed in detail regarding the transition process of NBI to NRBC and the preparation of the Nile COM meeting, which was held on November 28, 2024, in Kampala, Uganda.
f) Participating in the regional validation workshop on the Nile Basin Wetlands governance profiles held in Kampala, Uganda, from October 30-31st, 2024.
g) Participant in the Ground Water Steering Committee meeting that took place in Kampala, Uganda on November 29, 2024. This meeting agreed to extend the project, namely, “Enhancing Conjunctive Management of Surface and Groundwater Resources in Selected Transboundary Aquifers”.
h) Participating in the workshop for the Regional Expert Working Group for Hydrology, which was held in Kampala, Uganda, from December 2-6, 2024.

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. Through Lake Victoria Basin Integrated Water Resources Management (LVB–IWRM) Programme; implementation of the **5.3 million euro** for sanitation services in Mwanza city is ongoing. There is an additional financing of **30 million euro** from Germany’s KfW for

expansion of the sanitation project in Mwanza, Kampala and Kisumu. Tanzania has submitted priorities that will be applied to ration the fund. Another additional financing of **15 million euro** has been secured from KfW for pilot project in sanitation through nature-based solution and capacity building. Road map for utilization of both funds is under preparation.

In the year 2024, under the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, the Ministry participated in the following activities:-

a) A 22nd Ordinary Meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers for Lake Victoria Basin (SECOM 2023) from 5th to 9th February 2024 in Kisumu, Kenya.
b) Re-activating implementation of the Joint Lakes Chala and Jipe and Umba River Ecosystem Management MoU. The initiative has attracted two partners: WWF Tanzania and Kenya as well as the GIZ through the portfolio of East African Community. A meeting of the Joint Implementing Committee, Tanzania Side was conducted in March 2024. The agreed resolution is to review and update of the project proposal in order to establish a transboundary water management project.
c) National Stakeholder of the State of Basin Report-Lake Victoria (SoBR-LVB) meeting whereby the preparation of the report is still in the progress
d) High-Level Consultative Meeting for Potential Long-Term Cross-Sectoral Investments to Address Development Challenges in Lake Victoria Basin from 23rd to 24th May 2024 in Dar es Salaam. The program addresses the transboundary challenges of the basin such as poverty, environmental and ecosystem degradation, natural resources and wetland management, climate change and food security issues, declining water quality, rural and urban access roads in the Lake Victoria Basin. The main priority areas were (i) stabilization of ecosystem, water quality and sanitation; (ii) sustainable development of transport infrastructure and logistics; and (iii) development of the blue economy, climate-resilient agriculture, and food security. The implementation of this program will go through the **IDA 21-World Bank** Window which begins in July, 2025.
e) Re-activating implementation of the Joint Water Resources Management of the Mara River Basin MoU which was signed between two countries, Tanzania and

Kenya. For implementing the MoU, the Ministry conducted the Joint Implementing Committee as well as Water Users Forum on 7th to 9th May 2024 Musoma in Mara Region with the support from WWF. Through the meeting action plan and calendar of events for implementing the activities as agreed on the MoU were prepared. However, through the meeting, participants urged the Ministry to organize a side meeting at a High Level between Tanzania and Kenya during the Mara Day Celebration and the Mara Wetland Management Plan should be reviewed.

f) Regional Workshop, which took place in Kigali, Rwanda, from 31 July to 2 August 2024, with the purpose of reviewing the LVBC Resource Mobilization Strategy, other resource mobilization documents, IWRM Proposals, Safeguard, and the Gender System. The objectives of the workshop were: Review the safeguard and gender system and discuss its application in project selection, preparation, and implementation; review and provide input on the draft LVBC Resource Mobilization and Partnerships Strategy and other key documents (Draft Project Management Guideline; Draft Grants Management Guideline, Draft Environmental and Social Safeguards System, Draft/Donor Partnerships Mapping Report). The major key issue that was agreed upon during the meeting was that LVBC was required to develop and submit ready-to-finance project proposals to the partner states, and to plan a regional workshop to review the draft proposal.

g) National Working Group (NWG) meeting from 5th to 9th August 2024 in Entebbe, Uganda. The main purpose was to consolidate, review, and validate information products; review data compilation matrices and data indicator reports; and review the lake water quality sampling process concept. Through meetings, NWG was required to submit data to the consultant and generate/validate information products at the country level, which would then be used in the development of the State of the Basin Report.

h) Joint Implementing Committee for the Lakes Chala, Jipe, and Umba River ecosystem at Moshi from 5th to 6th September 2024. The meeting aimed to revitalize the collaboration between the joint ecosystems of Lakes Chala, Jipe, and the Umba River ecosystem. Among other, the meeting concluded that LVBC

partner states, and development partners will mobilize resources to update the rapid assessment and synthesis of the key issues, challenges, and priority interventions.

i) Virtual World Bank PASA Kickoff Mission on Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development in the Lake Victoria Basin from 26th to 27th September 2024. The goal of the PASA is to guide the development of a regional multi-sectoral programmatic approach (MPA) that will address the top priorities set by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) partner states, while also utilizing an integrated approach to stabilize the ecosystem and promote socioeconomic development. The program prioritizes sustainable watershed management and nature-based livelihood support for ecosystem stabilization and resilience, integrates environmental sanitation and water quality monitoring, develops a climate-resilient blue economy, improves fisheries management and productivity, and promotes climate-resilient agriculture and food security.

j) 13th Mara Day Celebrations at Narok County, Kenya, from 13th to 15th September, 2024. The Mara Day Celebrations, held annually on September 15th aim to increase community awareness about environmental and ecosystem conservation in the Mara River Basin. Two countries concluded the celebrations by signing the 13th Mara Day Celebrations' recommendations, which aimed to conserve and sustain the Mara River's biodiversity.

k) Hybrid World Bank PASA Technical Mission on Green Resilient and Inclusive Development in Lake Victoria Basin from 08th to 09th October 2024. The PASA aims to help create a regional multisectoral programmatic approach (MPA) that will deliver on the top priorities set by the partner states of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC). It also relies on a unified approach to stabilizing the ecosystem and boosting socioeconomic growth. The main objective of the program is to enhance the ecosystem health, climate resilience, and socio-economic productivity of the Lake Victoria Basin. Through the Lake Victoria Basin Integrated Water Resources Management (LVB–IWRM) Programme, the implementation of the 5.3 million euro for sanitation services in Mwanza city is ongoing.

l) 1st Joint Technical Committee Meeting (JTC) on transboundary management of Lake Chala and Jipe; and Umba River Ecosystem on 07th November, 2024 Kwale County, Kenya.

Southern African Development Coordination (SADC)

In the year 2024, the Ministry participated in the 42nd Joint Meeting of Committees of Ministers Responsible for Energy and Responsible for Water, which was held on 27th to 30th May 2024 in the city of Luanda in Angola. The resolutions that were approved by the Council of Ministers includes; The Joint Ruvuma River Basin Management Project MoU approved and signed in Dar es Salaam in July, 2024. The cooperation of the basin is between Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique with the objective of strengthening Integrated Transboundary Source-to-Sea Management of the Ruvuma River Basin and its coastal zones to ensure ecosystem health and livelihood security project with worth of **US$ 7,763,000**.

Southern African Development Coordination–Groundwater management Institute (SADC-GMI)

In the year 2024, the ministry participated in a training workshop on issues of groundwater. The training took place in Dar es Salaam from July 15th to 16th, 2024. The objective of the workshop was to discuss processes and procedures for establishing the Groundwater National Focal Group. The meeting agreed to improve the draft ToR and resource mobilization strategy; and Tanzania NFG, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water, would prepare the National Stakeholders Dialogue before the end of October, 2024.

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 2024, under the Zambezi River Basin Commission, Tanzania in

collaboration with Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia prepared a Regional Climate Change program called Nature, People and Climate (NPC) to be funded by the Climate Investment Fund (CIF). Currently, CIF has provided funds for the preparation of the Investment Program (IP) where the data collection from within the Basin area has started. In addition, Tanzania is also preparing project for Strengthening Zambezi River Basin Management towards Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Health worth US$ 10,566,750 from the GEF under the African Development Bank.

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 2024, the following activities were conducted:

a) Establishing the Power Purchase Agreement which Tanzania's Ministry of Energy is drafting the agreement. This is under resource mobilization for the Lower Songwe Dam and Hydropower Project,
b) Reviewing the term sheets for six financing proposals for the dam which has been received.
c) Preparing Host Agreement for SONGWECOM to be vetted by the office of Attorney General.
d) Participating in the AfDB implementation supervision mission for the Strengthening Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Natural Resources Management (STCINRM) in the Songwe River Basin Project from 5th to 23rd August 2024. The objective of the mission was to assess the implementation progress of the STCINRM project. The mission agreed SONGWECOM to complete the installation of the Flood Early Warning System and the upgrading of the targeted weather stations; prepare an acceleration plan for all the remaining activities with clear timelines and share it with the Bank; prepare an exit strategy for the project to ensure a smooth transition and ascertain sustainability; produce ESMPs and share them with the Bank for review and clearance; and SONGWECOM prepare and share the Bank Draft PCR, project end-line assessment report, and an updated project result matrix.

e) Participating in the virtually in the 3rd Council of Ministers (COM) Meeting, which took place on August 20, 2024. The objective of the meeting was to discuss the implementation status of previous COM decisions and SONGWECOM projects and program activities. The meeting agreed to hold a high-level ministerial session involving ministers of finance, energy, and water to discuss issues of resource mobilization for the SONGWECOM; Secretariat continue implementing the pending directions; and Tanzania expedite the tax exemption and host agreement issues.

f) Participating in the Technical and Financial Evaluation Meeting on the 10th to 12th of September, 2024, in Kyela, Tanzania. The objective of the meeting was to evaluate the submitted technical and financial proposals for the development of the Project Completion Report and Environmental and Social Safeguards Instruments.

g) Participating in a high-level meeting on energy, water, and finance on September 29, 2024, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The objective of the meeting was to discuss issues of resource mobilization at the Lower Songwe Dam and agree on financing modalities.

Ruvuma Watercourse Commission

In year 2024, the ministry participated in the first meeting of the Council of Ministers and the signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding for the Management of the Ruvuma River Basin. Dar es Salaam hosted the meeting and signing ceremony from 29th to 31st July, 2024. The objective of the first meeting was to discuss and direct the Technical Committee on the implementation of the MoU. The meeting directed the countries to nominate the required staff to form the three committees before September 2024; continue working with the development partners on the project proposal for the Ruvuma Basin Project; and validated the criteria for the selection of the staff to form the interim secretariat.

Preparation of Transboundary Water Projects

In the year 2024, the Ministry collaborated with riparian countries and international organizations in preparing the following transboundary projects:

a) Strengthening integrated transboundary source-to-sea management of the Ruvuma River Basin) in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) worthy **$US 8,000,000.00** to be financed by the Global Environmental Facility-GEF.
b) Unlocking the groundwater potential of the Kilimanjaro Water Tower with estimated budget **$US 8,000,000.00** in collaboration with Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and UNESCO to be financed by the Global Environmental Facility-GEF.
c) Strengthening Zambezi River Basin Management towards Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Health worthy **$US 9,450,000.00** in collaboration with Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) and African Development Bank (AfDB).
d) Implementing Transboundary Mara River Basin Integrated Watershed Management Plan worthy **$US8,000,000.00** million in collaboration with Lake Victoria Basin Commission and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to be financed by the Global Environmental Facility.

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 2024, Four **(4)** water dams were constructed/rehabilitated at Tabora Municipal in Tabora Region under Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board; Lalago Dam and Ipililo Dam at Maswa District in Simiyu Region under Lake Victoria Basin and Misigiri Charco Dam at Iramba District in Singida Region under Internal Drainage Basin. The construction of Chiwanda dam in Lake Rukwa is at 80% completion; rehabilitation of spillway at Salama Kati water dams at Bunda district, Tarime Region has been completed. Likewise, thirty-one **(31**) detailed design dam reports with engineering estimates have been completed.

In addition, hydrogeological and geophysical surveys to locate suitable sites for borehole drilling was conducted in **1,455** sites in all BWBs (Lake Victoria (463); Lake Tanganyika (41); IDB (329); Lake Rukwa (51); Pangani (71); Ruvuma and Southern Coast Basin (189); Wami Ruvu (211); Nyasa (65); and Rufiji (35). Likewise, Wami Ruvu Basin Water Board supervised drilling of three boreholes at Lugala Vilage Mindu Ward (1 Bh) for MORUWASA and Pandambili and Mgoweko Village in Gairo District (2 Bhs) for GAUWASA. Internal Drainage Basin supervised borehole drilling at Meli Village in Iramba District and at Mwankoko Village in Singida Municipal; Lake Victoria Basin supervised three boreholes in Muleba District and Lake Rukwa Basin drilled six (6) boreholes in Chunya (3 Bhs), Songwe (2Bhs) and Mbeya Urban (1 Bhs).

3.2 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Water quality plays a crucial role in the planning and development of water sources supporting various socio-economic activities and ensuring the proper functioning of ecosystems. Effective water quality management requires continuous assessment and monitoring of water sources, water supply systems, wastewater quality, and water treatment chemicals. However, the increasing presence of contaminants from both point and non-point pollution sources remains a significant concern. Additionally, insufficient investment in water quality management hampers the provision of essential water services across the country.

The primary objectives of this component are to ensure the sustainable management and development of the nation’s water resources by monitoring and assessing ambient

water quality, expanding access to safe and clean water, and improving sanitation and hygiene services. These efforts aim to protect both ecosystems and public health. As of 2024, the implementation status of various 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

An assessment of ambient water quality was conducted at strategic water sources to determine their suitability for various uses. Under the Water Sector Development Program Phase III (WSDP III), the goal is to monitor and assess **2,071** water sources annually by June 2026. To date, a total of **1,375** water sources have been monitored and assessed, including boreholes (**979**), dams (**31**), lakes (**30**), rivers and streams (**226**), and springs (**109**).

The assessment identified key contaminants affecting different regions, including high levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and turbidity in surface water sources. Some groundwater sources exhibited elevated levels of salinity, acidity, nitrate, fluoride, iron, manganese, and chloride. Despite these challenges, the assessed water sources remain viable for development and their intended uses. Furthermore, interventions are guided by the Water Quality Management and Pollution Control Strategy, which aims to prevent and control pollution while ensuring effective management of water quality at the source.

3.2.1.2 Drinking Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring

During the reporting period, water quality laboratories monitored the quality of water in **102** urban water supply networks managed by Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs). Water samples were collected to evaluate compliance with drinking water standards. Results showed that **58** water supply schemes met Tanzania's potable water specification (TZS: 789: 2018), while **44** did not comply. Non-compliance was primarily attributed to low residual chlorine levels, turbidity, and bacterial contamination.

Similarly, water quality from **819** rural water supply schemes was assessed for physicochemical and bacteriological parameters. The results indicated that **520 (63.5%)** of these schemes complied with drinking water standards, while **290 (36.5%)** failed to meet the standards due to elevated levels of residual chlorine, turbidity, fluoride, and bacterial contamination.

To enhance drinking water safety, the water sector promotes proactive, risk-based management through the development and implementation of Climate-Resilient Water Safety Plans (CR-WSPs). These plans ensure the safety and sustainability of drinking water supply services by adopting a comprehensive risk assessment and management approach covering all stages of the water supply system from source to point of use. During the reporting period, five CR-WSPs were developed in Arusha, Mwanza, Bukoba, Musoma, and Babati. This brings the total number of developed and implemented CR-WSPs to **40**, with a target of **94** by June 2026.

3.2.1.3 Wastewater Quality Assessment and Monitoring

To protect ecosystems and prevent water source contamination, wastewater from **10** WSSAs and **87** other institutions (including industries and companies) was assessed for compliance with effluent standards and treatment facility efficiency. A total of **300** wastewater samples were analyzed, with **153 (51%)** meeting effluent standards and **147** (**49%)** failing due to excessive levels of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), nitrates, and low dissolved oxygen levels. Technical advice was provided to respective institutions to improve wastewater treatment facility efficiency and prevent environmental pollution.

3.2.2 Water Quality Technical Support and Development Subcomponent

3.2.2.1 Water Quality Data and Information Management System

To enhance water quality management, the government continues to collaborate with consultants to develop a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). As of the reporting period, integration with the Government e-Payment Gateway (GePG) was **94%** complete.

3.2.2.2 Water Quality Research and Development

The Ministry of Water conducted two research studies: one on improving water quality in Arusha City through blending techniques, and another on optimizing water treatment chemical dosages in the Liwale Water Supply and Sanitation Authority. Findings from the Arusha study led to the implementation of an appropriate blending ratio to enhance water quality, while the Liwale study determined the optimal chemical dosage for water treatment

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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 2024 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 Supply Project constructed by RUWASA

During the reporting period, January – December 2024, a total of **314** water projects were constructed in rural areas with **3,142** new water points benefiting **13,355,551** people in **11,413** villages. In addition, there has been an increase of **512** household connections with water supply services making a total of **196,160** household connections in rural areas. Furthermore, **862** 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, **165** 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 **315,140** water points were functional equivalent to **96.4%** of all water points. In addition, it was planned to install/construct **1,745** treatment facilities in water supply schemes by June 2026. During the reporting period, **3,909** water treatment facilities in form of simple chlorination were installed, **1** Bonechar, **159** Conventional, and **8** Reverse Osmosis (RO). This makes a total of **4,077** out of **5,135** equivalents to **79.4%** water supply schemes being installed with functional treatment facilities.

Minister for Water, Hon. Jumaa Aweso (MP) monitoring 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 2024, 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 **37 million** beneficiaries, equivalent to **83%** 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 **992** CBWSOs making a total of **1,018** CBWSOs that manage **5,507** water schemes in rural areas.

3.3.2 Urban Water Supply Subcomponent

Hon. Jumaa Aweso (MP) and the Permanent Secretary Eng. Mwajuma Waziri monitoring Urban Water Projects

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 below 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 2024, **275.079** kilometers of new transmission main have been constructed making a total of **1,281.127** equivalents to **35.6%** of the planned target and **2,142.587** kilometers of new distribution of water supply networks making a total of **7,534.444** equivalents to **75.3%**

Regarding storage tanks, **34** have been constructed making a total of **100** equivalents to **41.7%** of **240** storage tanks targeted. In addition, **two (2)** water treatment plants have been constructed making a total of **11 WTPs** equivalents to **44%** of planned Water Treatment Plants.

Besides that, the plan was to connect 600,000 new households that serve 3,600,000 people by June 2026. During the reporting period, **131,697** new households were connected serving **1,053,576** people. This made a cumulative of **316,796** new households connected to equivalent of **52.8%** of the planned and serving **2,534,368** people.

Furthermore, it was targeted to drill 64 boreholes by June 2026 whereas during the reporting period at total of **35** boreholes were drilled. This made a cumulative total of **84** boreholes drilled which is equivalent to **135%** of the target. Also, it was planned to rehabilitate 500 kilometers of transmission main and 1,500 kilometers of distribution water supply network by June 2026. During the reporting period, **127.967** kilometers of transmission main were rehabilitated making a total of **160.202** equivalents to **32%** of the planned target and **230.305** kilometers of new distribution of water supply networks making a total of **485.01** equivalents to **32.3%.**

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 2024, the improvements in water supply

infrastructure improved the access to clean and safe water to **91.6%** in Regional Centres; **70.14%** in District and Small towns; and **74.2%** 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 led Non-Revenue Water (NRW) to remain at **33.4%** by December, 2024. 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, **82** 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, **51** 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 2024	Total Accumulation by Dec 2024
25 new treatment plants constructed by June 2026	**Two (2)** treatment plants constructed	**11** treatment plants
3,600 km of new transmission main networks constructed by June 2026	**275.079** km new transmission main networks constructed	**1,281.127** km new transmission main networks
10,000 km of new distribution water supply networks constructed by June 2026	**2,142.587** km length of the distribution pipe	**7,534.444** km of distribution water supply networks
240 storage tanks constructed with **576,000,000** litres by June 2026	**34** Storage Tanks with **15,300,000** litres constructed	**100** Storage Tanks with capacity of **76,986,000** litres
600,000 new household connections installed by June 2026	**131,697** new household connections installed	**316,796** new household connections installed
64 boreholes drilled by June 2026	**35** boreholes drilled	**84** boreholes drilled
500 km of transmission main rehabilitated by June 2026	**127.967 kilometers** of transmission main rehabilitated	**160.202 kilometers** of transmission main rehabilitated
1,500 km of distribution water supply network rehabilitated by June 2026	**230.305 km** of distribution water supply network rehabilitated	**485.01 km** of distribution water supply network rehabilitated
Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduced to 20% by June 2026	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduced to **33.4%**	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduced to **33.4%**

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 2024 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. In the year 2024 the Government continued to improve sewerage system in urban centres whereby **85.765 km** of new sewerage networks were constructed making a total of **337 km** of sewerage network and one **(1)** DEWATS constructed making a total of six **(6)** DEWATS. Also, during this year **11,400** new customers were connected to sewer network which led to additional **91,200** people with access to sewerage services and making a cumulative of **18,381** sewerage connections serving **150,539** people. In addition, six **(6)** joint town level master plans are on progress at Mpwapwa, Ifakara, Mafinga, Ludewa, Namanyere and Makete.

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, three (**3)** Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants were constructed at Muheza, Pangani and Tunduma. The construction of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants in Singida Municipal, Igunga, Njombe, Tabora, Babati, Chato, Kayanga/Omurushaka, Kyaka-Bunazi, Bunda and Mpanda Towns were at different stages of implementation. 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 2024**	**Total Accumulation by Dec 2024**
60 joint town level master plans developed by June 2026	**Six (6)** joint town level master plans on Progress	**Three (3)** joint town level master plans developed
Nine (9) wastewater treatment plant constructed by June 2026	**One (1)** wastewater treatment plant under construction	**One (1)** wastewater treatment plant constructed
3,000 km of sewerage network constructed by June 2026	**85.765** km of sewer lines was constructed	**337 km** of sewerage network constructed
22,150 households connected to the conventional public sewerage system by June 2026	**11,400** households connected to sewerage system	**18,381** households connected to sewerage system
22 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants constructed by June 2026	**three** (**3)** Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant constructed	**Four (4)** Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants
26 DEWATS constructed by June 2026	**One (1)** DEWATS constructed	**Six (6)** DEWATS constructed

Table 8:List of Sewered and Non – Sewered Sanitation Projects implementation Status by December 2024

SN	**Region**	**Name of WSSA**	**Name of Project**	**Status (%)**
1	Arusha	Arusha WSSA	Construction of sewerage network from Kisongo to Olasiti	36
2	Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of sewerage network and pumping stations in Mbezi Beach - Dar es Salaam	70
3	Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of Public Toilet in Selected areas (30 toilet blocks)	100
4	Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of eight (8) DEWATS at Vijibweni, Gezaulole, Golani kimbiji, Kisopwa, Vikunai and Zingiziwa.	53
5	Dar es Salaam		Construction of sewerage network and wastewater treatment plants at Dar es Salaam	63
6	Dar es Salaam		Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plant under DBO Contract at Mbezi Beach	4
7	Dar es Salaam		*Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plant at Buguruni area*	0
8	Dodoma	Dodoma WSSA	Replacement of Concrete Sewer lines with PVC Pipes at Area C and Area D in Dodoma City	96

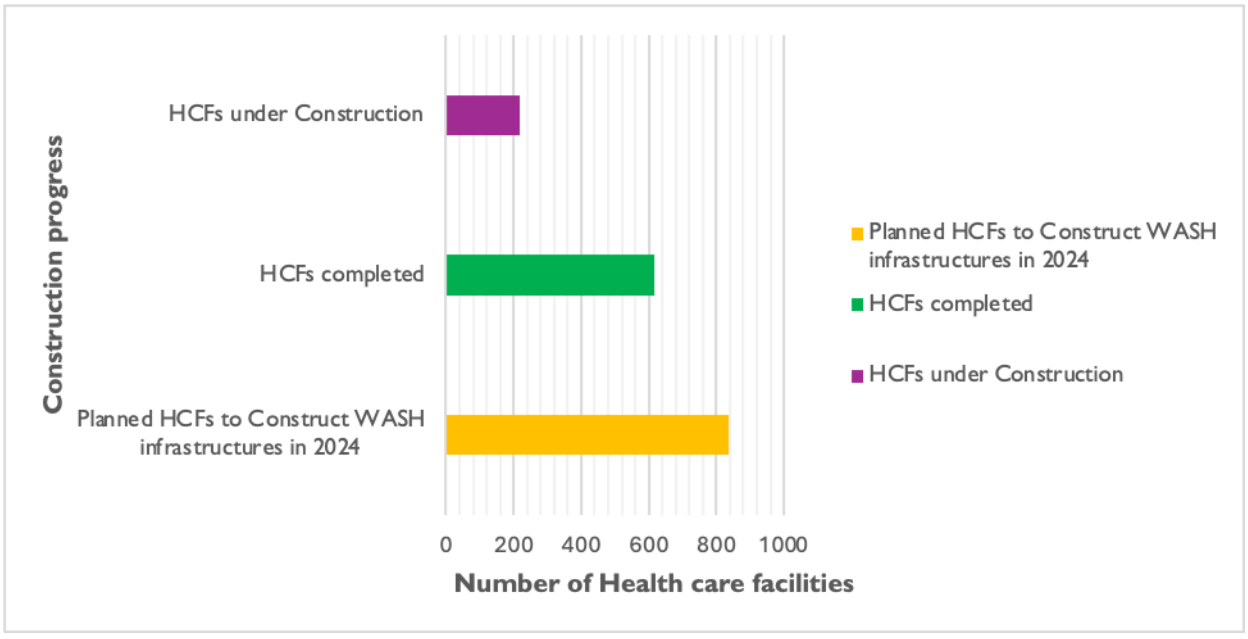
SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Status (%)
9	Geita	Chato WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	40
10	Kagera	Bukoba WSSA	Construction of Waste Water Stabilization Ponds at Kayanga/Omurushaka Karagwe - DC	80
11		Bukoba WSSA	Construction of Waste Water Stabilization Ponds at Kyaka/Bunazi Missenyi - DC	53
12	Katavi	Mpanda WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	35
13	Kilimanjaro	Moshi WSSA	Extension of sewer network to connect lather factory at Kilimanjaro	60
14	Mara	Musoma WSSA	Construction of sewerage system at Musoma Municipality	76
15	Mara	Bunda WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	45
16	Manyara	Babati WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	70
17	Mwanza	Mwanza WSSA	Construction of DEWAT at Butimba	100
18	Njombe	Njombe WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project at Njombe Town	20
19	Singida	Singida WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project at Singida	60
20	Songwe	Tunduma WSSA	Construction of DEWAT at Tunduma Town	100
21	Tabora	Igunga WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	35
22		Tabora WSSA	Improvement of sanitation services at Tabora municipality	40
23	Tanga	Tanga WSSA	Construction of safe and affordable Treatment disposal and Reuse of Feacal Sludge options in Muheza	100
24		Tanga WSSA	Construction of safe and affordable Treatment disposal and Reuse of Feacal Sludge options in Pangani	100
25		Tanga WSSA	Construction of Sewer line from Duga Mwembeni to Makorora Pump House in Tanga City	85

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; improved toilets for staff, clients and disabled; hand washing facilities at points of care; and management of health care waste and environmental cleaning. The plan was to construct new water infrastructure and 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.

By December 2024, a total of **835** healthcare facilities had received funding for the construction of new WASH infrastructure. Out of these, **618 (74%)** facilities successfully completed construction, while **217 (26%)** facilities remain at various stages of completion. The cumulative progress now stands at **1,647** healthcare facilities, representing **82.3%** of the Water Sector Development Program (WSDP III) target of reaching **2,000** healthcare facilities by 2026.



Additionally, in 2024, a total of **345** healthcare facilities undertook the rehabilitation of their water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. This initiative aims to enhance the provision of adequate WASH services and improve overall healthcare delivery.

Clients' toile at Iparamasa Health Centre, Chato D.C, Geita Region

Elevated water tanks at Masege Dispensary, Kilolo D.C, Iringa Region

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 2024, improved sanitation facilities were constructed in **265** Primary Schools and **350** Secondary Schools including installation of **1,738** water storage tanks for drinking water and basic hand washing facilities. This makes a total of **1,952** Primary

and **922** Secondary Schools with access to basic drinking water improved sanitation and basic hand washing facilities. Furthermore, **285** Primary Schools and **372** Secondary Schools had active School WASH Clubs which makes a total of **2,959** 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 infrastructure in schools

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. As of December 2024, construction of WASH facilities along the highways has remained **88**. In addition, a finalized National WASH Guidelines for Passenger Service Centers, Highways and Transport Conveyances have been submitted for approval after being piloted in 2023.

3.4.4 Social Behavior 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 through the *Mtu ni Afya* 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. By December, 2024 about **4057 (68%)** of the targeted villages and Mtaa have achieved the CWS status.

Hon. Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango during the Launching of the Mtu ni Afya Campaign

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 2024, Phase III of the NSC was embedded in *Mtu ni Afya* Campaign that was launched in May, 2024 by the Hon. Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango, The Vice President of United Republic of Tanzania. The campaign is aiming at ensuring universal coverage of improved sanitation and basic hand hygiene for all population by 2030.

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 **1** region having attained the excellent category making a total of **15** regions compared to 14 in 2023 as indicated in **Figure 15.**

The percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities has increased from **77.5%** in December 2023 to **78.1%** in December 2024 while the installation of hand-washing facilities at household level remained the same at **45%**.

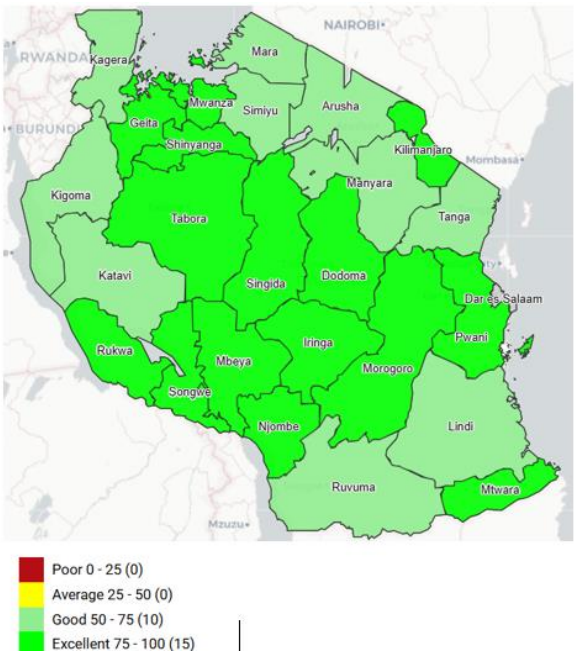


Figure 15: Status of Improved Sanitation by Regions in Tanzania as of December, 2024

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 2024, **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 partnership with stakeholders from Tanzania MHH Coalition, has completed the National Guidelines for Menstrual Health and Hygiene which is anticipated to take effect in 2025. On other hand, to trigger advocate MHH interventions the Country joined the World to celebrate the World MHH Day on 28th May 2024 in Arusha 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 started after the inauguration of the MHH week by the Hon. Ummy Ally Mwalimu, the Minister of Health, on the 22nd May, 2024 while the climax on 28th May, 2024 was honored by. Dr. Godwin Mollel (MP), Deputy Minister for Health. In ensuring MHH information are channeled into a wider coverage to the community, the deputy minister gave awards to Journalists in four mass media category that included Television, Radio, Magazine and Blog

Hon. Dr. Godwin Mollel, Deputy Minister for Health

Marathon to mark Menstrual Health and Hygiene Week in Arusha

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 2024 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 2024, review of the Water Policy 2002 was completed and approved. In the same period, legal instruments were prepared and published under the Water Resources Management Act No. 11/2009 and the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 5/2019 including the following Notices: -

1. Prepared Notices under the Act No. 11/2009 are as listed below:

    i. Prepared Notices under the Act No. 11/2009 are as listed below:
    The Water Resources Management (Pangani Basin Spring Water Resources) (Mawala, Chemka, and Mamuna Wetland Protected Areas) Establishment Notice. Government Notice No. 765 Published on 30/08/2024,

ii. The Water Resources Management (Nyasa Basin (Nyasa Basin Kapapa Water Source Protected Zone) (Government Notice No. 766 of 2024) published on 30/08/2024, and

iii. The Water Resources Management (Wami Ruvu Basin Water Sources Protected Zone) Establishment Notice. Government Notice No.786 was published on 06/09/ 2024.

2. Prepared Notices under the Act No. 5/2019 are listed hereunder:

i. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Tanga Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) (Extension of Service Area) Government Notice No. 192 published on 22/03/ 2024,

ii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Babati Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) (Extension of Service Area) (Government Notice No. 327 published on 03/05/2024, and

iii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Geita Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) (Extension of Service Area) Notice. Government Notice No. 785 published on 06/09/2024,

In addition, two drafts of Water regulations were prepared and one zero draft for the Water Quality regulations prepared and legal advice were undertaken as follows:

A. Preparation of Water Regulations;

i. The National Water Fund Regulations were reviewed, and draft amendment was prepared,

ii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Registration and operations of Community Based Water Supply Organisations) Regulations,2019, reviewed and draft amendment prepared, and

iii. Zero draft of Water Quality Regulations have been prepared, for various stakeholder's meetings before its completion.

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: Tax issues for Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities.

C. Legal opinion provided:

Legal services were provided in relation to the Contracts and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU): 210 Draft Contracts were vetted and 15 Draft Memorandum of Understanding and were scrutinized.

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 2024, the Strategic Plan 2024-2026 for the Ministry of Water was reviewed and finalized; sector plans and budgets including MTEF for year 2024/25 – 2026/27 were prepared and approved; and the draft resource mobilization strategy for sector was prepared. In addition, the National Water Fund mobilized **shillings 149,093,206,080.28** from fuel levy and provided financial support for implementation of **456 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. The Water Supply and Sanitation Act, empowers the Fund to issue loans on favourable terms to Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) for undertaking investments in water supply services. The Fund established a loan scheme that involve charging favourable interest rates and operating on a revolving basis. As of 31st December, 2024, the Fund had issued loans worth **TZS 5,300,000,000.00** to Water

Supply and Sanitation Authorities of DAWASA (3,000,000,000.00), Bunda (800,000,000.00) and Tanga (1,500,000,000.00).

3.5.2 Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Subcomponent

Coordination aimed to facilitate efficiency in implementing the program through resource optimization and reducing project fragmentation, overcrowding, and overlaps. This was to be achieved through conducting four (4) TWGs, one (1) steering committee, two (2) JSMs, and one (1) JWSR, commemorating one (1) Maji Week event annually, and implementing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems by June 2026.

In the year 2024, Three (3) Thematic Working Groups (TWG) meetings were held in January, May, and September 2024. The meetings discussed sector strategic issues on Water Resources Management and Development, Water Quality Management, Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Planning & Financing, Capacity Building & Performance Monitoring. Also, the WSDP III Joint Supervision Mission was held in November 2024 with specific discussions on water resources, water quality, water supply, sanitation and hygiene, financial management, disbursement, procurement, contract management, and environmental and social safeguards. The Mission assessed the performance of the WSDP III from July 2022 to September 2024 and an Aide Memoire was produced. In addition, the Maji Week Commemorations and Joint Water Sector Review Meeting (JWSR), which discussed the Water Sector Status Report, was held in March 2024. Moreover, four (4) monitoring and technical field visits were conducted to all regions to assess WSDP processes, outputs, and outcomes in components as follows:

i. January 2024 – A comprehensive monitoring exercise was carried out in eight (8) regions to assess the impact of government-funded projects in areas not included in the PforR Program Phase I;
ii. June 2024 – Another comprehensive monitoring was conducted in eight (8) regions to evaluate the implementation status of the strategy to achieve 85% access to water services in rural areas and 95% in urban areas by 2025/26;

iii. July–August 2024 – A monitoring exercise was conducted in 17 regions to assess the implementation status of PforR projects across all Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs), including Water, Health, and Education;
iv. November 2024 – The Ministry and RUWASA Management conducted a nationwide monitoring exercise to assess the implementation progress of a special program focused on drilling and developing 900 boreholes, as well as constructing water point sources;
v. November 2024 – Updating the Water Sector Performance Portal as per 2023 data under financing of GIZ aiming to have reliable information for decision making; and
vi. June-December 2024 **–** The Ministry has participated in harmonization of Sectorial Statistical systems with the Tanzania Integrated Statistical Portal (TISP), aiming at I proving accessibility of data in one place and with a simple mechanism. This was coordinated and facilitated by National Bureau of Statistics.

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 2024 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 by 2026. In the year 2024, construction of Rufiji Basin offices in Iringa reached **100%;** cconstruction of Ten **(10)** Water Users Association in Usangu Catchment is at **90%** and expected to be completed by February 2025 and construction of Babati Sub-Office is at **95%.**

It was also 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 2024, one **(1)** WUAs was formed in Pangani Basin Water Board and two (2) CWC were formed in Pangani and Wami Ruvu Basin Water Boards making a total of **29** WUAs/CWCs established. Cumulatively there are **200** WUAs established in all Basins. Also, **64** WUAs and **nine (9)** SCWCs have been strengthened to implement their action plans and budget; IDB (10); Rukwa (6); Tanganyika (2); Victoria (2); Pangani (14); Rufiji (7); and Wami Ruvu (23).

During the reporting period, the Water Resources Centre of Excellency (WRCoE) has organized and conducted trainings to MoW/BWBs staff on issues of sediment transport, monitoring and modelling in rivers and DRYP modelling tool. The training on sediment transport was conducted from 10th – 17th May, 2024 and was designed to address the needs of Engineers, and Scientists, engaged in river basin and dam safety management to enhance fundamental knowledge of, and familiarity with, relevant methods, techniques and concepts in the field of sediment measurement, modelling and monitoring needed to support integrated sediment management in river basins. In addition the WRCoE continued to collaborate with Sokoine University of Agriculture and other international research institutions to implement a Climate Adaptation and Resilience In Tropical Drylands (CLARITY) project which is working to achieve transformational change in Dodoma City by identifying equitable, sustainable, and climate-resilient water pathways. From January to December, 2024 the project scoping and situation analysis reports were prepared including three stakeholders' workshops.

3.5.3.2 Water Quality Management Institutions

Accreditation of Water Quality Laboratories

The During the reporting period, the Ministry of Water supported 17 water quality laboratories, with seven (located in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Bukoba, Musoma, Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, and Singida) maintaining accreditation under the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standard. Support included covering accreditation fees, conducting surveillance audits,

participating in proficiency testing, and procuring scientific instruments and chemical reagents.

Additionally, five laboratories (in Morogoro, Mtwara, Songea, Iringa, and Mbeya) commenced the accreditation process. Preparatory activities included equipment calibration, ISO/IEC 17025:2017 awareness training, and a gap analysis to assess accreditation readiness.

Construction of Water Laboratories Building

The Ministry of Water aims to construct five water quality laboratory buildings and procure four mobile laboratories by June 2026. During the reporting period, design and drawing reviews for the Arusha and Tanga laboratory buildings were completed. Tender documents and Bills of Quantities (BOQs) for construction were prepared and submitted for procurement.

Procurement of Laboratory Equipment

To enhance water quality testing capabilities, the Ministry equipped laboratories in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza with new testing equipment and facilitated the repair of Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) machines.

Additionally, various laboratory instruments were procured, including:

- Multi-parameter Portable Kits (9)
- Global Positioning Systems (GPS) (17)
- Turbidimeters (9)
- Jar Test Equipment (9)
- Benchtop pH Meters (10)
- Benchtop Conductivity Meters (9)
- Horiba Multiparameter Devices (8)
- Desktop Computers (3)
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (3)

- Printers (1)
- Analytical Balances (2)
- pH Buffers (4-10) (3)
- Electrode Filling Solutions (1)
- Certified Reference Materials (8)
- Refrigerators (4)
- Digital Ceramic Devices (1)

These procurements and repairs aim to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of water quality testing, ensuring better monitoring and management of water resources.

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 **6,438** employees (4,488 males and 1,960 females). The categorization of employees were 2,095 Technicians; 1,832 Accountants; and 2,511 Office Assistants. In addition, **36** CBWSOs offices were built making a total of 324 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 2024, the achievements were five (5) out of 16 office buildings were

constructed in Arusha, Mugango-Kiabakari, Maswa, Biharamulo and Kondoa. Implementation status of initiatives to capacitate WSSAs develops and implements human resources development plans is under implementation.

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.

Minister for Water, Hon. Jumaa Aweso (MP) during the Water Institute graduation ceremony

As of January to December 2024, the Ministry employed **56** staff making a total of **9,365** staffs; facilitated registration of five **(5)** new engineers by Engineers Registration Board (ERB) making a total of **427** registered engineers; supported **2,212** staff to attend training whereby **1,390** attended short courses, **97** long courses and **12** attended long courses outside the country; and a total of **3,283** employees received special training on how to protect themselves from communicable and non-communicable diseases and tests to know their health status. **14** staff from Ministry of Water attended the Tanzania Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Conference held in Zanzibar. Also, The Ministry Head Quarter shifted to the Government City at Mtumba with fully furnished building with the capacity of accommodating more than **513** staff, the construction of Maji House Mtumba was completed **100%**.

Maji House-Mtumba and the construction of the RUWASA HQ, Dodoma

In addition, the Ministry continued with the improvement and harmonizations of the sector wide systems managed by Ministry and its Agencies as well as integration of the Sector Systems with other systems managed by other MDAs. The improvement of the sector systems involved Unified and Integrated Maji Information System (MAJIIS) used by Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities; Basin Water Boards; and Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs). The improvement of MAJIIS involved additional features or functionalities that intended to support capturing data/information and reporting on Water Sources Management; Intake Management; Pumping Stations; Treatment Plants; Production Management; Electricity Usage Management; Production Interruptions Time Recording; Pumps Operation; Water Quality; Transmission Main Capacity; Booster Stations; Tanks and Reservoirs; as well as Bulk Meter Readings. Other new features developed will be supporting Water Leakage Management; online submission and processing of new water connections including water use permits. Harmonization of internal systems also initiated and underway where by MAJIIS is harmonized with Operational Decision Support System (ODSS); Leakage Management System (ILMIS) developed by Water Institute; RSDMS developed by RUWASA; and MajiS developed by EWURA. Also, MAJIIS have been integrated with other external systems owned by other MDAs for data sharing/exchange of which the integration completed with GePG ver5; GMS, mGov; ERMS; eMrejesho; Digital Signature; TISP/NBS; NEMC; WMA; TRA; NaPA; NIDA; BRELA; CMIS/TPF.

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 2024, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was conducted to 96 project water projects of category A and B1 water supply, sanitation and dams. Environmental and Social Audit (EA) was coordinated to 2 projects (Horohoro dam and Tinde Shelui water supply project. Project briefs and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) coordinated to 324 water supply, Sanitation and dams' projects of category B2. Compensation and land acquisition has undertaken for water infrastructure and water resources conservation, in the year 2024 compensation of about **Tsh. 5,268,918,806.06** was paid to **1030** project affected people in different regions where water projects and water sources conservation and protection was implemented.

CHAPTER FOUR

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.

4.1 Water Resources Management and Development

(i) Inadequate number of staff in Hydrology, hydrogeology, human resources, Law, Environment, community development, drivers and Public Relation cadres for carrying out daily activities
(ii) Excessive water source degradation due to increased demand for water uses and encroachment causing sedimentation in water bodies;
(iii) Inadequate water storage facilities which affect enhancement of flow regulation and sufficing water demand during drought/water shortage.
(iv) Inadequate data and information for water resources planning and allocation;
(v) Climate change and variability impacts;
(vi) Inadequate funds for investment in water resources management and development; and
(vii) Vandalism of infrastructures for water resources monitoring stations.

4.2 Water Quality Management

(i) Insufficient financial resources limit effective water quality management;
(ii) Low public awareness and understanding of water quality's impacts on public health and livelihoods hinders efforts to improve water safety.; and
(iii) Inadequate number of skilled personnel in water quality laboratories that affects operational efficiency.

4.3 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;
(v) Baseline for nonrevenue for rural areas is not yet established; and
(vi) Low investment of water supply and sanitation projects in small towns and peri-urban areas.

4.4Sanitation 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; and
(iii) Shortage of Environmental Health Officers in the implementing councils.

4.5 Programme Coordination and Delivery Support

(i) Inadequate financing of WSDP III interventions, coordination and sector monitoring;
(ii) Inadequate systems to track expenditures in water sector interventions; and
(iii) High cost of compensation for land acquisition in water projects and water sources conservation and protection has been one of key challenge.