

# SECTOR MINISTERS' MEETING 2019

San José — Costa Rica — 4-5 April



## The Tanzania COUNTRY BRIEF

*The Country Briefs were prepared by governments ahead of the SWA 2019 Sector Ministers' Meeting. They are a snap-shot of the country's current state in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene, and future targets.*

### 1. Country context

The United Republic of Tanzania, is formed by the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The country is the home to more than 55.6 million people. The country's macroeconomic outlook is positive, with GDP growth of 6.5 percent per annum over the past fifteen years and significant reductions in poverty since 2007. Despite this progress, the country fell short of reaching the Millennium Development Goal (MDG 7) targets for water and sanitation, which was "to halve the proportion of people without improved drinking water and sanitation in 1990 by 2015." Coordinated by Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), efforts to adopt the SDGs are ongoing.

The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector in Tanzania is a cross sectoral initiative implemented under Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP 2006-2025). The WSDP programme encompasses water resources management; rural and urban water supply; sanitation and hygiene. The main focuses of the programme is on addressing strategic objectives of the Water, Health and Education policies as well as Zanzibar Water Policy which are in line with the National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17–2020/21 and the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025.

### 2. SDGs and the water, sanitation and hygiene sector

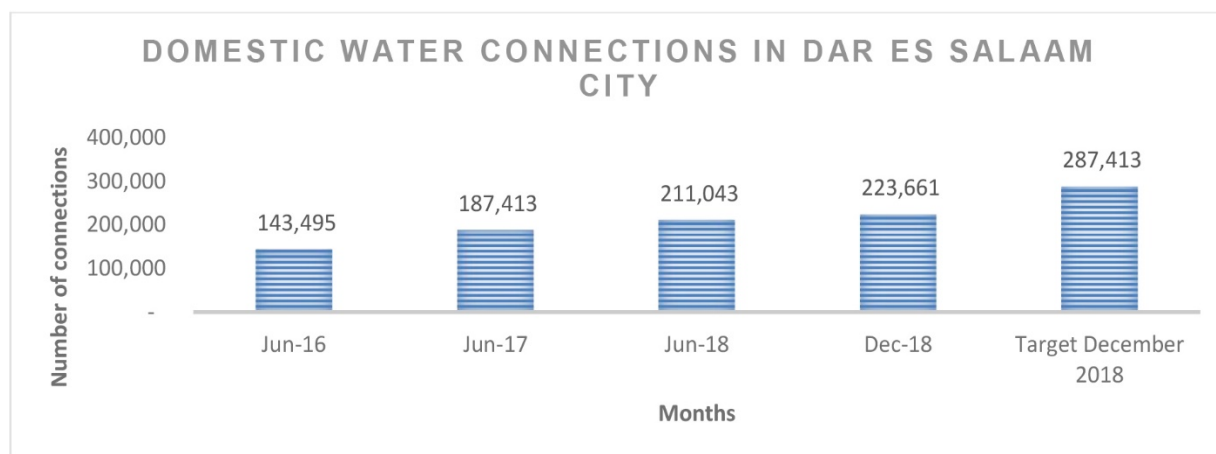
National wide surveys on WASH under SDG indicators are on preparations through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). In order to ensure that upcoming national surveys effectively prepare WASH data under SDG monitoring framework, a WASH data Technical Working Group has been formed under the NBS for harmonization of definitions and indicators across the sector. The available national report therefore indicate WASH status under Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As reported in the 2017 National Environmental Status Report, in 2016, about 6 out of 10 persons (59.7 %) had access to improved sources of drinking water. In urban areas nearly 9 out of 10 obtain drinking water from improved sources. Reports from routine evaluations shows significant increase in service in the past two years. In December, 2018, as reported the 2018 water sector status report, access to water supply has increased to 85% in Dar es Salaam, 80% in Regional Headquarters and 64% in District Headquarters. Figure one 1 show trend in

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domestic water connection in the city of Dar es Salaam as a case for other Regional and District headquarters.



Source: Water sector status report, 2018 (draft)

The National environment status report (NESR) further indicate that, in 2016 about 19.0 % of population in Tanzania Mainland used improved sanitation facilities where by improved sanitation facilities are more common in urban areas (41.9 %) than in rural areas (9.5 %). Similar to access to water supply, routine monitoring system for sanitation indicates significant increase in access to sanitation and hygiene. According to the National Sanitation Management Information System (NSMIS), by December 2018, access to improved sanitation was over 50% while Open Defecation (OD) status dropped to 3%, see table 1.

Table 1: National Sanitation and hygiene status by December 2018

Indicator	Coverage
Households with Basic toilets	97%
Households with improved toilets	53.6%
Households with hand washing facilities	18.5%
Households with drinking water safe storage facilities	7%
Open defecation	3%

Source: National Sanitation Management Information System (NSMIS), MoHCDGEC, 2018

Significant achievements have also been made in increasing access to WASH services in Schools, healthcare facilities and other public places. All achievements observed for sanitation and hygiene are attributed to implementation of the National Sanitation Campaign (NSC) all over the country.

Despite significant achievements, the sector is constrained by outdated policy. The National Water Policy, 2002 fall short of clear mechanism for addressing emerging issues such as climate change, water resources availability especially for marginalized and disadvantaged groups, financing, sustainable technology, and population dynamics. Currently the sector undergoes several reforms including review of the National Water Policy (NAWAPO) 2002 to incorporate new developments in the sector. The Water Supply and

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Sanitation Act, 2019 has been amended from the 2009 Water sanitation Act to further guide implementation and organizational arrangement. Furthermore, service delivery coordination mechanisms has been changed by merging rural and urban water supply services to form Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA).

### 3. Collaborative Behaviours, Building Blocks and Guiding Principles

WASH sector in Tanzania employ several dialogue mechanisms to engage stakeholders. The WSDP II programme is sub-divided into sub-sector components each managed by a Technical Working Group (TWG); Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS); Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS); Sanitation and Hygiene (Household and Institutional). The 5th sub-component, Programme Delivery Support (PDS) supports the four sub-components while the Steering Committee (SC) provide overall guidance. Along with TWGs meeting, joint sector reviews and supervision mission are conducted every six months. Further to TWGS and joint missions CSOs prepare equity report that provide insight of WASH sector from independent observer perspective. Development Partners have established independent working group for coordination purposes. All these dialogue mechanisms include multiple stakeholders from Government, Development Partners, NGOs and CSOs. This year (2019) the sector conducted a forum during Maji week, the first Maji week Scientific Conference. The conference brought together academia, policy makers and practitioners to deliberate on policy, science and practice as a nexus and come up with policy recommendations and areas that need further research.

### 4. Eliminating Inequalities

Under **Water Supply and Sanitation**, the national water policy declares that water service providers should ensure that low income groups are identified and provided with appropriate water supply and sanitation services. With regard to **Water Resources**, the policy exempts low income groups from applying a drilling permit when drilling a shallow hand dug wells of a maximum of 50 meters. Furthermore in consideration of needs of women and girls during menstruation, the Government has exempted sanitary pads from Value Added Tax (VAT since 2018. The price for sanitary pads has thus decreased.

With regard to inequalities in access to sanitation and hygien, the national sanitation campaign is implemented all over the country with financial resource allocation prioritized to rural districts where over 70% of Tanzania population. For the case of the urban poor living in unplanned settlements, the Government promote off-grid sanitation. Under off-grid sanitation, technology options such as decentralized waste treatment facilities such as DEWATS and simplified sewer systems are implemented for safe management of faecal sludge and wastewater. The DEWATS in Kigamboni for example provide service to about 282,000 people while the facility in Temeke reaches 44,578 people. The simplified sewer system in Vingunguti provide services to over 1,500 people while the one in Mwanza city serves over 3000 people. Other decentralized faecal sludge management projects are underway in Shinyanga, Arusha and Manyara where Shit Flow Diagrams (SFD) have been prepared to inform planning.

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## 5. Water, sanitation and hygiene Financing

Public funding to the water and sanitation was about \$1.6 billion USD during WSDP Phase I (2007-2015). The sector needs about **USD 3.33 billion** to eliminate inequalities in the planning phase of WSSD II by the year 2021, we have so far mobilized an estimated amount of **USD 1.93 billion** leaving a funding gap of **US 1.4 billion**. Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach is employed to close the gap.

## 6. Country priorities and commitments

- By year 2025 access to safe water in rural areas reach 95%; regional centers and Dar es Salaam, 100%. Proportion of rural households with improved sanitation facilities, 85%; regional centres, 70% and Dar es Salaam, 60%.
- Review National Water Policy (2002)) to guide financing priorities for the SDGs, and clearly separate the service provision and oversight functions for rural water and sanitation services and integrated water resources management.
- By 2025 over 75% of rural population access improved sanitation facilities; 50% regional centres and 40% in Dar es Salaam along with elimination of open defecation. The targets are set to rehabilitate sanitation facilities in 3,500 primary schools, 700 secondary schools, and 1,000 health facilities, and in 8 highways.
- The sector plan to upgrade NSMIS to include equity aspects within 6 Months and develop ODF roadmap within 12 Months to further accelerate achievement of the set targets.
- Utilities to accelerate implementation of strategies to minimize Non-Revenue-Water currently standing at 34%
- Finalize a roadmap for incorporating the WASH SDGs into the national monitoring and evaluation framework where by WASH SDG will be linked to the National Five Year Development Plan Phase II (FYDP-II).

## 7. Mechanisms for review and follow-up on the priorities and commitments

Water sector will employ existing dialogue mechanisms and reviews to track progress on commitments. The review mechanism include Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) meetings, Joint Supervision Missions, Joint sector review meetings, national surveys and conferences.

## 8. Processes and materials used in the preparation of the Brief

1. National Five Year Development Programme II (2016-2021)
2. WSDP-Phase II Programme Document (2014-2019)
3. Water Sector Status Report 2018 (draft)
4. National Environment Statistics Report, 2017, Tanzania Mainland

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5. Country status report on addressing commitment number 1 and 6 presented to AfrcaSan5 conference in February, 2019

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