THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF WATER

THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY 2002, VERSION 2025

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

FOR THE PERIOD 2025 - 2035

MARCH 2025

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BCM	Billion Cubic Meters
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBWSOs	Community Based Water Supply Organisations
CM	Cubic Meters
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COWSOs	Community Owned Water Supply Organisations
EFA	Environmental Flow Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IWRMD	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JNHPP	Julius Nyerere Hydropower Plant
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MoW	Ministry of Water
MW	Megawatt
NACTE	National Council of Technical Education
NAWAPO	National Water Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NWSDS	National Water Sector Development Strategy
NSC	National Sanitation Campaign
PO-RALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TDV	The Tanzania Development Vision 2025
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WRM	Water Resources Management
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme
WSSAs	Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities
WUAs	Water Users Associations

Chapter

1

Introduction

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

This policy implementation strategy has been prepared as a framework for implementing the National Water Policy 2002 (NAWAPO 2002), Version 2025. The NAWAPO 2002 has been implemented in three broad thematic areas namely; water resources management; rural water supply; and urban water supply. In water resources management that incorporate also issues of water quality, the NAWAPO 2002 provided directions for effective and efficient management of water resources in the country. These include water resources conservation, protection, regulation and allocations. Water resources include lakes, rivers, wetlands, springs, reservoirs and groundwater aquifers of which some are shared with neighbouring countries. In water and wastewater quality management, the policy directed the undertaking of ambient water quality monitoring and assessment; practical and cost-effective water quality and pollution control monitoring programs; and public awareness creation on the importance of protecting water resources against pollution.

In rural water supply, the NAWAPO 2002 directed on providing adequate, affordable and sustainable water supply services to the rural population; communities to pay for part of the capital costs, and full cost recovery for operation and maintenance of services; and improving health through integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education. For sustainability of rural water projects, Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs) were established to manage, operate and maintain rural water schemes and provide adequate and safe water supply to the community. Additionally, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) was established purposely for development and sustainable management of rural water supply and sanitation projects. The Agency plays a pivotal role in supporting CBWSOs in relation to financial, technical, management, operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes.
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In urban water supply, the policy aimed at achieving sustainable, effective and efficient development and management of urban water supply and sewerage services. The services are provided by Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs). These entities are required to set aside funds for service expansion and infrastructure rehabilitation. However, the Government supports the Authorities in carrying out rehabilitation and construction of major water projects requiring significant investment.

Achievements attained during implementation of the policy include: improved management of water resources through protection, conservation and allocation; enhanced availability of hydrological data and information; enhanced water supply through construction of small and medium dams; improved water and wastewater quality management; and improved water supply and sanitation services both in rural and urban areas.

Despite the achievements, there emerged challenges and gaps during implementation of the policy and hence necessitated its review. Some of the challenges and gaps that were identified and raised during an assessment conducted in 2020 included critical impacts of climate changes that causeed destructive floods and drought; water demand management challenges; degradation of water sources and catchments due to poor land use practices; encroachment of water sources areas for human activities; and urbanization which affected the quality of water services; and impacted wetlands, important watershed areas and recharge areas. Policy gaps that hampered implementation of the policy include inadequate investment in water storage facilities; absence of policy directives for water resources development; water and wastewater quality management in the rural; and sanitation in the rural areas. In addition, there were policy directives which were impractical including, the requirement for rural community to contribute on capital investment for water supply and sanitation projects; and privatization of small towns water supply and sanitation authorities. The identified gaps necessitated the need of reviewing the policy. Thus, the main objective of NAWAPO 2002, Version 2025 is to ensure water security for all through optimal, reliable, sustainable, and equitable development and use of water resources in the most cost-effective manner.

To facilitate the implementation of the NAWAPO 2002, Version 2025, the National Water Policy Implementation Strategy has been prepared. The Strategy will be implemented over a period of 10 years from 2025 throughout 2035. It provides strategic guidance to achieve the intended policy objectives. It further highlights on strategic interventions for addressing policy statements, strategic areas, targets, responsible stakeholders, timeframe and resource requirement.

The strategy will be subject to review after the end of respective period considering sector progress, lessons learnt and experiences. In addition, the strategy will be evaluated after every five years to allow adjustments in

implementation pathways as well as review some of targets and indicators that do not align with prevailing circumstances.

Therefore, the implementation of this strategy will ensure optimal, equitable and sustainable utilization of water resources for the benefit of all Tanzanians. The specific strategy areas include water resources management; water resources development; water and wastewater quality management; water supply; sanitation; private sector participation (PSP); research and development (R&D); and crosscutting issues. The lead implementer will be the Ministry responsible for water and its institutions that will provide facilitative environment for the implementation of the strategy. Other Government ministries will ensure the strategy is implemented within an overall macroeconomic policy framework of the country. The ministries include but not limited to those responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, Environment, Health, and Education. Implementation of the strategy will involve to the most extent the development partners, the private sector and civil society organizations who will facilitate strategy implementation, resource mobilization, dissemination, advocacy, and research for informed decision making.

1.2 Rationale of the Strategy

The Implementation strategy for NAWAPO 2002 (Version 2025) envisages a water secure country, where people have sustainable access to sufficient quantity and quality of water and sanitation services to meet social, economic and environmental needs. The strategy is supported by a sound legal and regulatory environment to facilitate achievement of desirable sanitation standards; water, food, energy and livelihood security; and to ensure equitable and sustainable development of water resources for all.

In addition, the implementation of the policy engages many stakeholders ranging from those involved in water resources management and development; water and wastewater management, construction of water and sanitation projects; supervision; coordination; financing; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The nature of their roles interlink and complement each other and as such it requires a well-planned and organized strategy in each area of intervention. This National Water Policy Implementation Strategy therefore, has been prepared to facilitate the implementation of the policy and replace the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS 2006 - 2015). This Strategy will facilitate

the preparation of policy implementation programs, that will empower various stakeholders from the public and private sectors.

The strategy therefore will enable: -

i) coordinating and organizing water related projects including partners implementing various policy statements provided in the policy;
ii) facilitating interlinkages of cross-functional activities and decisions;
iii) facilitating water and sanitation related institutions to prepare strategies that support implementation of the policy;
iv) securing and mobilization of resources for implementing the policy;
v) identifying, mobilizing and allocating resources basing on priorities in the implementation of the policy; and
vi) the Ministry responsible for Water to coordinate policy monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The implementation of this strategy will bring the following positive results: -

i) improved water resources management and development; enhanced water and wastewater quality management; improved water supply and sanitation services; enhanced private sector participation; and developed research and development in water sector;
ii) coherent, holistic and integrated approach for the implementation of the National Water Policy 2002, Version 2025;
iii) guide the formulation of the ministry's water sector plans and programs and inputs into the medium-term expenditure frameworks;
iv) harmonized and realignment between the national water policy, water sector legislations, policies and legislative provisions of other key water related sectors including agriculture, energy, industry, health, education, irrigation, mining and environment;
v) developed policy aspiration and defined implementation framework for water sector;
vi) define roles and responsibilities of various actors hence removal of duplications and omissions; and
vii) provide prioritized, timely and appropriate interventions to address the water sector challenges to achieve national and international sector targets narrated in country vision, national development plans; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2016 – 2030) and the Africa Agenda 2063.

Chapter

2

Situation Analysis

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The main goal of the NAWAPO 2002 was to establish a sustainable system for managing and developing water resources and to establish a strong legal and institutional framework for managing the policy implementation. It further, aimed at ensuring beneficiaries in the rural participate fully in planning, construction, operation, maintenance and management of water supply schemes; and achieving sustainable, effective and efficient development and management of urban water supply and sewerage services. The Policy also aimed to change roles of Government from that of service provider to coordination, policy and guidelines formulation, and regulation for sustainable development and management of water resources.

The NAWAPO 2002 focused in three main areas namely: water resources management which aimed at developing comprehensive framework for promoting optimal, sustainable and equitable development of water resources for the benefit of all Tanzanians; rural water supply, aiming at improving health and alleviate the poverty of the rural population through improved access to adequate and safe water; and urban water supply aiming at achieving sustainable, effective and efficient development and management of water supply and sewerage services.

The following sections provide the situation analysis on the achievements, challenges and initiatives deployed to address the challenges during the implementation of the NAWAPO 2002. It further explains the justifications for the need of reviewing the NAWAPO 2002. The analysis covers areas of water resources management and development; water and wastewater quality management; water supply services; sanitation; private sector participation; research and development; and cross cutting issues.

2.1 Water Resources Management

2.1.1 Water Resources Data and Information System, Assessment and Planning

Tanzania is endowed with immense water resources both in surface and underground. Surface water include rivers, lakes and springs. This makes annual renewable water in the country amount to 126 BCM whereas surface water amount to 105 BCM and ground water is 21 BCM.

Due to immense and complexity of water resources, there is a need to have effective management with various concentration areas including water resources data and information management; water resources assessment and planning; allocation and demand management; water sources conservation and protection; and management of transboundary water resources.

In water resources data and information management, BWBs collect, process and analyze data through the established monitoring networks of 865 monitoring stations across the country which include 756 hydrometeorological stations and 109 groundwater monitoring stations. These monitoring stations assisted monitoring of water flow, quality and allocation hence provide crucial data for managing water resources predicting floods, ensuring sustainable water use and disaster preparedness. The information on the analysed data have been supporting decision making on the development and management of water resources. Despite of its importance, it has been observed that some of the monitoring stations have been facing challenges due to wear and tear; vandalism and outdated technology.

In addition, water resources assessments are conducted at the basin level by identification of their location and determining the quantity and quality of water resources through studying the current status and forecasting future trends relating to availability, accessibility and water demand. The information obtained has assisted in evaluating the availability, quality, and distribution of water for variety uses and supported making informed decisions on various water uses such as agricultural, industrial, and domestic use. The assessment has also helped in identifying important information including areas with water scarcity, pollution, and over-extraction.

Water resources assessments have been hampered by inadequate hydrological monitoring networks and insufficient data and has posed significant challenges for effective water resource management and environmental protection. Lack of comprehensive and accurate monitoring have made it difficult to track changes in water quantity, predict floods and assess vulnerability to natural disasters. This has resulted into less initiatives on promoting disaster management in most basins and there has been no disaster preparedness plans with exception of Wami Ruvu Water Basin and Songwe sub basin which have started to develop Early Warning Systems. For proper water resources data and information

management at the basin level, the reviewed policy will stress to strategize in overcoming the persisting challenges in this area.

2.1.2 Water Allocation, Use Control and Demand Management

Water allocation, use control and demand management is undertaken by BWBs for sustainable management of water resources. Increased water demand resulted from establishment, expansion and implementation of economic activities such as manufacturing industries, irrigation and agriculture require apportionment of the resource so that it can benefit needs according to priorities. Allocation is done through water use permits whereby as of June 2024, a total of 13,579 water use permits for various uses in the basins were issued. This effort has enabled Tanzania to achieve efficiency in the allocation of water use and avoid water stress. Challenges experienced in the water use allocations include inadequate compliance of permitted water uses by the stakeholders, inadequate water demand management and encroachment of wetlands.

Water use and demand has been increasing during the last twenty years whereas by the year 2015, water demand for different sectors was 47 BCM and increased to 62 BCM by June, 2024 and it is projected to rise to about 80 BCM in the year 2035 which may result to water stress if no action is taken. There is also increased efficiency in the issuance of water use permits using management information system named MajiIS that is managed by the Ministry. Challenges experienced in water use and demand management include remarkable misuse and inefficiency in water utilization across various sectors as well as current practices of wastewater management which do not amplify recycling and reuse of wastewater. This calls for urgent attention on proper management of water use and demand to minimize pressure on water resources; a challenge that will be addressed in the reviewed policy.

2.1.3 Water Sources Conservation and Pollution Control

Water sources conservation and pollution control are implemented through various interventions including identification, demarcation, gazettement and restoration of degraded water sources. Among the efforts made in enhancing pollution control is to enforce water related laws and regulations; promotion of good agricultural, mining and land use practices; and awareness creation. Up to 2024, a total of 3,339 potential water sources were identified and out of those, 350 were demarcated and 62 were gazetted as protected areas. Additionally, a total of 167 wastewater discharge permits were granted to industries countrywide.

Despite the efforts, water resources depletion and quality deterioration remain a growing concern. Encroachment of water sources for various socio-economic developments has threatened to their sustainability. These challenges are coupled with increasing demand for water due to increasing population, socio-economic development and climate change impacts. The reviewed policy strategizes on water resources conservation and pollution control by enforcing the laws, providing relevant guidelines and conducting awareness creation to all water stakeholders and the public at large.

2.1.4 Dam Development and Management

In an effort to mitigate drought, enhance water storage, flow regulation, flood suppression and supplement groundwater recharging, the Government continue to construct and rehabilitate dams of different capacities ranging from small to large scale dams. By the year 2024, a total of 651 water dams including 29 large dams were constructed. There are also 43 tailings dams that had been constructed for supporting mining works. In order to ensure the sustainability of the dams, the Government has developed Dam Safety Regulations of 2020 to guide implementation of dam safety issues including monitoring, issuance of construction permits, registration of dams with and without safety risk, and registration of Approved Professional Persons (APPs) who are authorized to deal with all aspects of dam safety management from designing, construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

The use of Dam Safety Regulations has improved the consideration of safety measures in dams' design, construction, operations and maintenance. Risks associated with dam failure or leakage of hazardous water from tailing dams have also been minimized as regular monitoring and safety tests are conducted. Using the reviewed policy, the Government will continue to improve dam development and management by preparing and enforcing technical guidelines, standards, and design manuals for both water dams and tailing dams. Also, the Government will create awareness to the community on risks associated with mining processing chemicals.

2.1.5 Transboundary Water Resources

Tanzania is riparian to several water bodies which include six (6) transboundary lakes namely: Victoria, Tanganyika, Nyasa, Natron, Chala and Jipe; eight (8) transboundary rivers: Kagera, Mara, Malagarasi, Momba, Mwiruzi, Ruvuma, Songwe and Umba; eight (8) trans-boundary aquifers namely: Kagera (Tanzania/Uganda/Rwanda), Kilimanjaro (Tanzania/

Kenya), Coastal Sedimentary Basin (Tanzania and Kenya), Karoo Sandstone (Tanzania/Mozambique), Weathered Basement (Tanzania/Malawi/Zambia), Tanganyika Aquifer (Tanzania/Burundi/DRC/Rwanda), Rift Aquifer (Tanzania/Kenya/Uganda) and Coastal Sedimentary Basin (Tanzania/Mozambique). To manage the transboundary water resources, riparian countries have joined to form regional and international transboundary institutions for ensuring equity in sharing the resource. Tanzania is a strategic and active partner in those institutions.

Tanzania has gained a number of benefits from the bilateral, regional and international cooperation on trans-boundary waters including capacity development of water experts, implementation of Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) where critical issues such as water pollution, habitat degradation, overfishing and waste management practices have been addressed in Lake Victoria Basin; construction of Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant; Kenya-Tanzania Interconnection Power Line project; Regional Agricultural Trade and Productivity Project through Lake Victoria Basin Commission; and Ruvuma Shared Watercourses Support Project. Despite the benefits, there are challenges that affect management of transboundary water resources including inadequate capacity of transboundary institutions, unharmonized legal frameworks, differences in socio-economic set up, different capacities and priorities between member states and geopolitics that have led to competition over water allocation and uses. To address this, the Government, through the reviewed policy need to enhance effective management of transboundary water resources for the interest of the country.

2.2 Water Resources Development

Water resources development involves optimization on the use of available water resources for various purposes including domestic, industrial, agricultural, recreational, and environmental needs. In the water sector, main areas of development include construction of dams and boreholes drilling. Man-made dams in Tanzania have an estimated storage of 40 BCM.

Additionally, there are man-made ponds and natural reservoirs located in many areas in the country that if could be used efficiently would supplement water supply for different economic purposes especially in the rural. The ground water in aquifers is one of most indispensable natural resources and in the country which accounts to 17 percent of the available water resources. Groundwater helps to replenish and maintain levels of surface water bodies such as lakes, streams and keep rivers flowing. That is, if all

the available sources could be developed would make the nation free of water scarcity.

Despite the fact that the country is endowed with such enormous water resources, investment in taping it has been low. Dry areas that receive rainfall between 400mm-550mm per year have limited surface water sources as well as scarce underground water resources. Initiatives to abstract ground water has benefited different parts of the country including cities of Dar es Salaam (Kimbiji), Dodoma (Makutupora) and Arusha with some boreholes drilled in different parts of the country.

The investment gap in the development of water resources is due to the lack of consideration of this issue in the 2002 water policy. Development of water resources focused mainly on existing water needs and especially drinking water leaving aside major projects such as strategic dams for ensuring water security or disaster prevention. Also, the construction of large projects for the use of water from large lakes and rivers was not emphasized in the policy, hence small projects were developed.

The 2025 Version of the policy stresses the need to invest in water resources developments so as firstly, to use the advantage of present water resources to benefit all people socially and economically and secondly, to have water infrastructure that can support disaster management by enhancing preparedness, response, and resilience to natural disasters. The policy strategizes to construct water storage infrastructure for water security and extend investment on inter-basin and intra-basin water transfers. Furthermore, the policy will ensure a proper coordination in sectoral planning and development of water related projects to address both social and economic needs.

2.3 Water and Wastewater Quality Management

Ascertaining quality of water for various uses and pollution control needs proper Water and wastewater Management. In Tanzania, water quality laboratories undertake duties of water and wastewater quality monitoring and assessment in collaboration with other water quality stakeholders that support water quality management. Monitoring and assessment programs have been planned and their implementation involve collection of samples from water sources, water supply systems and wastewater treatment systems. The collected samples are analysed to produce data used to generate useful information for water usage decision making such as development of water sources for various uses, suitability of potable

water for public health protection, and pollution control for the ecosystem sustainability.

The NAWAPO 2002 addresses some water quality issues and emphasized on controlling pollution on water sources resulted from increased human activities including poor land use practices, as well as uncontrolled non-regulated effluent discharges. Pollution of water sources have impact on the quality of the available water resources. The 2002 policy did not consider water quality issues at the level of water supply and the quality of wastewater returned to the environment.

Challenges of water quality management in water supply include pollutions emanating from both point and non- point sources; inadequate monitoring and assessment system; lack of sufficient water quality data and equipment; non-compliance to standards by some stakeholders; and inadequate water treatment. In wastewater, there have been ongoing pollution of water sources due to insufficient management of wastewater though there is noticeable improvement in compliance of effluent in few cities and townships. Only 60 percent of compliance to effluent quality standard has been realised of which does not ensure safety of water sources and the environment.

The NAWAPO 2002, Version 2025 has put more emphasis on water and wastewater quality management to address challenges including; regular water quality monitoring and assessment, establishment of ambient water quality standards; and pollution control practices; ensure water entities adopt and implement drinking water quality management guidelines and adherence to drinking water quality standards and regulation by all water suppliers; ensure management of water treatment chemicals; enhance drinking water quality monitoring and assessment; implement capacity building programs on water and wastewater quality management to stakeholders; mobilize adequate investments and financing in water and wastewater treatment technologies; Strengthen inter-sectoral and trans-boundary water quality management; building institutional capacity; collaborative management in water and wastewater quality; strengthen institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks for water and wastewater quality management.

2.4 Access to Water Supply Services and Water Management Systems

Access to clean and safe water services in rural and urban areas has been increasing since 2002. In rural population, in 2002, accessing water

services was 50 percent and in urban areas, was 73 percent. By June 2024, the population in rural accessing water supply services has increased to 79.6 percent and in urban areas to 90 percent. This has been possible through investment made by the Government in collaboration with developing partners and other well-wishers. Provision of water supply and sanitation services has been vested to water entities as provided by the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 5 2019. In rural areas, the mandate is vested to Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Organizations (CBWSOs) and in urban is the responsibility of Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs).

2.4.1 Rural Water Supply

The objective of NAWAPO 2002 for rural areas was to improve health and alleviate poverty of the rural population through improved access to adequate and safe water. Specifically, the policy emphasized on provision of adequate, affordable and sustainable water supply services; communities paying for part of the capital costs; full cost recovery for operation and maintenance of services; managing water supplies at the lowest appropriate level; and depart from the traditional supply-driven to demand-responsive approach in service provision. The 2002 policy also directed communities to access a water service within a distance of not more than 400 meters and one water point to serve 250 people.

In the course of implementation of the 2002 policy, communities were involved in project development and in all stages from that of planning, construction and supervision; and also they contributed to the investment cost. New projects were constructed and those dilapidated were rehabilitated. Extension of the service was also made to reach unserved. After project completion, Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs) were formed to operate the water schemes.

As of June 2024, a total of 2,943 water projects with 169,515 water points were constructed and commissioned to CBWSOs. As of June 2022, a total of 1,018 CBWSOs were registered to manage and maintain water supply facilities in 9,203 villages. There are also 194,591 house connections. A total population of 34,950,36 out of 39,232,99 living in rural areas have access to water services. CBWSOs are regulated by RUWASA, a body with a responsibility of constructing rural water projects, monitoring and ensure sustainability of water supply services.

Despite of the achievements, some challenges have been observed during implementation of the policy including weak management of some CBWSOs; high operational and maintenance cost especially for schemes using diesel engine pumps; rural modernization; and climate change effects causing water sources to dry up or reducing their yield. Furthermore, some CBWSOs were staffed with low-capacity personnel leading to poor service delivery. To improve water service in rural areas, the Water Supply and Sanitation Act CAP 272, changed the modality of the composition of CBWSOs management by including a water technician and accountant. Despite the changes, there still a challenge of service sustainability including failure to payment of salaries.

In addressing the challenges observed in implementation of rural water projects, the Government is currently investing in big water projects that use reliable water sources and high technology. The operation and maintenance costs of those projects are high and the community can neither contribute in their investment nor operating them. Also, there has been an increase in rural population with scattered residences thus, the goal of the NAWAPO 2002 to deliver water at a distance of 400 meters and one water point to serve 250 people cannot be realized. Moreover, increase in standard of living and rural modernization have made people to connect piped water in their households instead of using domestic water points.

Moreover, RUWASA is charged with the work of constructing and monitoring rural water projects and ensuring the sustainability of rural water supply services. While RUWASA oversees and regulates rural water services, its dual role in both construction and regulation may create conflicts of interest or lack of impartiality.

Therefore, this strategy is going to address the challenges observed and improve water and sanitation services in rural areas.

2.4.2 Urban Water Supply

The 2002 policy aimed at achieving sustainable, effective and efficient development and management of urban water supply services. This was to be attained by providing a framework in which the desired targets are set outlining the necessary measures to guide the entire range of actions and to harmonize all related urban water supply and sewerage activities and actors with a view of improving the quality of service delivery. Specifically, the 2002 policy aimed at guiding development and

management of efficient, effective and sustainable water supply in urban centers; to create an enabling environment and appropriate incentives for the delivery of reliable, sustainable and affordable urban water supply services; to develop an effective institutional framework and ensuring that the water supply entities are financially autonomous; enhancing an efficient and effective system of income generation from the sale of water and wastewater removal; and enhancing water demand management.

Achievements of Implementation of the 2002 policy include formation of 25 regional WSSAs, 57 district and small towns WSSAs and 8 National Water Projects WSSAs. In total, there are 90 WSSAs and through the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, No. 5, 2019 they are mandated to provide water and sanitation services in urban centres. Other functions include ensuring non-revenue water is kept to a minimum acceptable range, increasing water production, metering all customers, using of appropriate tariffs and putting aside some funds for service expansion and rehabilitation. WSSAs have a responsibility of adhering to water demand management (WDM) approach to promote efficient and equitable use of water. Water demand management has acquired immense importance in the framework of sustainable urban water management. Technological, economical, institutional and communicational means can be used to realize efficient water demand management to achieve water consumption levels that are consistent with equitable, efficient and sustainable use of the finite water resource.

In urban areas, from the year 2015 to the year 2024, various efforts have been made to improve water supply services in the country including construction of new water projects and others rehabilitated. Among the newly implemented projects including Tabora–Igunga-Nzega, Mugango–Kiabakari–Butiama, Orkesumet and Arusha City. These efforts contributed to increasing the total length of the water network in regional centres from 8,662 kilometres to 26,822 kilometres; increasing production of water from 234.50 MCM per year to 321.82 MCM per year; and increasing capacity of water storage tanks from 712,933 CM to 857,900 CM. Likewise, rehabilitation of various projects has led to increase in metering ratio from 95.4 percent to 99.9 percent and decreasing of non-revenue water from 43 percent to 36.6 percent

Notwithstanding the accomplishments mentioned, certain difficulties have been noted. These include the expansion of unplanned peri-urban areas, deteriorating infrastructure, and fast urbanisation. In comparison to the

previous design, the quality of service delivery has decreased because of the rapid increase in population density surpassing the capacity of the current water infrastructure. Similarly, the expansion of urban economic activities has increased the demand for water. In a similar manner, cities have been growing to form peri-urban areas, necessitating further investments in water supply infrastructure. However, the development of unplanned urban areas resulted in the emerging of informal settlements, and access to essential services, such as water supplies, has proven difficult. Rapid urbanisation, increased economic activity, and population pressure have led to, water shortages, rationing and a decline in the standard of service delivery. In addition, there is high non-revenue water (NRW) caused by aging water infrastructure leading to leakages; wasteful use of water; and illegal connections. These have caused a substantial financial loss for water utilities and cost of producing and distributing water that is not paid for can strain budgets and hinder infrastructure investment; exacerbating water scarcity; and deteriorated service quality.

The water demand management has been challenged by increased water demand at a rate that is not proportional to the rate of expansion of water supply services. For example, water demand in regional centres has increased from 435.04 MCM per year (2015) to 572.24 MCM per year (2024) and this is due to the high rate of urbanization and increase of socio-economic activities as well as inefficient use of water. The consequence of the challenges has resulted in the existence of water rationing and lack of water supply services in some areas. On the other hand, the Government has been constructing new water projects and commissioning them to WSSAs for water service provision.

The WSSAs collect water sales and use them for paying O&M costs, minor rehabilitations and minor investment. However, over time, it has been realized that a good number of WSSAs have failed to manage operational and maintenance costs thus threatening the sustainability of the much needed services. In addition, major water infrastructure rehabilitation costs have continued to be managed by the Government which in turn constrains the budgets for developing new water projects. Following to the issues raised above, it requires deliberate action to improve water service delivery in urban areas. To ensure service sustainability, there is need of a paradigm shift through adequate policy provisions that support mechanisms for establishing compounded water prices that include a nominal amount to be set aside for meeting maintenance costs of water schemes. The contributors to this special fund, to be managed under NWF,

will mainly be water service providers. To improve service delivery, there is a need to replace the existing water infrastructure in areas where they have deteriorated or population density has increased; new investment for service extension in peri-urban areas; and adding more and reliable water sources. Addressing NRW is crucial for improving water conservation, enhancing financial sustainability of WSSAs and ensuring reliable service delivery in water supply systems. The strategy has addressed these issues and requires collaborative planning with other stakeholders to improve water services delivery in urban centres.

2.4.3 Water for Other Uses

NAWAPO 2002 had a tripartite water demand that included water for domestic use, water for the environment and water for economic activities. During the implementation of the policy, emphasis was placed on water demand for domestic purposes with consideration of livestock keepers' communities. However, with great achievements made on domestic water supply and increased economic activity that require water, the need to consider water for other uses is necessary. Currently, water demand for industrial, agricultural, hydropower, mining, environmental service and other uses has been increasing widely. Despite the importance of water for other sectors, there have not been collaborative plans in the implementation of water related projects, each sector has been implementing its own plans without involving others which sometimes results in duplications of efforts. Having joint plans will result in increased synergies and productivity in the use of water and avoid unproductive duplications of efforts. The water sector has taken into account the importance of coordinating sectors implementing water related projects and has been addressed in this strategy.

Delivery of water service to public institutions such as schools, markets places, health facilities; and water for livestock is crucial. NAWAPO 2002 did not take into account water demand for other institutions and as a result there has been poor water service delivery in other sectors. Availability of adequate water supply to these facilities is critical for personal hygiene, drinking, medical use, cleaning, sanitation and human wellbeing. Up to June 2024, the Government through WASH initiative provided water access to 2,105 health facilities through water taps and 3,220 health facilities through rainwater harvesting storage tanks. In total 8,832 out of 19,995 schools have access to clean and safe water through taps, wells and rainwater harvesting tanks. Moreover, emphasis has been placed on integrating water supply and sanitation services and hygiene education

to improve the health conditions of people in rural areas. Lack of inter-sectoral planning during implementation of WASH has resulted in a lack of access to clean and safe water in some institutions. This strategy addresses the importance of delivering water in public institutions and having a collaborative planning process so the challenges of water are taken into account during project development.

On the same note, water for livestock in communities living in rural areas is important because over 70 per cent of livestock in Tanzania is reared in such localities and the activity is inseparable from rural livelihoods. Thus, construction of water projects in rural must include provision of water for livestock. This has been stipulated in the Design, Construction, Supervision, and Operation and Maintenance Manual of 2020 whereas, planning for water supply in rural infrastructure must include requirements and facilities to serve livestock. By June 2024, the Government had constructed a total of 1,384 charcoal dams, 458 cattle troughs and drilled 103 boreholes for livestock. Inadequate water supply infrastructure to serve livestock requirements has been leading to the migration of livestock keepers to other areas in search for water. The migration has led to contamination and destruction of water sources and water supply infrastructure which in turn caused water use conflicts among users. This strategy stresses on promoting water supply for livestock in the rural.

2.5 Sanitation

Sanitation is one of the most important aspects for community well-being because it protects human health, extends life spans, and is beneficial to the economy. It is known that, about 80 percent of water used for domestic purposes, industrial production and mining results in the production of wastewater, which contains toxic substances or biological process inhibitors. In this case, wastewater must be treated before being discharged into the environment.

Access to sanitation facilities and services for the safe disposal of human excreta over the last twenty years has slightly increased. The Government has been constructing sewerage networks and waste stabilization ponds in some areas of the country. The interventions have increased the sewer network length from 652.29 kilometers in 2010 to 1,477.63 kilometers in 2024. By the year 2024, 11 regional headquarters out of 26 had sewered sanitation infrastructure with an average coverage of 13 percent. The regions are Dodoma, Songea, Iringa, Arusha, Tanga, Moshi, Mbeya, Tabora, Morogoro, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam. The remaining 15 region centers

use non-sewered sanitation infrastructures. In addition, the Government has constructed 16 faecal sludge treatment facilities in areas without a sewerage network. Also, it has improved the emptying services and transportation of faecal sludge through the supply of exhauster trucks to WSSAs.

Challenges of sanitation include inadequate sewerage networks and treatment facilities, unsafe sludge disposal and dilapidated infrastructure which adversely affect the environment including contamination and pollution of surface and groundwater sources. Equally, there have been presence of non-emptiable toilets, leaking containments, unsafe emptying and transportation facilities and inadequate faecal sludge treatment facilities which affect the environment. In addition, there is ineffective regulatory monitoring and enforcement of minimum quality of service in each segment of the non-sewered sanitation chain. Additionally, the majority of town planning ignores city-wide sanitary planning, which ultimately results in the lack of consideration for setting aside land for sanitation infrastructure.

The strategy to implement the water policy has been designed to ensure that sanitation issues are given priority both in rural and urban areas.

2.6 Private Sector Participation

The NAWAPO 2002 determined to involve the private sector in the management and development of urban water supply and sanitation services; promote the participation of private sector in service delivery; and create an enabling environment for increased private sector involvement. The policy emphasized on building the capacity of WSSAs to operate commercially in order to attract private sector investment. It further emphasized on privatization of small towns water supply and sanitation authorities. Despite the policy directives, private sector has not been motivated in investing and operating water projects and instead it has been limited to corporate social responsibilities (CSR) activities, consultancy services, projects construction and provision of goods and services.

The Government has been taking initiatives to motivate private sector by creating enabling environment including the enactment of the Public Private Partnership Policy (2009), Public Private Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2023 and Public Private Partnership Regulations (2020). These initiatives have motivated Implementing Agencies (IAs) to engage the private sector in investing and implementing water projects. Some WSSAs have established

pipeline projects yet to be prepared. Tanga WSSA has managed to prepare a project that has raised about Shillings 53 billion through green bond. This strategy will take into account policy and legislative reforms to involve private sector through developing opportunities as part of an integrated strategy and placing them alongside Government schemes in non-viable areas. In addition, studies will be undertaken to identify potential opportunities which will be taped by the private sector to support the Government initiatives.

2.7 Research & Technology Development

NAWAPO 2002 emphasizes on strengthen collaboration with sector stakeholders, local and international research institutions; putting in place mechanisms for coordinating and disseminating sector research; and encourage local researchers initiative. Water sector involvement in research and development has been slow and limited to research and studies that are demand-driven emerging from sector transformations. The existing research institutions such as the University of Dar es Salaam and the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) which usually conduct academic research relating to water sector but remains to be for academic purposes in the respective institutions and their usefulness has not been adopted by the sector. Furthermore, the Water Institute and Ngurdoto Defluoridation Research Center which undertake research and studies related to water and sanitation, the scope and dissemination of their findings remain constrained in those institutes with minimal dissemination for sector use and hence limit their potential impact. In addition, there has been no coordination and collaboration on research and studies undertaken by these institutions.

To address the challenges, the strategy will prioritize and facilitate research and development within the water sector including coordination, collaboration and dissemination of research findings to stakeholders.

2.8 Cross-Cutting Issues

2.8.1 Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Resilience System

Environmental and climate change issues have been taken into account during the preparation and implementation of water resources, water supply and sanitation projects. It has been demonstrated that, water resources are finite and are under pressure due to increasing demand. Climate change has great implications on availability, functionality, quality and sustainability of water and sanitation infrastructure.

The Government has developed various environmental and social safeguard frameworks to facilitate the protection and management of water sources and associated water and sanitation infrastructure. These include the National Climate Change Strategy of 2021; Environmental and Social Management Framework; Resettlement Management Framework; Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans; and Guidelines for the Good Environmental and Social Practices for the Water and Sanitation Sector. The frameworks have enabled the Government to implement several programs including; Simiyu Climate Resilient Project and construction of Kidunda dam. Also, the initiatives facilitated in building resilience of the communities against adverse impacts of climate change. The impact of compliance with environmental and social safeguard requirements has led to social stability, protection and conservation of water and sanitation infrastructure and natural systems. Regardless of the Government's efforts, implementation of some projects without adherence to environmental and social guidelines remains a challenge. This led to environmental degradation, pollution and social grievances which have significant effects on the sustainability of socio-economic developments.

Moreover, the Country has experienced a variety of natural disasters, with floods and droughts being the most prevalent which has impacted the water sector significantly. Between the year 1997 and 2017, the frequency of these events has shown a slight upward trend over the years. Such events affect quality and quantity of water resource; and destruct water infrastructure which compromise sustainability of the service.
To manage such disasters in the water sector, the strategy takes into consideration establishment of a comprehensive approach that integrates preparedness, response, and resilience-building strategies such as enhancing water infrastructure resilience, implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), community capacity building, developing early warning systems, promoting sustainable water management practices, climate resilience water safety plans, strengthening policy and institutional frameworks and leveraging technology and data.

2.8.2 Gender

In the water sector, gender mainstreaming has been implemented to ensure equity and equality in the management of water resources and provision of clean and safe water and sanitation services. In the roles of management, decision-making, operations, and project implementation for the nation's water projects, gender equality has been observed. Up to April 2022, there were 2,762 women out of 9,207 total number of staff in the

Water Sector institutions equivalent to 30% of the total. This is compared to 6,445 men equivalent to 70% of the total number of staff. In 2005, the Government prepared the National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD) which provides guidance and roles toward promoting equity, equality, and empowerment of women, men, and vulnerable groups.

There have been some achievements in the attainment of gender equity and equality in the management and provisions of water services to the community, through the initiative by the Ministry of Water to prepare a gender strategy to significantly guide the participation of women and men in the management level, decision-making, use and management of water resources; and provision of water supply, and sanitation services. Despite the achievements, there remains some challenges related to gender especially in the provision of water and sanitation services as women still spend a significant time during the day to fetch water especially in the rural areas and their roles in decision-making in the water sector is still limited. The Government will continue to make effort to ensure gender equality in the water sector.

2.8.3 Good Governance

In the water sector, good governance has ensured that water is distributed sustainably, that water resources are managed and developed in an efficient manner and that water supply and sanitation services are provided sustainably. Information on water use fees, stakeholders' participation, and management of water supply and sanitation projects is now easier to access hence accountability, integrity, and transparency in water services delivery has improved.

However, there is also increased community participation in water resources management and water supply and sanitation services through establishing community governing bodies such as 90 WSSAs Boards, 199 Water Users Associations (WUAs), and 982 Community-Based Water Supply Organisations (CBWSOs) that adhere to good governance. Although the sector making progress in this part of good governance but still faces some challenges such as inadequate effective top-down communication, poor working environment for the workers especially in terms of working tools that are mostly outdated. However, the Government is making significant effort to improve good governance in the water sector through capacity building to workers that involves provision of conducive working environment and up to date working tools to improve efficiency.

Chapter

3

Vision, Mission and Objectives

CHAPTER THREE

VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Vision

A water secure country with equitable, sustainable, accessible, affordable, and reliable water and sanitation services for socio-economic development.

3.2 Mission

Through innovative, ethical, and motivated staff, protect and conserve water sources, control water quality and pollution, improve sanitation services, and develop water resources and infrastructures for water supply in Tanzania while ensuring climate resilience.

3.3 Policy Objectives

The main objective of the National Water Policy 2002, Version 2025 is to ensure optimal, reliable, sustainable, and equitable development and use of water resources for the benefit of all in the most cost-effective manner possible. The specific objectives of the Policy are as follows:

i) To enhance sustainable management of water resources;
ii) To improve water resources development;
iii) To improve water and wastewater quality management;
iv) To enhance sustainable water supply services and water management systems;
v) To enhance reliable and sustainable sanitation services;
vi) To strengthen private sector participation in the water sector;
vii) To enhance research and development in the water sector; and
viii) To promote cross-cutting issues which include environmental and climate change resiliency; gender; and good governance.

Chapter

4

Strategies and Targets for the Implementation of Water Policy Objectives

CHAPTER FOUR

STRATEGIES AND TARGETS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER POLICY OBJECTIVES

Policy Objective 1: To enhance sustainable management of water resources.

Strategies

i) Modernize hydromet system for efficient data collection and analysis;
ii) Develop data and information production tools for water resources assessment for determining water availability, quality, and distribution, scarcity, pollution and climate change impacts;
iii) Develop and implement Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Plans in all 9 Basins;
iv) Develop a communication platform for encouraging, collaborative planning among sectors in development and utilization of interdependent projects;
v) Balance water utilization planning between the various sectors;
vi) Undertake conservation, protection, pollution control and catchment management;
vii) Streamline and simplify the issuance of water use permits and water fees;
viii) Management of freshwater bodies and wetlands against invasive species and contaminants;
ix) prepare and implement joint initiatives for transboundary water resources development and management; and
x) Conduct stakeholder awareness on sustainable management of water resources in both urban and rural areas.

Targets

i) 600 high tech water resources monitoring stations installed by 2035;
ii) Water Related Disaster Early Warning System Implemented and Operational in all Basin by 2035;
iii) Water resources accounting and audit conducted in all 9 Basins by 2035;
iv) Nine (9) Integrated Water Resources Management Plans developed and implemented in all basins by 2035;
v) National Integrated Water Management Plan developed and implemented by 2035

vi) Plans for Catchments water allocation developed and implemented by 2035;
vii) 5,000 water use permits issued by 2035;
viii) Community based water resources management plans and programmes developed, strengthened and implemented by 2035;
ix) Efficiency water resources use technology enhanced to users by 2035;
x) Water sources and catchment areas gazetted by 2035;
xi) 18 Programs for watershed sustainable land management for degraded catchments implemented in all basins by 2035;
xii) 27 Freshwater bodies and wetlands protected against invasive species and contaminants by 2035;
xiii) 5 Trans-boundary Water Resources initiatives implemented by 2035; and
xiv) 100 awareness creation forums on sustainable development of water resources held at various levels.

Policy Objective 2: To improve water resources development.

Strategies

i) Develop and manage climate resilient multipurpose water storage infrastructure;
ii) Develop inter-sectoral coordination on water related matters;
iii) Implement collaborative planning, development and management of water resources infrastructure;
iv) Develop inter and intra basin water infrastructure development for water security;
v) Enhance and develop, appropriate different fresh water harnessing technologies;
vi) Develop and encourage the adoption of enhanced fresh water harnessing technologies, including nature based solutions; and
vii) Develop groundwater aquifer maps and recharging systems.

Targets

i) 100 plans for water security and flood control implemented by 2035;
ii) Regulations and guidelines for inter-sectoral coordination on water related development prepared and implemented by 2035
iii) 10 collaborative planning and development of water projects undertaken by 2035;
iv) 3 inter basin water infrastructure constructed by 2035;

v) 5 intra basin water infrastructure constructed by 2035;
vi) Five (5) fresh water harnessing technologies developed and adopted in all 9 basins by 2035; and
vii) 45 groundwater aquifer maps and recharging systems established by 2035.

Policy Objective 3: To improve water and wastewater quality management.

Strategies

i) Implement regular ambient water quality monitoring and assessment programs;
ii) Develop water entities adopt and implement drinking water quality management guidelines (using risk-based approach);
iii) Adherence to drinking water quality standards by all water suppliers;
iv) Manage water treatment chemicals;
v) Undertake drinking water quality monitoring and assessment;
vi) Implement capacity building programs on water and wastewater quality management to stakeholders;
vii) Mobilize adequate investments and financing in water and wastewater treatment technologies;
viii) Undertake inter-sectoral and trans-boundary water quality management; and
ix) Develop institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks for water and wastewater quality management.

Targets

i) Ambient Water quality monitoring and assessment systems established and implemented in 9 Water Basins by 2035;
ii) One Comprehensive Water Quality Database established by 2035;
iii) Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans developed and implemented by all Water entities (WSSAs & CBWSOs) by 2035;
iv) Drinking water quality standards adhered by all water suppliers by 2035;
v) Water treatment chemicals properly managed by all water utilities by 2035;
vi) Drinking water quality monitoring and assessment implemented in all water supply entities by 2035;
vii) Capacity building programs on water and wastewater quality management implemented to all stakeholders by 2035;

viii) Adequate investment and financing in water and wastewater treatment technologies mobilized by 2035;
ix) Inter-sectoral and trans-boundary water quality management implemented among water quality stakeholders by 2035; and
x) Institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks for water and wastewater implemented by 2035.

Policy Objective 4: To enhance sustainable water supply services and water management systems.

Strategies

i) Construct large-scale water investment projects including national water grid for rural and urban water supply;
ii) Undertake and adopt modern technology for reduction of NRW;
iii) Develop frameworks for regulation and management of all rural water supply facilities;
iv) Implement extension, and rehabilitation water supply projects;
v) Develop water for multi-uses socially and economically;
vi) Encourage house water connections in the rural;
vii) Implement full cost-reflective and inclusive tariffs of water entities to meet the OPEX;
viii) Undertake good governance in the water supply entities; and
ix) Conduct public awareness on efficient use and management of water.

Targets

i) Large water supply infrastructure for different uses constructed by 2035;
ii) 100 percent access to clean and safe water by 2035;
iii) NRW reduced to at most 20% by 2035;
iv) Rural water supply entities capacitated on management and operations of water schemes by 2035;
v) Construction, extension, and rehabilitation of rural water projects implemented by 2035;
vi) 100% of public institutions such as Schools, Health centers and markets have access water services by 2035;
vii) 50% of newly constructed projects consider water for economic purposes by 2035;
viii) 50% of households connected to clean and safe water by 2035;
ix) Regulations and guidelines for management of rural water supply

facilities reviewed and implemented to enhance sustainability of all water supply schemes by 2035;

x) 90% of WSSAs and 50% of CBWSOs operate under full cost recovery on OPEX by 2035;

xi) Transparency, participation, rule of law and accountability observed in water sector by 2035; and

xii) 100 public awareness sessions on efficient use and management of water conducted at various levels by 2035.

Policy Objective 5: To enhance reliable and sustainable sanitation services.

Strategies

i) Develop sewered and non-sewered sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas;

ii) Implement regulatory frameworks for quality sanitation services in urban and rural areas;

iii) Undertake cross sectoral task forces that bring together sanitation related stakeholders;

iv) Undertake incorporation of non-sewered sanitation services in sanitation planning;

v) Develop appropriate technologies for proper wastewater management; and

vi) Create a supportive environment that promotes and sustains good hygienic practices across the community.

Targets

i) Increase in access to sanitation services to 30% by 2035;

ii) 50% of the rural and urban societies access and comply to sanitation services by 2035;

iii) Cross-sectoral task forces that bring together sanitation related stakeholders established by 2035;

iv) Non-sewered sanitation services incorporated in cities, towns and in the rural by 2035;

v) 50% of effluent and sludge, recycled and re-used by 2035; and

vi) Supportive environment that promotes and sustains good hygienic practices across the community created by 2035.

Policy Objective 6: To strengthen private sector participation in the water sector.

Strategies

i) Facilitate water sector PPP desk;
ii) Put in place PSP framework in water sector;
iii) Undertake diagnostic study for PSP in water sector;
iv) Piloting water entities to operate under PPP arrangements;
v) Support private sector initiatives in water sector;
vi) Motivate private sector by development of PPP projects and share with them; and
vii) Facilitate the creditworthiness of utilities to enable them to improve performance that will attract the private sector.

Targets

i) Water sector PPP desk strengthened by 2028;
ii) Water sector PSP framework prepared by 2026;
iii) PSP Diagnostic study undertaken by 2027;
iv) 3 WSSAs and 3 CBWSOs be operated under PPP arrangements;
v) 10 Private sector initiatives supported by 2035;
vi) 10 PPP water projects prepared and shared with private sector by 2035; and
vii) 10 WSSAs capacitated to write PPP contracts.

Policy Objective 7: To enhance research and technology development in the water sector.

Strategies

i) Undertake Capacity building on R&D to water sector Implementing Agencies (IAs);
ii) Undertake collaboration among stakeholders on R&D in the water sector;
iii) Encourage R&D by providing research tools;
iv) Undertake rewards programmes in the water sector;
v) Undertake fora for research findings dissemination; and
vi) Conduct ICT capacity building programmes and provision of ICT equipment.

Targets

i) Two (2) capacity building programs promoting R&D in water sector prepared and implemented by 2035;
ii) 100 strategic national research studies on water undertaken by 2035;
iii) Five (5) competitive research programs prepared and implemented by 2035;
iv) Five (5) fora for disseminating research findings conducted by 2035;
v) Five (5) Joint R&D events undertaken by 2035;
vi) Five (5) capacity building programs in ICT on water conducted by 2035; and
vii) Ten (10) ICT equipment packages on water provided by 2035.

Policy Objective 8: Cross cutting Issues

8.1 To promote cross-cutting issues which include environmental and climate change resiliency, gender and good governance.

Strategies

i) Implement compliance on environmental, health, and safety issues at all water sector levels;
ii) Acquire and manage land for water sources and sanitation works;
iii) Undertake capacity building to water institutions on climate change;
iv) Implement climate change adaptation measures in the water sector;
v) Facilitate innovative climate mitigation measures in the water sector; and
vi) Undertake sectoral coordination and collaboration in managing impacts of climate change and environmental issues by 2035.

Targets

i) Environmental and social safeguards complied at all levels in the water sector by 2035;
ii) Land for water and sanitation projects available and managed by 2035;
iii) All water institutions capacitated on climate change by 2035;
iv) Climate resilient plans for water sector prepared and implemented by June, 2035; and

v) Environmental and climate change forums and stakeholders' workshops undertaken by 2035.

8.2 To promote gender and social inclusion in the water sector.

Strategies

i) Undertake gender mainstreaming at all levels in the water sector;
ii) Undertake public awareness on the role of gender in the water sector; and
iii) Undertake the inclusiveness of socially vulnerable groups in water related issues.

Targets

i) Women participation in decision-making increased to at least 50% by 2035;
ii) Gender equity in water sector service delivery enhanced to 75% by 2035;
iii) 100% of the water sector stakeholders capacitated on gender issues by 2035; and
iv) 100% inclusiveness of socially vulnerable groups in water-related issues.

8.3 To promote good governance in the water sector.

Strategies

i) Undertake capacity-building programs for water sector stakeholders on good governance at all levels;
ii) Develop and implement frameworks for contract management;
iii) Develop and share clear information about water-related challenges, policies, and projects to foster trust and informed participation; and
iv) Create informative campaigns that explain the principles of good governance including accountability, transparency, and participatory decision making.

Targets

i) 10 Capacity building Programs on good governance implemented by 2035;
ii) Frameworks for contract management developed and implemented by 2035;

iii) Information about water-related challenges, policies, and projects developed and shared by 2035; and
iv) Informative campaigns that explain the principles of good governance conducted by 2035.

Chapter

5

Resource Requirement, Strategy Implementation Period and Roles of Different Stakeholders

CHAPTER FIVE

RESOURCE REQUIREMENT, STATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD AND ROLES OF DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 Resources Requirement

The strategy for implementation of NAWAPO 2002, Version 2025 will cost Shillings trillion 20.66. Fund will be mobilized from Government own source, development partners, the private sector, beneficiaries' contributions and other well-wishers. Analysis of the cost per strategy has been shown in the attached matrix. The National Water Fund (NWF) which is an agency of the ministry concern with water affairs in the country will use its funds to subsidize rural and urban water and sanitation projects; and will as well keep revolving fund for advancing soft loans to WSSAs that will be used to develop water projects.

5.2 Implementation Period

The NAWAPO 2002, Version 2025 Strategy will be implemented for 10 years, from 2025 to 2035 with a mid-term evaluation on the fifth year and final evaluation at the end of implementation period. During mid-term evaluation strategies and targets will be reviewed and look whether the implementation is on track and the planned pace of implementation. During this time some strategies seems to be not achievable, can be changed or changing the modality of implementation.

5.3 Roles and Responsibility of Stakeholders

5.3.1 Ministry responsible for Water

The Ministry responsible for Water will coordinate the implementation and evaluation of NAWAPO 2002, Version 2025.

5.3.2 Ministry responsible for Health

Will prepare guidelines and strategies for sanitation and hygiene matters.

5.3.3 Ministry responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities

Will participate in the preparation of water resources management plans and construction of water supply and sanitation projects.

5.3.4 Ministry responsible for Finance
Will allocate and provide financial resources for the implementation of the Policy's strategies.

5.3.5 Ministry responsible for Works
Will collaborate with the Ministry of Water in planning and implementing infrastructure projects.

5.3.6 Ministry responsible for Home Affairs
Will collaborate with the Ministry of Water in the protection and conservation of water sources and infrastructure.

5.3.7 Ministry responsible for Investment and Planning
Will scrutinize and approve various water project proposals for obtaining financial resources for implementation.

5.3.8 Ministry responsible for Education
Will educate students in schools on the importance of water sources conservation, sanitation and personal hygiene.

5.3.9 Ministry responsible for Agriculture
Will promote agricultural activities that prioritize water source conservation, environmental management and efficient irrigation infrastructure.

5.3.10 Ministry responsible for Livestock and Fisheries
Will construct water infrastructure for livestock in order to prevent destruction of water infrastructure and pollution of water sources; and manage and conserve aquatic ecosystems to support sustainable fisheries and protect biodiversity.

5.3.11 Ministry responsible for Energy
Will ensure the availability of energy, such as electricity for water treatment plants and water pumping systems as well as participate in the conservation of watersheds in hydropower project areas.

5.3.12 Ministry responsible for Natural Resources
Will conserve forests and ecosystems to protect water sources.

5.3.13 Ministry responsible for Land
Will allocate land for water sources and will designate areas for water and sanitation projects.

5.3.14 Ministry responsible for Environment
Will prepare various environmental management guidelines for protecting and conserving water resources.

5.3.15 Ministry responsible for Disaster Management
Will coordinate the management of social emergencies, especially drought, floods, and other disasters affecting water infrastructure and sources.

5.3.16 Ministry responsible for Public Service and Good Governance
Will ensure the availability of skilled human resources for the implementation of the Policy.

5.3.17 Ministry responsible for Industry and Trade
Will ensure the creation of a regulatory environment that balances industrial growth with the preservation of water resources, supporting initiatives to improve water access, quality, and conservation.

5.3.18 Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs
Will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Water in preparing and implementing regional and international agreements and protocols on trans-boundary water resources.

5.3.19 Local Government Authorities
Will sensitize communities on the importance of protecting and conserving water sources and safeguarding water infrastructure, and preparing and managing the implementation of by-laws for water resource management.

5.3.20 Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA)
Will regulate the pricing and quality of water services provided by WSSAs.

5.3.21 Development Partners
Will provide financial resources and technical support for implementing water projects.

5.3.22 The Private Sector
Will participate in the development and management of water projects.

5.3.23 Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations
Will prepare and implement community awareness programs to promote sustainable water resources, water use efficiency, and water system

management; and also finance and implement water supply and sanitation projects.

5.3.24 Academic and Research Institutions
Will conduct research, produce water and sanitation experts, and provide consultation services on water sector issues.

5.3.25 Basin Water Boards
Will manage and develop water resources.

5.3.26 Water Entities (WSSAs & RUWASA)
Will construct water projects and provide clean and safe water services and sanitation services in rural and urban areas; as well as participate in the conservation of water sources.

5.3.27 National Water Fund
Will mobilize financial resources for the management and development of water resources and water supply and sanitation projects.

5.3.28 The Water Institute
Will produce experts for the construction, management, and development of water projects; conduct research and provide technical consultation to support the water sector.

5.3.29 Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs) and Other Water Service Providers
Will be responsible for the management and operation of water supply and sanitation services at the community level and maintain water schemes to ensure reliable access to clean and safe water.

5.3.30 Water User Associations (WUAs)
Will be responsible with conservation and protection of water sources against encroachment and non-permitted water abstractions.

5.3.31 The Community
Will be responsible to conserve and protect water sources and water distribution infrastructure and contribute to the costs of water service operations to ensure sustainability.

5.3.32 Media
Will be responsible for educating and providing accurate and timely information about the water sector to citizens and various stakeholders.

Chapter

6

Monitoring and Evaluation

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 An Over View

Monitoring and evaluation of the National Water Policy is essential for achieving policy objectives. For this reason, the Ministry of Water in collaboration with stakeholders shall enhance the M&E Frameworks and Systems that will guide monitoring and evaluation of plans, programs and projects that will be implemented to meet policy goals. Moreover, the move from the Government of strengthening M&E activities in Public Sector through establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation Units at Ministry and Institution Levels, provides a strong foundation for monitoring and evaluation of the version 2025 of NAWAPO (2002). In addition, M&E will focus on collecting, analysing and reporting sector information using the Management Information Systems developed in water sector that include MAJIIS, RUWASA Service Delivery Management System (RSDMS) and Water Project Register.

6.1.1 Monitoring

Monitoring of NAWAPO will focus on key components of the water sector that are water resources management and development, water and wastewater quality management; water supply and sanitation services; and crosscutting issues. In depth explanation on the M&E of the aforementioned components is as follows: -

i) Water Resources Management and Development

Under water resources management and development, the established M&E System will track the performance of the Basin Water Boards that are responsible for management and development of water resources found within national boundaries and those shared with neighbouring countries. The water sector monitoring system will guide the flow of information on the performance of the respective basin from the catchment level to the BWB level.

ii) Water Supply and Sanitation Services

Water supply and sanitation services are essential for sustaining the welfare of communities residing in both rural and urban areas whereas RUWASA manages the rural water supply and WSSAs manage the supply in urban areas on behalf of the Ministry. Monitoring of performance of WSSAs and RUWASA will be tracked through electronic information systems including MajiIS, Project Register and RSDMS; as well as field visits. Aim is

to determine progress towards achieving national goals of accessibility to water supply services at 85 percent and 95 percent in rural and urban areas respectively as well as international commitments including SDGs – Goal 6 of achieving Universal Access by the year 2030.

iii) Water and Wastewater Quality Services

In Tanzania, water and wastewater quality services are provided by the Ministry of Water through the 17 Water Quality Laboratories that are strategically located in different parts of the country. The established M&E system will closely monitor the performance of 17 Water Quality Laboratories through management information systems and field visits to get the status of water and wastewater quality in water bodies, water supply infrastructure and wastewater discharges.

iv) Cross Cutting Issues

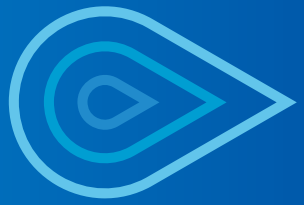
This component involves important initiatives, programs, projects and activities that support appropriate working environment for the staff and experts in the water sector. They involve issues, namely gender equity and equality; good governance; environmental safeguard and climate changes; capacity building; as well as HIV/AID and non – communicable diseases. These issues are essential for the development of the water sector, as all staff have the right to be capacitated on the aforementioned matters. The monitoring system will track to determine to what extent they have been facilitated in the water sector.

6.1.2 Evaluation

Evaluation of this Strategy as a tool of implementing the NAWAPO 2002, version 2025, will involve assessing policy effectiveness in achieving the desired goals that are under water resources and management, water and wastewater quality management, and water supply and sanitation services. Evaluation will provide solutions to obstacles that may hinder the smooth implementation of the policy. The evaluation process will measure whether the Strategy adequately balances resource conservation, economic development, and social equity. Key aspects include examining the ability of the Strategy to manage policy directives on water quality and quantity, its impact on ecosystems, and its responsiveness to climate change. Additionally, evaluation will scrutinize Strategy's implementation mechanisms, funding, and stakeholder engagement to ensure that it effectively addresses water challenges and adapts to emerging issues. The Ministry is determined to undertake mid-term evaluation of this Strategy after 5 years in order to ensure NAWAPO goals are met and benefit all stakeholders.

Annex

Framework of the NAWAPO 2002, Version 2025 Implementation Plan



ANNEX: Framework of the NAWAPO 2002, Version 2025 Implementation Plan

ANNEX 1: THE NAWAPO 2002, VERSION 2025 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2025 – 2035

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
i)	**To enhance sustainable management of water resources**	Modernize hydromet system for efficient data collection and analysis	600 high tech water resources monitoring stations installed by 2035	**20,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
			Water Related Disaster Early Warning System implemented in all Basin by 2035	**10,700,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
		Develop data and information production tools for water resources assessment for determining water availability, quality and distribution, scarcity, pollution and climate change impacts	Water resources accounting and audit conducted in all nine (9) Basins by 2035	**5,200,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
		Develop and implement Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Plans in all nine (9) Basins	Nine (9) Integrated Water Resources Management Plans developed and implemented in all basins by 2035	**20,000,000,000**	2025 –2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
		Develop National Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Plan	A national Integrated Water Resources Management Plan implemented by 2035	**60,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Develop a communication platform for encouraging collaborative planning among sectors in development and utilization of interdependent projects	10 Collaborative planning and coordination implemented by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025 – 2035	Ministry of water Sector ministries Implementing agencies Water sector stakeholders
		Balance water utilization planning between various sectors	Plans for Catchments water allocation developed and implemented by 2035	**9,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
		Implement joint water use planning	20 joint water use planning forums implement by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
			Community based water resources management plans and programmes developed, strengthened and implemented by 2035	**5,500,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
			Efficiency water resources use technology enhanced to users by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Undertake conservation, protection, pollution control and catchment management	100 water sources and catchment areas gazetted by 2035 enhance	**150,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
			18 Programs for watershed sustainable land management for degraded catchments implemented in all basins by 2035	**20,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
		Improve the issuance of water use permits	5,000 issued by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of water Water stakeholders
		Management of freshwater bodies and wetlands against invasive species and contaminants	27 Freshwater bodies and wetlands protected against invasive species and contaminants by 2035	**10,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
		Prepare and implement joint initiatives for transboundary water resources development and management	Five (5) Trans-boundary Water Resources initiatives implemented by 2035	**18,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRM stakeholders
		Conduct stakeholder's awareness sessions on sustainable management of water resources in both urban and rural areas	100 stakeholders awareness sessions on sustainable management of water resources in both urban and rural areas conducted by 2035	**2,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of water WRM stakeholders

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
ii)	**To improve water resources development**	Develop and manage climate resilient multipurpose water storage infrastructure for socio-economic activities, enhancing water security and reduction of drought and flood risks across sectors	100 plans and 10 strategic water projects for water security and drought and flood control implemented by 2035	**1,400,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRMD stakeholders
		Develop inter-sectoral coordination on water related matters;	Regulations and guidelines for inter-sectoral coordination on water related development prepared and implemented by 2035			
		Implement integrated planning, development and management of water resources infrastructure across sectors	5 water resources infrastructure involving multisector initiatives developed	**2,000,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water Water sector line ministries
		Develop inter and intra basin water infrastructure development for water security	3 inter basin water infrastructure constructed by 2035	**1,300,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water DPs WRMD stakeholders
			Five (5) intra basin water infrastructure constructed by 2035			

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Develop appropriate different fresh water harnessing technologies Develop and encourage the adoption of enhanced freshwater harnessing technologies, including nature-based solutions	4 fresh water harnessing technologies developed Enhanced water harnessing technologies adopted into operation in all 9 basins by 2035	**235,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water DPs WRMD stakeholders
		Develop groundwater aquifer maps and recharging systems	45 groundwater aquifer maps and recharging systems established by 2035	**500,000,000,000**	2025- 2035	Ministry of Water WRMD stakeholders
iii)	**To improve water and wastewater quality management**	Implement regular ambient water quality monitoring and assessment programs	Ambient Water quality monitoring and assessment systems established and implemented in 9 Water Basins by 2035	**35,100,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of water
			One Comprehensive Water Quality Database established by 2035	**2,035,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water
		Water entities to adopt and implement drinking water quality management guidelines (using risk-based approach)	Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans developed and implemented by all Water entities (WSSAs & CBWCOs) by 2035	**100,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Adherence to drinking water quality standards by all water suppliers	Drinking water quality standards adhered by all water suppliers by 2035	**150,000,000,000**	2025-2035	(i) Ministry of Water (ii)Tanzania Bureau of Standards
		Manage water treatment chemicals	Water treatment chemicals properly managed by all water utilities by 2035	**5,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water
		Undertake drinking water quality monitoring and assessment	Drinking water quality monitoring and assessment implemented in all water supply entities by 2035	**40,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water
		Implement capacity building programs on water and wastewater quality management to the public	Capacity building programs on water and wastewater quality management implemented to the public by 2035	**3,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water
		Mobilize adequate investments and financing in water and wastewater treatment technologies	Adequate investment and financing in water and waste water treatment technologies mobilized by 2035	**150,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministries responsible for water, finance and planning
		Undertake inter-sectoral and trans-boundary water quality management	Inter-sectoral and trans-boundary water quality management implemented among water quality stakeholders by 2035	**5,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministries responsible for Water, Agriculture and Irrigation, Natural resources and High learning institutions

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Develop institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks for water and wastewater quality management	Institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks for water and wastewater implemented by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water
iv)	**To enhance sustainable water supply services and water management systems**	Construct large-scale water investment projects in rural and urban	Large-scale water investment projects developed by 2035	**5,000,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water DPs
		Undertake and adopt modern technology for NRW reduction	NRW reduced to at most 20% by 2035	**3,000,000,000**	2025-2030	Ministry of Water Water stakeholders
		Develop frameworks for management of rural water supply schemes	All rural water supply entities are capacitated on management and operations of water schemes by 2035	**5,000,000,000**	2025-2030	Ministry of Water Development partners The private sector

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Implement extension and rehabilitation of water supply projects	Construction, extension, and rehabilitation of water projects Implemented by 2035	**1,000,000,000,000**	2025-2030	Ministry of Water
		Encourage house water connections in the rural	50 and 100 percent of rural and urban population connect piped water	**5,000,000,000**		
		Facilitate provision of technical skills for operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes	Rural water supply schemes facilitated in terms of technical skills for operation and maintenance by 2035	**3,000,000,000**	2025-2030	Ministry of Water
		Supply water in public gatherings such as markets, health centers, schools etc	Program for improving water supply in schools, health centres, markets and other public gathering areas prepared and implemented by 2035	**10,000,000,000**	2025-2030	Ministry of water Ministry of health, Ministry of Education PO-RALG DPs The Private sector
		Undertake good governance in the water supply entities	Transparency, participation, rule of law and accountability observed in water sector by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water Ministry concern with good governance

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Develop frameworks for regulation and management of all rural water supply facilities	Regulation and guidelines for management of rural water supply facilities reviewed and implemented to enhance sustainability of all water supply schemes by 2035	**500,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs
		Implement full cost-reflective and inclusive tariffs of water entities to meet the Operational Expenditures (OPEX)	90% of WSSAs and 50% of CBWSOs operate under full cost recovery on OPEX by 2035	**4,500,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water EWURA MoF (TR)
		Prepare and implement a tariff policy apportioning sustainable funds for meeting OPEX	Tariff policy apportioning sustainable funds for meeting OPEX prepared by 2027	**500,000,000**	2025-2035	
		Conduct public awareness on efficient use and management of water	100 public awareness sessions on efficient use and management of water conducted at various levels by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water Water stakeholders
v)	**To enhance reliable and sustainable sanitation services**	Improve sewered and non-sewered sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas	Increase access to sewerage services to 30% by 2035	**3,400,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water DPs

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Implement regulatory frameworks for quality sanitation services	50% of the rural and urban societies access and comply to sanitation services by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water PO-RALG LGAs
		Develop cross-sectoral task forces that bring together sanitation related stakeholders	Cross-sectoral task forces that bring together sanitation related stakeholders established by 2035	**3,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of water Sanitation related sectors Key sanitation stakeholders including DPs
		Undertake incorporation of non-sewered sanitation services in sanitation planning	Non-sewered sanitation services incorporated in cities, towns and in the rural by 2035	**800,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water Sanitation related stakeholders
		Create a supportive environment that promotes and sustains good hygienic practices across the community	Supportive environment that promotes and sustains good hygienic practices across the community created by 2025	**5,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Health Ministry of Water Ministry of Education PO-RALG

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
vi)	**To strengthen private sector participation in the water sector**	Facilitate water sector PPP desk	Water sector PPP desk strengthened by 2028	**600,000,000**	2025 – 2035	Ministry of Water
		Put in place PSP framework in the water sector	Water sector PSP framework prepared by 2026	**500,000,000**	2025 – 2035	Ministry of Water
		Undertake diagnostic study for PSP in water sector	PSP Diagnostic study undertaken by 2027	**300,000,000**	2025 – 2030	Ministry of Water
		Piloting water entities to operate under PPP arrangements	3 WSSAs and 3 CBWSOs be operated under PPP arrangements	**500,000,000**		Ministry of Water PPP Center The Private sector
		Support private sector initiatives in water sector	10 Private sector initiatives supported by 2035	**750,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water PPP Center
		Motivate private sector by development of PPP projects and share with them	10 PPP water projects prepared and shared with private sector by 2035	**3,200,000,000**	2025 – 2035	Ministry of Water TIC PPP Center
		Facilitate the creditworthiness of water utilities to enable them improving performance that will attract private sector	10 WSSAs are promoted to qualify for PPP contracts	**5,000,0000**	2025 – 2035	Ministry of Water PPP Center

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
vii)	**To enhance research and technology development in the water sector**	Undertake Capacity building on R&D to water sector IAs	Two (2) capacity building programs promoting R&D in water sector prepared and implemented by 2035	**1,200,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Higher Learning Institutions Research Institutions
		Undertake collaboration among stakeholders on R&D in the water sector	Five (5) Joint R&D events undertaken by 2035	**2,000,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Higher Learning Institutions Research Institutions
		Encourage R&D by providing research tools	100 research packages provided to water related studies by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Higher Learning Institutions Research Institutions

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Undertake rewards programs in the water sector research	Five (5) reward programs prepared and implemented by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Higher Learning Institutions Research Institutions
		Undertake forums for research findings dissemination	Five (5) fora for research findings dissemination conducted by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Higher Learning Institutions Research Institutions
		Conduct ICT capacity building programs and provision of ICT equipment	Five (5) capacity building programs in ICT conducted by 2035	**1,000,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Higher Learning Institutions Research Institutions
			10 ICT equipment packages provided by 2035	**1,500,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water DPs

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
viii)	**To promote cross-cutting issues which include environmental and climate change resiliency, gender and good governance**	Implement compliance on environmental, health, and safety issues at all water sector levels	Environmental and social safeguards complied at all levels in the water sector by 2035	**6,500,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water
		Acquire and manage land for water sources and sanitation works	Land for water and sanitation projects available and managed by 2035	**3,400,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water Ministry concern with land affairs LGAs
		Undertake capacity building to water institutions on climate change	All water institutions capacitated on climate change by 2035	**6,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water LGAs
		Implement climate change adaptation measures in the water sector	Climate resilient plans for water sector prepared and implemented by June, 2035	**550,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Support innovative climate mitigation measures in the water sector	Two (2) innovative climate mitigation measures in the water sector supported	**1,000,000,000,000**		
		Facilitate sectoral coordination and collaboration in managing impacts of climate change and environmental issues by 2035	Environmental and climate change forums and stakeholders workshops undertaken by 2035	**2,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water
ix)	**To promote gender and social inclusion in the water sector**	Undertake gender mainstreaming at all levels in the water sector	Women participation in decision-making promoted to at least 50% by June 2035	**2,200,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Ministry concern with gender issues Institutions dealing with gender issues
			Gender equity in water sector service delivery promoted to 75% by June 2035	**2,034,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Ministry concern with gender issues Institutions dealing with gender issues
		Undertake public awareness on the role of gender in the water sector	100% of the water sector stakeholders capacitated on gender issues by 2035	**1,100,000,000**	2025 - 2035	MoW Ministries responsible for gender issues, youths

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
			100% inclusiveness of socially vulnerable groups in water related issues	**630,000,000**	2025 - 2035	Ministry of Water Local Government
x)	**To promote good governance in the water sector**	Undertake capacity-building programs for water sector stakeholders on good governance at all levels	10 Capacity building Programs on good governance implemented by 2035	**890,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water President's Office Public Service Management and Good Governance Institutions dealing with good governance issues
		Develop and implement frameworks for contract management	Frameworks for contract management developed and implemented by 2035	**670,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water, Ministry of Finance
		Develop and share clear information about water-related challenges, policies, and projects to foster trust and informed participation	Information about water-related challenges, policies, and projects developed and shared by 2035	**5,000,000,000**		Ministry of Water Water sector stakeholders

SN	Objectives	Strategies	Targets	Resources	Time Frame	Responsible
		Create informative campaigns that explain the principles of good governance including accountability, transparency, and participatory decision making	Informative campaigns that explain the principles of good governance conducted by 2035	**5,000,000,000**	2025-2035	Ministry of Water President's Office Public Service Management and Good Governance Institutions dealing with good governance issues
				20,660,459,000,000		

Ministry of Water

Government City, Maji Street
P.O.Box 456, Dodoma

Hotline +255 26 2322602

Fax No. +255 26 2322602

E-mail: ps@maji.go.tz

Website: www.maji.go.tz