

Tanzania Overview: Water, sanitation and hygiene

Summary

Tanzania has a vision of achieving by 2030: 100% coverage of basic drinking water services of which 36% will be safely managed, as well as 100% basic sanitation of which 13% will qualify for safely managed sanitation services, whereas basic hygiene will be practiced by 75% of the population. To achieve these targets, Tanzania will require US\$1,252 million annually as per the SDG WASH costing tool estimates. Currently, the financing gap of currently committed funds is estimated as \$882 million.

The ambition is highest for rural sanitation where coverage to basic level services are currently at 15% in 2015, and raising it to 100% basic sanitation (including 10% safely managed) by 2030, will require significant household participation to eliminate open defecation and progress to universal basic sanitation services. Moreover, access to water and sanitation services is currently still significantly lower in poorer communities and among vulnerable groups.

Five major actions to ensure an aggressive approach to progress include:

- Mobilise stakeholders to eliminate open defecation, include on-site sanitation as option for safe faecal sludge management, and strengthen the institutional set up for sanitation and hygiene promotion.
- Ensure sustainability of sector investments and services through comprehensive district-wide water and sanitation plans, which cover investments as well as long term sustainability arrangements.
- Substantially increase the funding allocations for the water and sanitation sector, including development of the necessary capacities for programme planning, financing, implementation, and monitoring
- Conduct surveys, assessments, research and evaluations for advocacy, for informed programming and guided implementation, for monitoring of progress and knowledge management
- Strengthen country-wide actions to ensure the equitable supply of high quality water in rural and urban water supply services, develop and implement water safety plans including monitoring of water quality

Overview of the Tanzania vision and targets for the SDGs

The water, sanitation and hygiene sector in Tanzania is guided by the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP 2006-2025). The programme encompasses water resources management; rural and urban water supply; sanitation and hygiene including elimination of open defaecation; as well development of sector capacity and strengthening institutional effectiveness. The programme focuses on addressing the goals and directives of the National Water Policy and Zanzibar Water Policy, which are in line with and the National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17 – 2020/21 and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

The targets set for water supply and sanitation coverage in the various sector development documents, may not always be exactly matching the figures derived by the JMP from a conglomerate of surveys and statistics. The new coverage estimates are now calculated using the rather strictly defined definitions of the JMP, i.e. for safely managed, basic, limited service levels. In contrast, government development coverage figures have generally been focussing on transitioning to improved services by eliminating the “no-service” and “un-improved” water and sanitation service levels, from both the rural and urban areas. All development programmes are therefore aimed at universal (100%) access to improved water and sanitation services.

Achievements until 2015

In 2015, Tanzania achieved coverage of 64% for improved drinking water (limited + basic + safely managed) and 31% for improved sanitation (DHS 2015-16). This however was insufficient to achieve the respective MDG targets for water and sanitation.

Goals for 2025 using JMP definitions

For water supply services, using the current JMP definitions, universal access means for the urban sub-sector that in 2025 some 50% of urban people will enjoy safely managed water supply, 45% will enjoy basic water services, and 5% will remain with access to limited service levels. In the rural sub-sector only 10% of people will, by 2025, enjoy safely managed water supply, 50% will have reached basic service levels, and 40% will have gained access to improved, but limited water services.

As for sanitation, by 2025 the national targets aim at reaching a national coverage of 59% of improved sanitation (limited + basic + safely managed) and 60% access to hand washing facilities with soap and water. In urban areas by 2025 some 40% will access limited sanitation services, 50% have basic service levels and 10% enjoy safely managed sanitation. In the rural areas by 2025 some 10% will access limited sanitation services, 25% have basic service levels, but only 5% enjoy safely managed sanitation.

SDG targets for 2030

The more ambitious WASH targets and standards under the SDGs significantly raises the bar for the effort required. Tanzania aims at achieving by 2030: 100% coverage of minimum basic drinking water services, of which 36% will even enjoy safely managed services, as well as 100% of people at least having basic sanitation from which 13% will qualify for safely managed sanitation services, and basic hygiene will be practiced by 75% of the population.

Challenges

The main challenges to address so as to accelerate the improvement of services particularly for the lower income population groups in urban and rural areas are a) inadequate water quality controls, b) sustainability of service operations especially in rural water supply, c) declining availability of water sources due to environmental degradation and climate change, d) and limited financing especially for sanitation and hygiene activities. Additionally, a strong rural-urban migration leads to expansion of unplanned settlements, where it is difficult to provide even basic water and sanitation services.

The critical bottlenecks to overcome include: inadequate capacity including inefficiencies in programme implementation at all levels, poor sub-national level coordination, unavailability of reliable sector data, and sustainable financing for sanitation and hygiene and water resources management. If these are not resolved, progress will remain slow and reaching the proposed targets within the SDGs will be hard to achieve.

Figure 1. WASH service coverage in 2015, with service level and rural/urban breakdowns

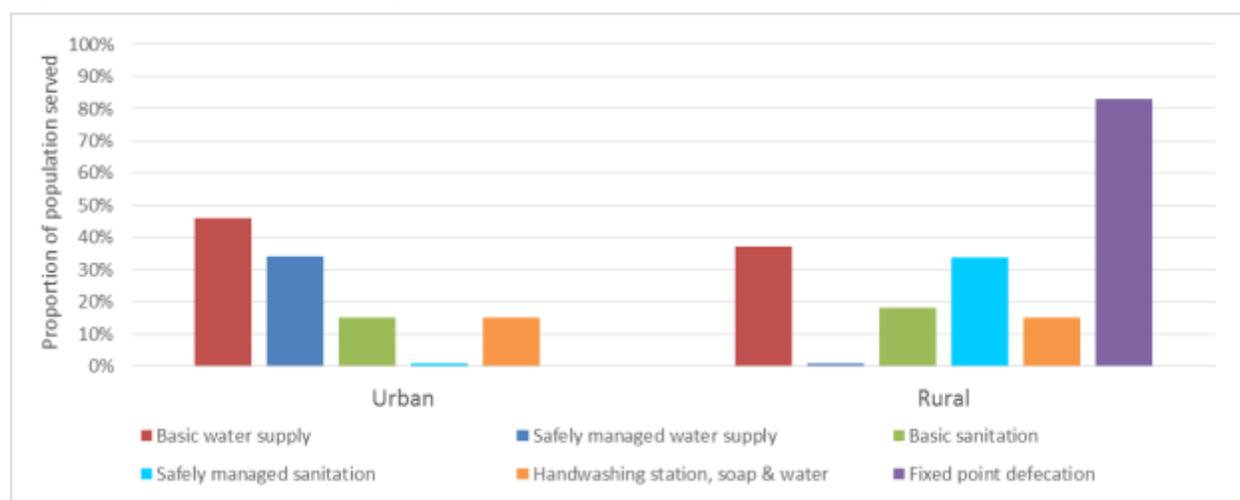


Table1. WASH service coverage in 2015, with service level and rural/urban breakdowns

Service	Proportion	
	Urban	Rural
Basic water supply	46%	37%
Safely managed water supply	34%	1%
Basic sanitation	15%	18%
Fixed point defecation		83%
Safely managed sanitation	1%	34%
Handwashing station, soap & water	15%	15%

2. Review of the sector – State of the Sector Building Blocks and Collaborative Behaviours

The National Water Policy Strategy and Programme: The National Water Policy (2002) and its Strategy together with the National Water Sector Development Programme (2006) have provided a starting point for sector partners to work together with a common understanding of the sector needs and challenges as well as priority actions which were identified for achieving the MDGs and which are still relevant for the SDGs for Tanzania. There are gaps which need to be addressed in a number of building blocks including insufficient regulation for rural water supply and sanitation, and some key stakeholders (e.g. the private sector) are not yet well engaged to play their roles. The horizon of the sector development documents is aligned to the country's development vision (Vision 2025), hence a need for revision to align them to the SDGs framework.

Institutional arrangements: The Water Sector Development Program (WSDP) has adopted a Sector Wide Approach Program (SWAp) which incorporates all activities undertaken in the water sector in Tanzania, funded by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and various Development Partners (DPs) including CSOs. The programme is sub-divided into sub-sector components each managed by a Technical Working Group (TWG); Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation scale up (RWSS); Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS); Sanitation and Hygiene (Household and Institutional). A 5th sub-component, Programme Delivery Support (PDS,) supports the four sub-components. The WSDP is guided by a high-level Steering Committee (SC);

The Program is implemented by a big number of partners led by the Ministries of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) and Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDCGEC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training (MoESTVT) and the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). Other Implementing Agencies (IAs) at national and sub-national level, include 9 Basin Water Authorities, management bodies on waters shared with other countries, 23 Regional Secretariats, Urban Water and Sanitation Authorities (UWSAs) including 104 district and small town utilities, and 185 Local Government Authorities (LGAs). The sub-national and community level institutions include Catchment/Sub-catchment Committees, Water User Associations (WUAs) and the v Community-Owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSOs). Challenges remain to accelerate institutionalization of services in the largely unplanned fast growing small townships in the country due to rural-urban migration and to strengthen the institutional set up for sanitation and hygiene at all levels.

Sector financing: Public funding to the water and sanitation was about \$1.6 billion during WSDP Phase I (2007-2015). The estimated budget for WSDP Phase II(2016-2021) amounts to \$3.3billion. To achieve the proposed SDG targets by 2030, Tanzania will require \$1,252 million annually as per the SDG WASH costing tool estimates. Currently, the financing gap of currently committed funds is estimated as \$882 million USD.

Planning, Monitoring and review:A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework including the web-based Water Sector Management Information System and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Management Information

System has been developed and rolled out and is expected to improve WSDP II planning, financial and contracts management including physical reporting of projects. The use of ICT has been important in supporting the implementation of WSDP in terms of data processing and information systems such as the Water Sector MIS and, Water Point Mapping System, Decision Support System, and Majis. Challenges that require attention include harmonisation of data from various sources, capacity and commitment for data collection and management at the lower levels, use of data to guide planning and decision making, and relevance, timeliness, accuracy, completeness especially use by serving needs of the lowest levels of management.

Capacity development: Capacity in the sector has gradually increased over the past 10 years as a result of a number of capacity building measures implemented during WSDP Phase I, including recruitment of the much needed sector personnel to fill gaps at both national and sub-national level; development of implementation guidelines and manuals for the various sub-sectors; establishment of Sector Management Information system; strengthening of safe guard and fiduciary management; and development of skills in several areas. Capacity of the nine Basin Water Offices has also been greatly strengthened through development of Integrated Basin Development and Management Plans and establishment management committees at catchment and community level.

Major capacity gaps still remain, including poor performance of contractors; shortage of skilled staff in the various implementing agencies, and lack of comprehensive and inclusive district planning mechanism to capture all sector inputs. The capacity at all levels for scale up of sanitation and hygiene including ODF verification and certification also needs to be developed.

In terms of the SWA Collaborative Behaviours, The Tanzania Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) is founded on a sector-wide approach to planning (SWAp) which incorporates structures for joint government-development partner dialogue with financing mechanisms that include budget support administered via a basket fund, plus additional 'earmarked' funding' allocated by a number of development partners (DPs) outside of the basket to support projects in selected locations. The programme is managed and coordinated through a well-functioning dialogue mechanism which has helped to foster partnerships between the Government and Development Partners; promoted national ownership, leadership and accountability; enhanced good governance; and facilitated involvement of relevant stakeholders in the sector dialogue. A revised MoU between the United Republic of Tanzania and Development Partners for implementation of the Water Sector Development Programme Phase II (2016-2021) has been signed by five participating ministries, led by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI), and four DPs, namely, AFD, KfW, SNV and AfDB with room for other DPs to sign as needed. The revised MoU came into force on 3 June, 2016. The majority of development partners programmes operate within the framework of the Water Sector Development Strategy, Programme and dialogue mechanism established since in 2006/07. Areas of improvement include regulation for rural water supply services and a need for strong planning and stakeholder coordination mechanism at the sub-national level.

3. Priority actions to be taken to ensure the readiness of the sector for the SDGs (to prioritise)

Steps the government and partners are prepared to take to make the sector fit for purpose:

- Mobilise stakeholders to scale-up planned actions to eliminate open defecation in rural areas; for urban areas give greater attention to onsite sanitation as well as waste water and faecal sludge management and implement promotional and regulatory measures to encourage private sector participation, while strengthening the institutional set up for sanitation and hygiene at all levels.
- Accelerate performance based program implementation along with strategies to ensure sustainability of sector investments and services including facilitating local government authorities (LGAs) to develop

comprehensive district-wide water and sanitation plans which include rehabilitation, new investments, operation and maintenance and long term sustainability arrangements.

- Develop capacity of sector staff, institutions and key stakeholders including, communities and private sector for programme planning, implementation, including emergency preparedness and response.
- Conduct activities to generate evidence through surveys, assessments, research and evaluations for advocacy, informed programming and implementation and monitoring, as well as knowledge management
- Strengthen country-wide actions to ensure equitable supply of high quality water in rural and urban water supply services, including development and implementation of water safety plans and monitoring of water quality
- Amend the National Water Policy (2002) and Water Act (2009) to guide financing priorities for the SDGs, and clearly separate the service provision and oversight functions for rural water and sanitation services and integrated water resources management.
- Utilities to accelerate implementation of strategies to minimize Non-Revenue-Water currently standing at 34%

Plans and strategies to reduce the financing gap

- Utilities will gradually improve cost saving measures, particularly on energy use, and implement strategies to minimize non-revenue-water currently standing at 34%.
- Strengthen performance based programme funding and implementation strategies to reduce inefficiencies.
- The government and development partners substantially increase the funding allocations for the sector and mobilise additional funding, including advocacy for increased contribution from in country stakeholders to the National Water Investment Fund
- Mobilise all key stakeholders (including Micro-finance/Private Sector e.g. miners, transporters, fishing etc.) and bring them on board to collaborate and contribute resources towards achieving the SDGs
- To achieve urban sanitation, the government and service providers will work towards improving household contributions to the needed operating costs by 2021.

4. Sector investment needs, the financing gaps and areas for improving efficiency

Tanzania will require \$1,252 million per year to achieve the water, sanitation and hygiene SDG targets. The largest share of the investments will be targeted at capital expenditures mostly dominated by investment needs in urban water and sanitation. These costs are driven mostly by population growth due to migration into urban areas, rehabilitation to maintain services, and new construction to expand services. Currently, the financing gap is estimated as \$882 million.

Efforts will be made to improve efficiency through improving technology choices, water conservation policies/incentives, and for sanitation, to behavior change communication to enable households to sustain their improved sanitation and hygiene practices and prevent slippage back to non-improved.

Resources:

1. National Five Year Development Programme II (2016-2021)
2. WSDP-Phase II Programme Document (2014-2019)
3. Water Sector Status Report 2015 and 2016
4. Joint Supervision Mission Aide Memoir (June and October/November 2016)

5. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 2015
6. Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Republic of Tanzania and Development Partners for the Implementation of the Water Sector Development Programme Using Pooled Financing Mechanism and Earmarked Financing 2015
7. WSDP I Evaluation Report 2015
8. SDG WASH Cost Tool SWA Prep Process English (2016)
9. SWA Country Preparatory Process Discussion Paper 7_Feb_17_FOR CIRCULATION (How Can the Financing Gap Be Filled? by the World Bank and UNICEF)
10. 2016-2030 UNICEF Global WASH strategy
11. JMP, 2016