

SWA webinar: Financing of the water and sanitation SDG: TANZANIA

October 2017

Financing overview of SDG 6.1 and 6.2:



- ❑ Overall investment needs - Tanzania will require **\$1,252 million USD annually** to achieve SDG 6.1 and 6.2 is around USD 9,220
- ❑ In summary, Tanzania aims at achieving by 2030 as follows (Country Overview Document):
 - 100% coverage of basic drinking water services, of which 36% will be safely managed services,
 - 100% of people will have basic sanitation, of which 75% will have safely managed sanitation services,
 - Hygiene will be practiced by 100% of the population.

Financing overview of SDG 6.1 and 6.2 (Cont'd):



Overall financing gap for SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 –

- Not fully established, The financing gap of currently committed funds (the approved funding for WSDP II (2016-2025) is USD 3,300 Million, The gap to reach the SDGs is more than USD 9,220

Has the country already prepared a financing strategy?

- Not yet, but is in the process of revising WSDP II document and financing strategies

Tools and processes used to analyze financing for SDG 6.1 and 6.2



Processes: Sector dialogue mechanism - Discussions in 6 Technical Working Groups – each sub-sector has a TWG (5 Water and 1 Health TWG) + a joint Task team for SWA-SDGs formed to facilitate the process & documents (comprising 5 ministries and DPs)

Tools used

- The SWA tool for costing the SDGs
- WASH SDG Baseline and Targets Tanzania: A final draft matrix of baseline figures and targets for SDGs developed as part of the HLM preparatory process
- WSDP-Phase II Programme Document (2014-2019)
- Sector reports

Data used e.g. SDG baseline data, information about inequalities, etc. Was useful, but has many gaps and some of the JMP estimates were viewed as either too low or too high compared with recent surveys/routine

Involvement of partners: Through sector dialogue meetings & stakeholder meetings. Five partners were represented in the SWA-SDGs Task Team

Strategies to close the funding gap



- ❑ The country is implementing an aggressive campaign to increase revenue collection and enhance Value for Money in all sectors including WASH, including fighting corruption.
- ❑ The sector is introducing performance based programme funding and implementation strategies to reduce implementation inefficiencies and increase sustainability of investments.
- ❑ WSS utilities are implementing strategies to minimize non-revenue-water (currently standing at 34%)
- ❑ Efforts to increase the public funding allocations for underfunded sub-sectors esp. Sanitation and Hygiene including School and Health Facility WASH, under Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP IV); Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP III)

Strategies to close the funding gap (CONTINUED)



- ❑ Established the National Water Investment Fund for Rural Water Supply, started operating since 2016.
- ❑ Identify and attract more commercial finance from both domestic and international sources (e.g. started introducing the Build-Operate-Transfer-BOT initiative)
- ❑ Mobilising a wide spectrum of stakeholders including communities to contribute for accelerated actions towards achieving 100% access to basic sanitation and 75% access to safely managed sanitation by 2030. (e.g. Under WSDP Phase I, communities and other stakeholders' cash and in-kind contributions to School WASH enabled the sub-sector to reach 2,133 schools with improved sanitation and hygiene services, surpass the original target of 812 schools)

Engagement with the Minister/Ministry of Finance post the HLM



- ❑ Engagement ongoing but needs to be deeper and more systematic.
- ❑ In the SDGs domestication and monitoring preparatory process, MOFP has involved a representative each from the sector ministries.
- ❑ SWA-SDGs Task team involves a member from MOFP
- ❑ Budget negotiations for the coming year
- ❑ Discussions on the medium term expenditure framework
- ❑ **Discussions with partners on sector financing:** Already ongoing.
The sector has adopted a Sector Wide Program (SWAp) funded by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and Development Partners (DPs) including CSOs.

Areas for learning from other partners



1. How other countries are managing to capture and brief the Ministers
2. How they are doing the financing of the SDGs
3. How they are going to get baseline data for safely managed



Thank you