



# THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

## Water and Sanitation Profile

POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS	
Population (2008)	42.5 million <sup>a</sup>
Proportion of population living in urban areas (2008)	26% <sup>a</sup>
Average annual urban/rural population growth rates (1990-2008)	4.6 / 2.4% <sup>a</sup>
Under age 5 mortality rate (2007)	116/1000 live births <sup>b</sup>
Under age 5 mortality rate due to diarrheal disease (2004)	12.9% <sup>b</sup>
<small>Note: Most recently available data provided.  <sup>a</sup> World Bank. 2009 World Development Indicators (WDI) Database.  <sup>b</sup> World Health Organization (WHO). World Health Statistics 2009.</small>	

### WSS SECTOR OVERVIEW

The government of Tanzania is effectively reforming its water supply and sanitation (WSS) institutions, devolving service delivery to local providers, incorporating commercial principles into service delivery models, and instituting cost recovery strategies. Despite these institutional and policy reforms, key factors restrict further development in Tanzania's WSS sector. Some constraints are being addressed through policy and implementation strategy reforms, such as better sector monitoring and evaluation (M&E), donor coordination, and local service provider capacity building, but other challenges remain including low levels of fund disbursement to the district level and insufficient compensation for district staff..

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that drinking water coverage has decreased by 1 percent between 1990 and 2008. In addition, while national sanitation coverage remained stagnant at 24 percent during that same period, urban sanitation coverage

increased by 5 percent between 1990 and 2008.<sup>1</sup> These trends can be partially attributed to the country's rapid population growth, especially in urban areas, where the population more than doubled during this period.

Regional differences within Tanzania also affect water availability. Africa's three largest lakes border Tanzania: Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, and Lake Nyasa. Eighty percent of Tanzania's electric power supply relies on hydropower. However, about one-third of the country receives less than 80 centimeters of rainfall per year. Tanzania also experiences a long dry season from June to October and there has been limited investment in distributing water to areas far from water sources.<sup>2</sup>

WATER AVAILABILITY IN TANZANIA	
Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year (2008)	1,977 <sup>c</sup>
Water withdrawals, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year (2002)	144 <sup>c</sup>
Projected water resources per capita, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year in 2015	1,622 <sup>d</sup>
<small>Note: Most recently available data provided.  <sup>c</sup> UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). FAO Aquastat Database.  "Freshwater resources" refers to estimates of runoff into rivers and recharge of ground water and does not include flows from other countries.  <sup>d</sup> Note this value was calculated using a straight-line calculation based on average population growth rates (1990-2008) with no adjustment for consumption or technology changes. Data was obtained from World Bank WDI Database (population) and FAO Aquastat Database (water resources).</small>	

### WSS SECTOR FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) oversees all national water-related functions except for a limited amount of sanitation policy formulation, which is under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Within MWI, the Commercial Water Supply and

<sup>1</sup> WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, 2010 Update*.  
<sup>2</sup> AfDB/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). *African Economic Outlook* (2007).

Sewerage Division is responsible for coordinating and guiding the development and management of the WSS urban sub-sector. Rural WSS service is approached from a community ownership and management concept and is provided by user associations and Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025, developed in 1995, and the 2005 National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, or MKUKUTA, calls for reducing poverty through reforms including improved water supply. MKUKUTA also emphasizes Tanzania's commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for the country. The main national policy focusing on water and sanitation has been the 2002 National Water Policy (NAWAPO). NAWAPO promotes ownership and management of WSS systems at the local level, by organizations that are both close to, and accountable to, consumers. NAWAPO encourages the financing of systems through water user fees and broadens stakeholders' roles in planning, operation and management of systems. NAWAPO provided the framework for the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) of 2005, which promoted the integration of the WSS sub-sectors and included provisions for hygiene education.

In accordance with NAWAPO, the Government provides technical and financial support, as well as coordination and regulation of water supply activities, while the private sector provides support to the communities in planning, design, construction and, in some cases, operations. MWI develops technical standards and guidelines that must be followed throughout the WSS sector. In addition, MWI secures funds for WSS finance, monitors performance against plans, and provides quality assurance. Under MWI's guidance, the Energy and Water Utility Regulatory Authority (EWURA) monitors WSS service providers and approves tariffs. EWURA works alongside a Consumer Consultative Council, comprised of local officials and consumers' representatives, mandated to monitor service quality and the interests of users.

### THE URBAN SUB-SECTOR

The financial goal of NAWAPO in the urban WSS sub-sector is for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage

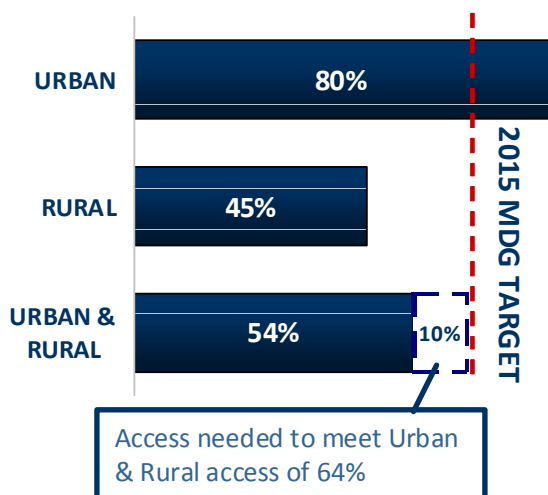
### KEY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agency	Description	Contact Information
MWI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National policy and strategy development.</li> </ul>	Mr. Wilson Mukama psmwld@maji.go.tz Tel: 255-22-2452175
UWSAs/ UWSSAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban WSS service provider.</li> </ul>	Varies
PMO-RALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Prime Minister's Office;</li> <li>Develops formula-based district resource allocation for rural areas and small towns.</li> </ul>	Ms. Maimuna Tarishi, Permanent Secretary Tel; 225-22-2131305
RWST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees and coordinates WSS initiatives;</li> <li>Planning and allocation of resources.</li> </ul>	Varies
Regional Secretariats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional representative of MWI;</li> <li>Work closely with PMO-RALG and RWST.</li> </ul>	Varies
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some sanitation policy development.</li> </ul>	Dr. Joseph Mbatia, Acting Permanent Secretary ps@moh.go.tz Tel: 225-22-2120261
Community/ WATSAN Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WSS service provision and hygiene promotion;</li> <li>Implementation of small capital projects.</li> </ul>	Varies
EWURA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WSS regulator.</li> </ul>	Mr. Robert Swere Deputy Chairman rswere@hotmail.com Tel: 255-754-784-454

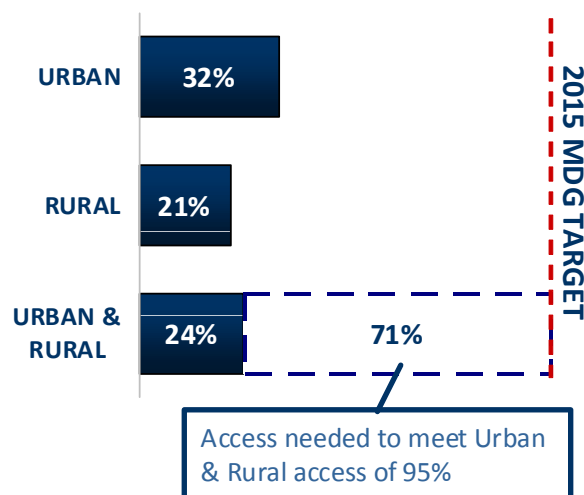
Authorities (UWSAs) to recover the full cost of investments and operations and maintenance (O&M) through rate revenues. Nineteen UWSAs exist throughout the country, including the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewage Authority (DAWASA), which is the largest UWSA in Tanzania. Although UWSAs were established as "autonomous" entities, cost recovery is difficult. In general, UWSAs have experienced poor financial management, low collection rates, and increasing investment needs. They have also seen high unaccounted for drinking water and face potential supply shortages due to reductions in rainfall amounts and local population increases.

Under the Water Supply and Sanitation Act of 2009, EWURA was authorized to license and regulate "Commercialized" Urban Water Supply and Sewerage

### Meeting MDG 7: Access to Water in 2008



### Meeting MDG 7: Access to Sanitation in 2008



**Data Source:** WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, 2010 Update*. Note on comparing baseline data from earlier reports: The JMP methodology uses all available data in each successive report. This means that estimates may be recalculated for earlier years if more data becomes available. The JMP notes that these new estimates may affect the baseline reported in earlier data sets.

Authorities (UWSSAs), which initially consist of the nineteen existing UWSAs; however, UWSSAs must develop business plans based on commercial principles: UWSSAs are legally autonomous entities and are responsible and accountable for the protection, maintenance and development of assets placed under their custody. The 2009 Act also established a legal basis for the creation of clusters of WSS authorities, which would merge UWSSAs with 106 smaller township water boards. It is believed that clustering would allow organizations to become more viable, improving overall efficiencies, professional capacity, and regulation. Clustering is considered an important NWSDS “landmark” and would likely require significant support from the Government and development partners.

#### THE RURAL SUB-SECTOR

To support the LGA’s service delivery, MWI’s Community Water Supply Division promotes demand responsive approaches, participatory planning, and decentralization of services. The devolution of rural services is coordinated through Regional Secretariats which are organized under the Office of Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). Regional Secretariats are able to provide technical support and implement M&E in the rural sub-sector.

The linkage between MWI and PMO-RALG are Regional Water and Sanitation Teams (RWSTs). RWSTs are responsible for coordinating water supply initiatives and water use planning and allocation. LGAs interact with village WSS committees who initiate and oversee sub-projects in partnership with service providers. For the rural sub-sector, the financial goal under NAWAPO is at a minimum to recover O&M costs through user charges. Current rural policies prescribe full recovery of O&M costs and at least a five percent contribution to new capital costs.

Greater capacity building efforts are needed to strengthen the communities and the service providers who may be unfamiliar with NAWAPO and community-based implementation methods. Finally, since managerial and financial capacity needs to improve, particularly at the district and local provider level, attracting and retaining adequate staff is essential.

#### DONOR INVOLVEMENT

The Government and donor community have adopted a Sector-Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP), based on community-demand orientation, decentralized management through local governments and dedicated water user entities or authorities, combined with central government facilitation and delivery of

services by the private sector. The SWAP brings together the sub-sectors and donors under one comprehensive investment and regulatory regime. Tanzania is receiving considerable donor support in most sectors, including the rural water and sanitation sector.

The World Bank and the African Development Bank have been particularly active in Tanzania's water sector, as have a number of nongovernmental

organizations (NGOs). In 2007, Tanzania volunteered to become one of eight countries piloting a United Nations (UN) initiative, Delivering as One, which aims to improve the alignment of programs and funding to national priorities. Some international donors have indicated that they may pool funds at the country-level to support the UN pilot program. In 2008, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) entered into a compact agreement with Tanzania, which included US\$ 66 million in water sector projects.

DONOR	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT INFORMATION <sup>e</sup>
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban and rural capacity building, reforms, and management streamlining.</li> </ul>	Francis Ato Brown fbrown@worldbank.org Tel: 255-22-2163200
Water and Sanitation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National WSS sector-wide support, including implementation of sanitation/hygiene sub-sector program.</li> </ul>	Nathaniel Paynter npaynter@worldbank.org Tel: 255-0748411135
The African Development Bank (AfDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure and capacity building development.</li> </ul>	Sipho Moyo TZFO@afdb.org Tel: 255-22-2125281
Denmark/DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water resources management (wetland conservation).</li> </ul>	Elsbeth Tarp elstar@um.dk
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation and development.</li> </ul>	Karl Fickenscher Tel: 255-22-260-800
KfW/GTZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional and regulatory reform of WSS sector.</li> </ul>	Joerg Hartmann Joerg.hartmann@kfw.de Tel: 49-69-743-17540
<sup>e</sup> Contact information may change frequently and therefore be different from what is noted above.		

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Additional information and sources that aided in the completion of this report include: African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), et al., *Getting Africa on Track to Meet the MDGs in Water Supply and Sanitation* (2006); AfDB/Organization for Economic Development (OECD), *Tanzania Annual Economic Outlook Report* (2007); and AfDB, *Tanzania Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program Appraisal Report* (2007).

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