



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Water and Sanitation Profile

POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS	
Population (2006)	39.5 million
Proportion of population living in urban areas	25%
Urban/Rural population growth rates (1980-2000)	2.6 / 1.1%
Diarrheal deaths/year (2004)	28,200
Under age 5 mortality rate	126/1000 live births
Under age 5 mortality rate due to diarrheal disease (2000)	16.8%

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. Donors are actively engaged through a sector-wide approach (SWA), and planned contributions to the sector by both donors and the government are sufficient to meet targets identified in Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction or MKUKUTA. The MKUKUTA sets operational goals and puts policy in a functional framework, which in the water sector is embodied in the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) of 2005.

Despite these institutional and policy reforms, key factors constrain further development in Tanzania's WSS sector. Some constraints are being addressed through current 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. Persisting constraints include

allocation of resources to the district level including poor compensation for staff and low access to sanitation facilities. Increased support of regional secretariats (RSs) and district water authorities is key to mitigating the constraints. Since so much authority and responsibility has been devolved to newly created water authorities, a significant amount of capacity building is necessary to impart best management practices. Appropriate compensation for staff is also needed so that service providers can attract and retain more technically proficient personnel.

SECTOR FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Water (MOW) 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 (MOHSW). Tanzania's guide for WSS sector reforms and improvements is the 2002 National Water Policy (NAWAPO). NAWAPO assumes that to achieve sustainability, water supply and sanitation facilities must be owned and managed locally by organisations that are both close to, and accountable to the consumer. NAWAPO recognizes financing of water resources management through application of water user fees, broadens stakeholders role in planning, operation and management in decision making, and promotes autonomy at the basin level.

WATER AVAILABILITY IN TANZANIA	
Renewable water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year (1960-2007)	2,291
Water withdrawals, m ³ /person/year (2000)	149
Projected water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year in 2015	1,698
Note: 2015 projected water resources per capita is a straight-line regression calculation based on population growth rates with no adjustment for consumption or technology changes	

KEY AGENCIES

Agency	Description	Contact Information
The Ministry of Water (MOW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National policies and strategy development 	
Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities (UWSAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban WSS service provider 	
Office of Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized under the Prime Minister's Office Develops formula-based district resource allocation for rural and small town government allocations 	
Regional Water and Sanitation Team (RWST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversees and coordinates WSS initiatives Planning and allocation of resources 	
Regional Secretariats (RS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional representative of the MOW Work closely with PMO-RALG and RWST 	
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some sanitation policy development 	
Ministry of Finance (MOF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main channel for intra-government funding and fiscal transfers 	
Energy and Water Utility Regulatory Authority (EWURA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSS Regulator 	
Communities/ WATSAN Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSS service provision and hygiene promotion Implementation of small capital projects 	

Under NAWAPO, the government provides technical and financial support, and coordination and regulation of water supply activities. The private sector provides support to the communities in planning, design, construction and, in some cases, operations. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors provide funding and technical assistance.

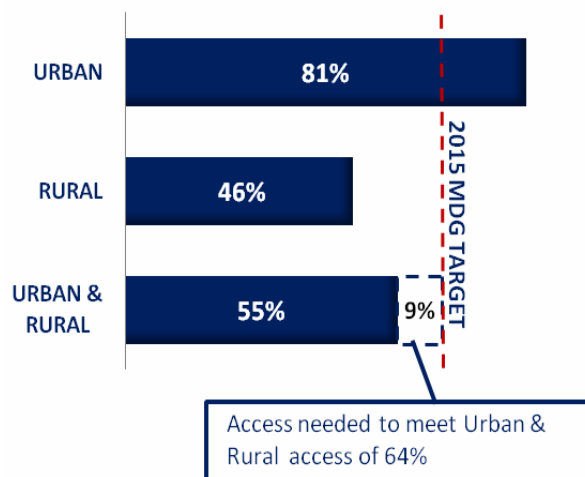
The financial goal of NAWAPO in the urban water supply and sewerage sub-sector is for the UWSAs to recover the full cost of investments and operations and maintenance (O&M) through rate revenues. For the rural water supply and sanitation sub-sector, the financial goal is to recover at least the O&M costs through user charges.

Regulatory functions will soon be devolved to the Energy and Water Utility Regulatory Authority (EWURA) with consumer protection provided by the Consumer Consultative Council. These actions will enable the water authorities to operate on a more commercial basis, while at the same time improving equitable access and welfare of the poor.

THE URBAN SUB-SECTOR

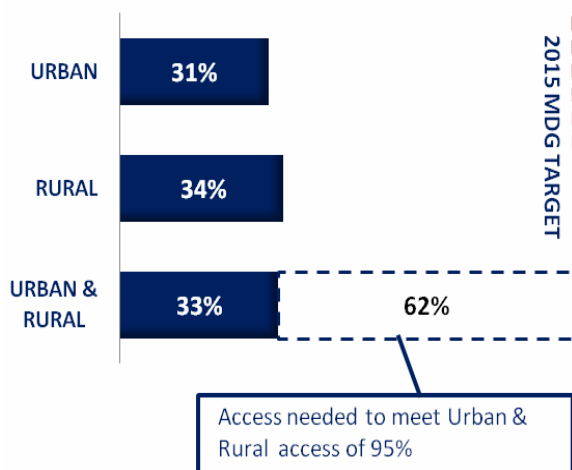
Within the MOW is the Urban Water and Sewerage Division (UWSD) which is responsible for coordinating and guiding the development and management of the WSS urban sub-sector. Under the Water Works Order of 1998, 19 Urban Water and Sanitation Authorities (UWSAs) were established as "autonomous" bodies. They are now functional but not always able to implement cost recovery strategies or operate as fully autonomous, commercial entities. In general, the UWSAs face high levels of leakage, poor financial management, low collection levels, low levels of cost recovery, increasing investment needs, and potential supply shortages. As a result, it is estimated that over the past 10 years the number of households getting

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Water in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Sanitation in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

their drinking water from piped systems has dropped by 7 percent.

Dar es Salaam is served by a water and sewerage authority (DAWASA) that is institutionally separate from the Ministry. In 2003, the billing, rate collection, operation and routine maintenance component of DAWASA's portfolio of responsibilities was taken over by a private operating company called City Water under a 10 year lease contract. The public-private partnership developed for Dar es Salaam did not produce the results expected and is currently suspended, with services reverting back to the government.

A recently approved World Bank project for water sector support will work with the UWSAs to implement demand management principles and increase cost recovery through a variety of tools including: planning, demand forecasting, reducing non-revenue water, improving water quality and resource security, as well as setting revenue targets recoverable through rates and fees. UWSAs will also be responsible for securing investment funding as their credit-worthiness increases and regional distributions of funding are better standardized under further refinement in the Ministry of Finance's funding distribution process. The project will also work to fully implement UWURA to take on a fuller role in regulation of the sector.

THE RURAL 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). To support their service delivery, the Rural Water and Sanitation Division (RWSD) within the MOW is promoting demand responsive approaches (DRA), participatory planning, and decentralization of services. The devolution of rural services is coordinated through the RSs which are organized under the Office of Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). RSs are able to provide technical support and implement M&E in the rural sub-sector. However, improvements to the M&E system are needed and are already being addressed under the government's Water Sector Development Program (WSDP) and National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS).

The link between the MOW and the PMO-RALG is the Regional Water and Sanitation Team (RWST). RWST is responsible for coordinating water supply initiatives and water use planning and allocation. LGAs interact with village water and sanitation committees who initiate and oversee sub-projects in partnership with service providers. Rural policies prescribe the full recovery of O&M costs and at least a five percent contribution to new capital costs.

Under NAWAPO, the Rural Water and Sanitation Project has successfully developed an implementation model in 12 districts. Capacity gaps were anticipated and occurred at district and regional levels. A capacity building program (CAPSTART) is underway, strengthening Regional Secretariats as training and support for district DWSTs. 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.

Sanitation targets may remain out of reach considering current levels of coverage; however, funding resources are sufficient that the MDG goals could be met by 2015. Finally, since managerial and financial capacity needs to improve, particularly at the district and local provider level, attracting and retaining adequate staffing is essential.

DONOR INVOLVEMENT

In partnership with ESAs and other key stakeholders, the Government has adopted a Sector-wide Approach to Planning (SWAP), based on community-demand orientation, decentralised management through local governments and dedicated water user entities or authorities, combined with central government facilitation and delivery of services by the private sector.

SWAP brings together the three sub-sectors—rural water supply, urban water supply and sewerage, and water resources management—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, through its International Development Association (IDA) program, and the African Development Bank, have been particularly active in Tanzania's water sector, as have a number of NGOs. More recently, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) has contributed to Tanzania's WSS sector, and may contribute more in the future.

DONOR	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT INFORMATION
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and rural capacity building, reforms, and management streamlining 	Francis Ato Brown fbrown@worldbank.org Tel: 255-22-2163200
Water and Sanitation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Nathaniel Paynter npaynter@worldbank.org Tel: 255-0748411135
The African Development Bank (AfDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure and capacity building development 	Sipho MOYO TZFO@afdb.org Tel: 255-22-2125281
Denmark/DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resources management (wetland conservation) 	Elsebeth Tarp elstar@um.dk
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation and development 	Matt Kavanagh
KfW/GTZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional and regulatory reform of WSS sector 	Joerg Hartmann Joerg.hartmann@kfw.de Tel: 49-69-743-17540

Additional information and sources: Statistics were compiled from the WHOSIS database, WRI-Earthrends Water Resources and Freshwater Ecosystems database, and the UN MDG Indicators database. Other sources include the 2006 African Development Bank's "Getting Africa on Track to Meet the MDGs in Water Supply and Sanitation," 2007 OECD-Tanzania Annual Economic Outlook Report, African Development – Bank – Tanzania Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program Appraisal Report (2007).

This Water and Sanitation Profile was prepared under the **Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (ABRI)**. ABRI is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and addresses some of the most challenging water issues in the Middle East and Africa including the lack of access by the poor to improved water and sanitation services, inefficient and nonproductive water use, and transboundary river basin management. ABRI works closely with host country governments, actively pursues co-investments from the private sector, reaches out to like-minded foundations, and partners with regional institutions.