

UNDERSTANDING THE WASH SECTOR IN TZ

A presentation made to the Media
Workshop

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Outline

- Coverage
- Legal and Policy Framework
- Institutional arrangements
- Key stakeholders
- Financing
- Areas of Strengths
- Key blockages

COVERAGE(JMP 2015)

URBAN WATER					
Estimated coverage 2015 update					
Year	Total improved	Piped onto premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water
1990	92%	31%	61%	5%	3%
1995	89%	30%	59%	8%	3%
2000	86%	29%	57%	11%	3%
2005	83%	29%	54%	14%	3%
2010	80%	28%	52%	17%	3%
2015	77%	28%	49%	20%	3%

URBAN SANITATION				
Estimated coverage 2015 update				
Year	Improved	Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation
1990	6%	6%	86%	2%
1995	11%	11%	76%	2%
2000	16%	16%	66%	2%
2005	21%	21%	56%	2%
2010	26%	26%	46%	2%
2015	31%	31%	36%	2%

RURAL WATER					
Estimated coverage 2015 update					
Year	Total improved	Piped onto premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water
1990	45%	0%	45%	30%	25%
1995	45%	1%	44%	31%	24%
2000	45%	2%	43%	32%	23%
2005	45%	3%	42%	33%	22%
2010	45%	4%	41%	34%	21%
2015	46%	6%	40%	34%	20%

RURAL SANITATION				
Estimated coverage 2015 update				
Year	Improved	Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation
1990	7%	3%	80%	10%
1995	7%	3%	78%	12%
2000	7%	3%	77%	13%
2005	8%	4%	74%	14%
2010	8%	4%	73%	15%
2015	8%	4%	71%	17%

TOTAL WATER					
Estimated coverage 2015 update					
Year	Total improved	Piped onto premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water
1990	54%	6%	48%	25%	21%
1995	54%	7%	47%	26%	20%
2000	54%	8%	46%	27%	19%
2005	55%	10%	45%	28%	17%
2010	55%	11%	44%	29%	16%
2015	56%	13%	43%	30%	14%

TOTAL SANITATION				
Estimated coverage 2015 update				
Year	Improved	Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation
1990	7%	4%	80%	9%
1995	8%	5%	77%	10%
2000	9%	6%	75%	10%
2005	11%	8%	70%	11%
2010	13%	10%	65%	12%
2015	16%	12%	60%	12%

COVERAGE

- Access to improved urban water has decreased
- Rural has stagnated with 44% having inadequate sources
- Urban sanitation has increased significantly
- Rural sanitation has barely moved in the past 15 years
- Rates of open defecation have increased

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- NAWAPO 2002
 - Revised from the 1991 NAWAPO
 - Aims to develop a comprehensive framework for sustainable development and management of the Nation's water resources
 - Ensures that Beneficiaries participate fully in planning, construction, operation, maintenance and management of community based domestic water supply schemes.
- WSS ACT NO 12 (2009) and WRM ACT NO 11(2009)
 - Enforces an ineffective implementation of NAWAPO

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Line Ministries
 - MOWI (Five Directorates)
 - MOHSW (Environmental Health Dept- for Sanitation)
 - MOEVT (Cross cutting Dept- for SWASH)
 - PORALG (Sector Coordination Unit)
- Regional Secretariats
 - Regional Water and Sanitation Advisors

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Local Government Authorities(LGAs)
 - 3 Dept (Water, Education, Sanitation)
 - CWST (5 Dept- Water, Education, Sanitation, Planning, DT- Chaired by DED)
 - Ward Education Coordinators
 - COWSOs
- Utilities (19 Utilities)
- Regulators (EWURA)
- Water Basins(see next slide)

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders	Roles
Government	Policy formulation and implementation
Development Partners	Financing
NGOs	Capacity building
CSOs	Advocacy and awareness raising
Media	Awareness raising
Private sector	Investment (suppliers, drilling,

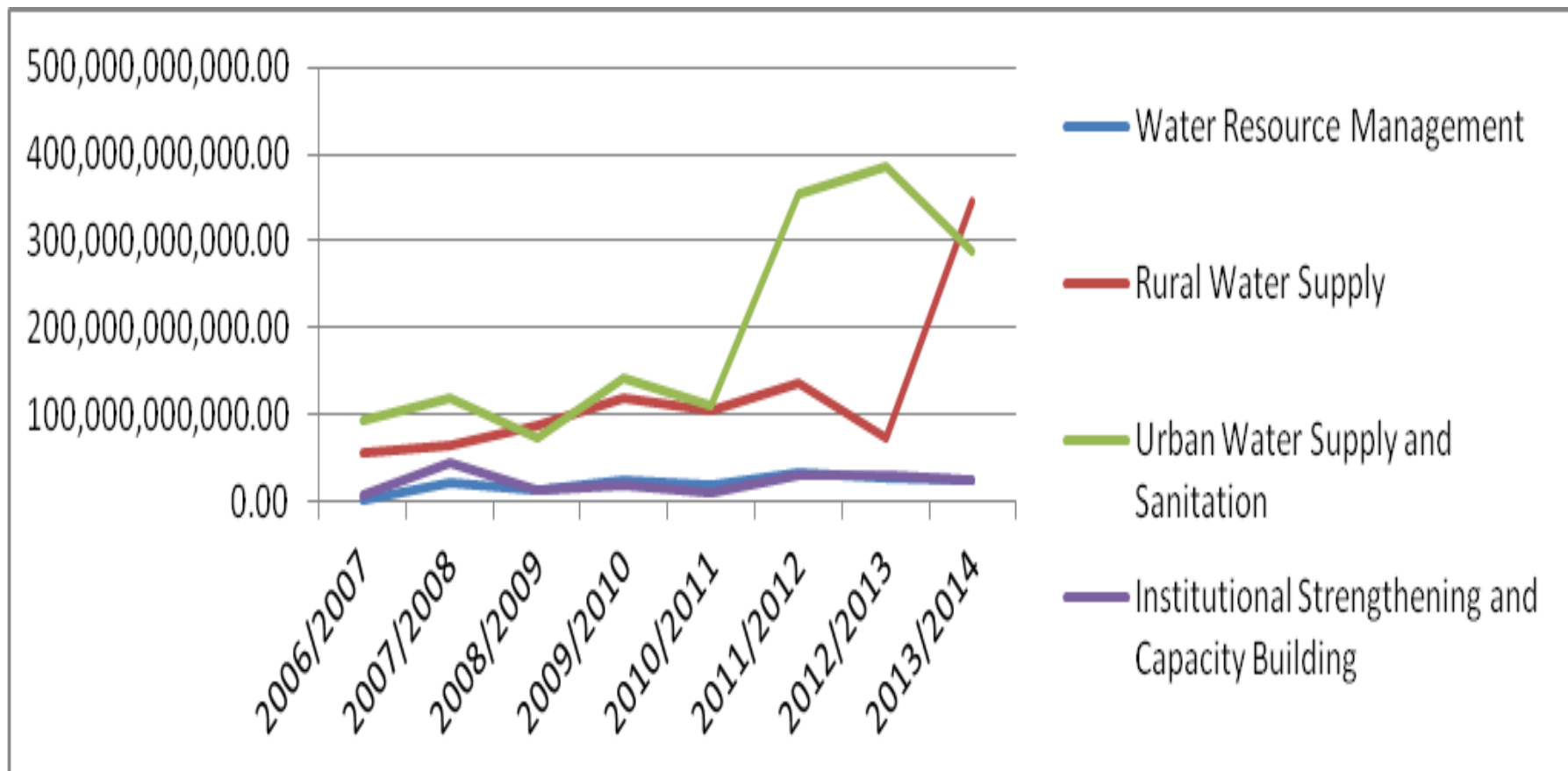
FINANCING

WSDP Commitments Vs Disbursements as of June 2015 in USD
(WSSR 2015)

Source _s	Original Commitment in USD	Revised Commitment	Actual Disbursement as of June, 2015	Performance (%)
GoT	251,000,000	353,775,148	353,775,148	100%
Basket	410,000,000	683,797,353	663,489,570	*) 97%
Earmarked	290,000,000	577,566,763	367,076,033	***) 64%
Own Source (LGAs)	0	5,533,604	5,533,603	100%
Total	951,000,000	1,620,672,869.	1,389,874,356	86%

FINANCING

WSDP Components Budget from 2006/2007 to 2013/2014(WSDP/FR/01)



FINANCING

WSDP2 Financial requirements

Component	Proposed WSDP2 Allocation in ,000 USD	Percentage of Total requirement
WRM	803,601	25%
RWSS	862,394	26%
UWSS	1,348,103	41%
Sanitation and Hygiene	150,000	5%
Programme Delivery Support	111,289	3%
TOTAL	2,975,386	100%

AREAS OF STRENGTHS

- Enabling environment(Institutional and policy framework in place)
- Adoption of SWAP- The biggest in Sub Saharan Africa
- Increased funding to the Sector (USD 951M in 2007 to USD 1.6B in 2016 and 21% to 51% for rural sub component)
- Sector performance monitoring
 - National wide WPMS

AREAS OF STRENGTHS

- Willingness to address Sustainability
 - Sustainability strategy in place
- Response on equity
 - SWASH Strategy and guidelines
 - Increased funding for rural
- Some steps to raise sanitation profile
 - National Sanitation Campaign
 - GSF
 - Specific Component for sanitation during WSDP2
- BRN
 - Targeting 15.2 Million people in the rural to have access to water by 2015 reaching 67% Coverage

KEY BLOCKAGES

- Sustainability
 - Over 40% of WPTs are not functional
- Equity
 - Resources allocation
 - Access to the marginalized groups
 - Access between Urban and Rural
- Low profile of sanitation
 - Lack of Sanitation and Hygiene Policy
- Data Discrepancies
 - Contradictions between access figures

KEY BLOCKAGES

- Weak integration/Coordination
 - Multi sectora (Between sectors)
 - Lack of Strategic Coordination
 - DWA not operational at District level
- Capacity
 - CWST not functioning
 - HR at LGAs levels
- Climate change
 - Flooding and droughts
 - The impact of Climate change on WASH not fully researched in TZ

KEY BLOCKAGES

- Accountability
 - Specific and Technical Audits reports revealed some elements of **corruption** in the sector which;
 - Discourages investments
 - Undermines performance and effectiveness
 - Leads to inefficient and unequal allocation