

32nd AGUASAN

Implementing the Water Goal – SDGs in practice

Case study Tanzania Water sector

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Presentation outline

1. Context Tanzania (socio-cultural & historic, economic and environmental)
2. Current state of water supply in TZ
3. Achievements MDGs & lessons learned

Country overview & frame conditions (1)

Socio-cultural & historic conditions and current trends:

- > 120 ethnic groups with diverse cultural practices, one national language (Swahili) and English
- Population: almost 45 million.
Urban 29,6% and rural 70,4% (national census 2012!)
- Rural-urban migration: urban population is increasing at a rate of 4.2% per year (compared to 1.9% for the rural population).

Economic conditions and current trends

- GDP 48,6 billion US\$ (2014), per capita \$ 920
- Tanzania is one of the fastest-growing countries in East Africa Community, average annual GDP growth 7,2% (2011-2013)

Country overview & frame conditions (2)

Environmental conditions (including climatic) and current trends

- annual rainfall varies from 550 mm to 3690 mm, temperature varies between 20-30 degrees
- Tanzania experienced severe and recurring droughts with devastating effects to agricultural, water and energy sectors in last 40 years
- Droughts triggered: decreasing water flows in rivers, shrinkage of receiving lakes, declines of water levels in satellite lakes and hydropower dams.
Some of the perennial rivers have changed to seasonal rivers and some wetlands have dried up.

Country overview & frame conditions (3)

Political and institutional framework national level

- **Framework for Water Resources Management :**
 - multiplicity of organizations:
 - limitations in technical, human and financial capacities
- **Framework in Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation**
 - based on a separation between urban water supply and sewerage, and rural water supply and sanitation services.
 - It is complex, both in law and in practice.

Sector reform process & adjustments in institutional framework ongoing

Country overview & frame conditions (3)

#Key stakeholders

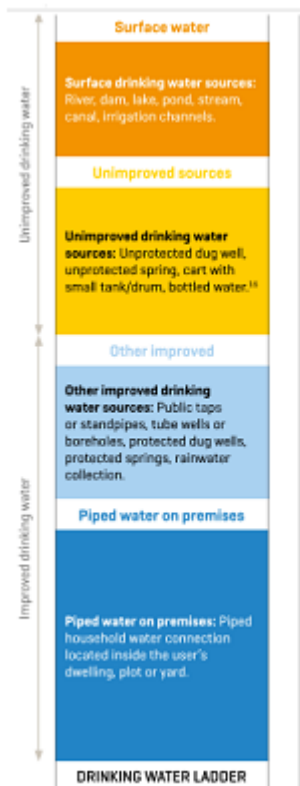
Internal: private sector, government at various levels , civil society organisations (NGO's, TAWASANET, COWSO's).

External

NUMBER OF DONORS	DONORS WITH LEADING ROLES	DONORS ACTIVE IN NATIONAL COORDINATION OR HARMONIZATION PLATFORMS	OTHER DONORS THAT PROVIDED OVER US\$ 1 MILLION IN AID
19	Germany	AfDB, EC, France, Germany, U.K., WaterAid	IDA (65), EU Institutions (26), Germany (25), United Kingdom (22), France (21), United States (17), Korea (14), AfDF (5), Japan (5), Switzerland (4), Norway (1), Belgium (1), BADEA (1), OFID (1)

Outline current state of water sector in Tanzania

Drinking water:



Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population) ²⁰															Progress towards MDG target ²¹	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved	Unimproved	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Improved	Unimproved	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Improved	Unimproved	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
United Republic of Tanzania	1990	25 485	19	9	8	81	2	6	3	81	10	7	4	80	9			
	2000	34 021	22	16	15	67	2	7	4	76	13	9	6	74	11	Not on track		
	2012	47 783	27	25	24	48	3	7	4	73	16	12	10	65	13		6	

Outline current state of water sector in Tanzania

Water quality

- 92 % of water conforms to international water quality standards.
- Pollution levels in water sources have reduced from 20% in 2003 to about 8% in June 2008.

Water supply :

- surface e and ground water (rivers, lakes, wetlands and aquifers) total 89.0 cubic km.
- Total annual water withdrawal for various socio economic purposes is only 6% of the total internal renewable water resources
- Distribution of withdrawn water:
89% for agriculture purposes,
10% for domestic use,
and the remaining for industrial and other uses.

Outline current state of water sector in Tanzania

IWRM:

GoT is actively engaged in promoting cooperative management and development of its international rivers, basins and lakes through SADC, EAC, NBI.

Water-related ecosystem:

Many ecosystems overwhelmed by combination of climate change related events, land-use change, pollution, siltation, damming and over-exploitation of water resources.

Socially, the impacts of climate change on water resources are felt by the whole society regardless of gender.

MDGs & lessons learned form past 15 years

Achievement of MDGs: slide 7

Lesson learned

- challenge on equity: **some for more ...'? or 'More for some....'**
- Obstacles to access: Inequitable distribution of water facilities, by geographical location, urban-rural divide and by social groups (wealth quintiles)
- Sustainability: orientation towards establishment of facilities (hardware) at the expense of management structures (software)
- Result of this neglect of O&M and water governance: non-functional facilities & investments geared towards rehabilitation instead of extension of water supplies

32nd AGUASAN workshop

Implementing the Water Goal – SDGs in practice
Case study – Tanzania

Task force: Urban Sanitation

Lars Schoebitz, Linda Strande and Christoph Lüthi
Eawag/Sandec

27.06.2016

Presentation overview

1. Tanzania – Facts and figures
2. Current state of sanitation (MDG progress)
3. From improved sanitation to safely managed sanitation (SDG 6.2)
4. A target for wastewater treatment (SDG 6.3)
5. Sanitation service delivery: Shit-Flow-Diagram for Dar es Salaam

Tanzania

Population density (pop/km²)

- Rural areas
 - 1 to 25

- Lake Victoria
 - 250 to 1000

- Regional capitals
 - above 1000



Facts and figures - Tanzania

Indicator	Country data	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income countries*
Forest area (% land area)	52	28	28
Agricultural land (% land area)	45	44	39
Internal freshwater resources per capita (m3)	1'612	3'987	4'777
Total freshwater withdrawal (% of internal resources)	6	3	3
Agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)	89	81	90
Water stress	low to medium	-	-
Flood occurrence	high	-	-
Drought severity	low to medium	-	-

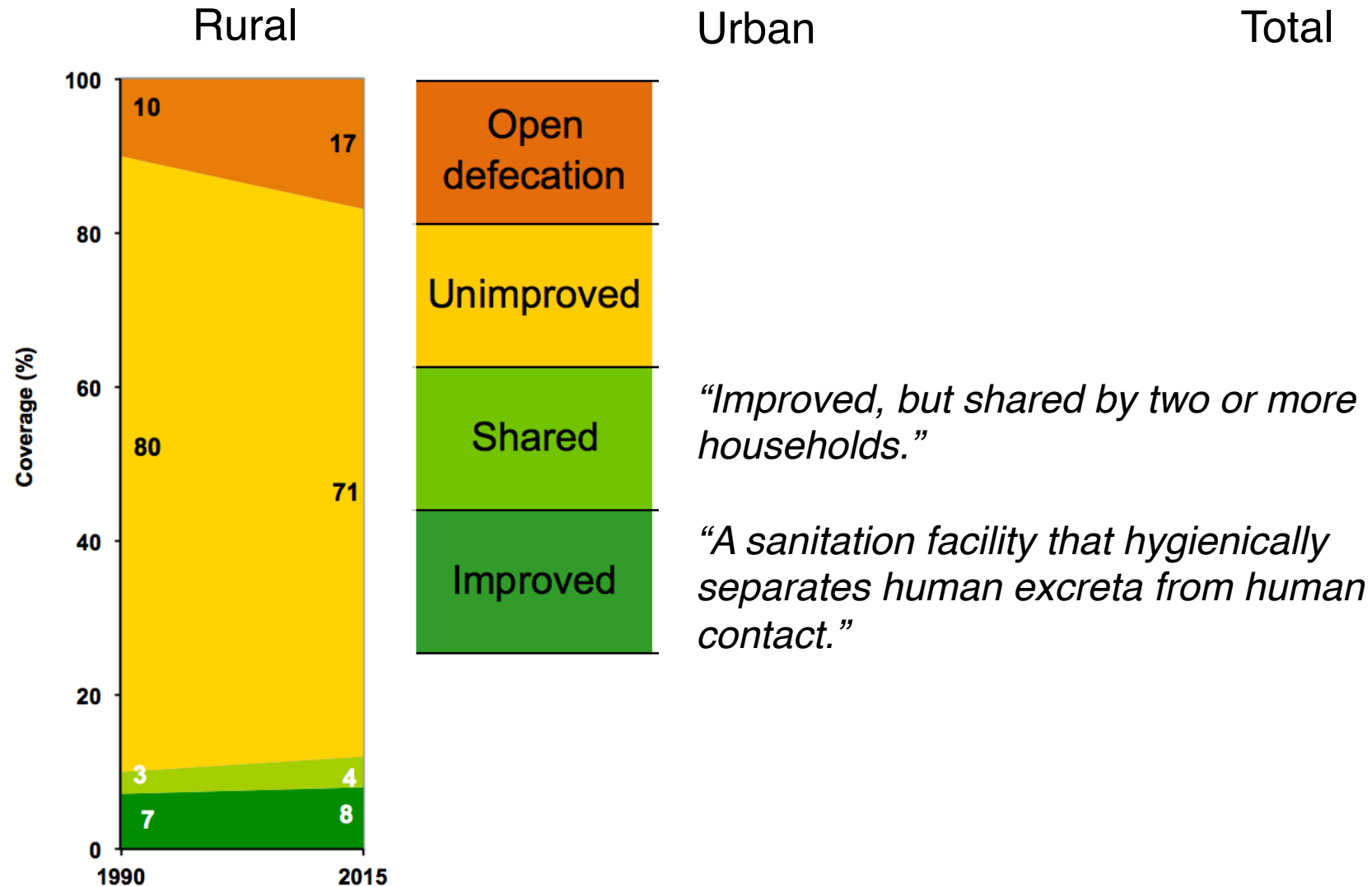
*GNI < 1,045 USD in 2014

Data sources

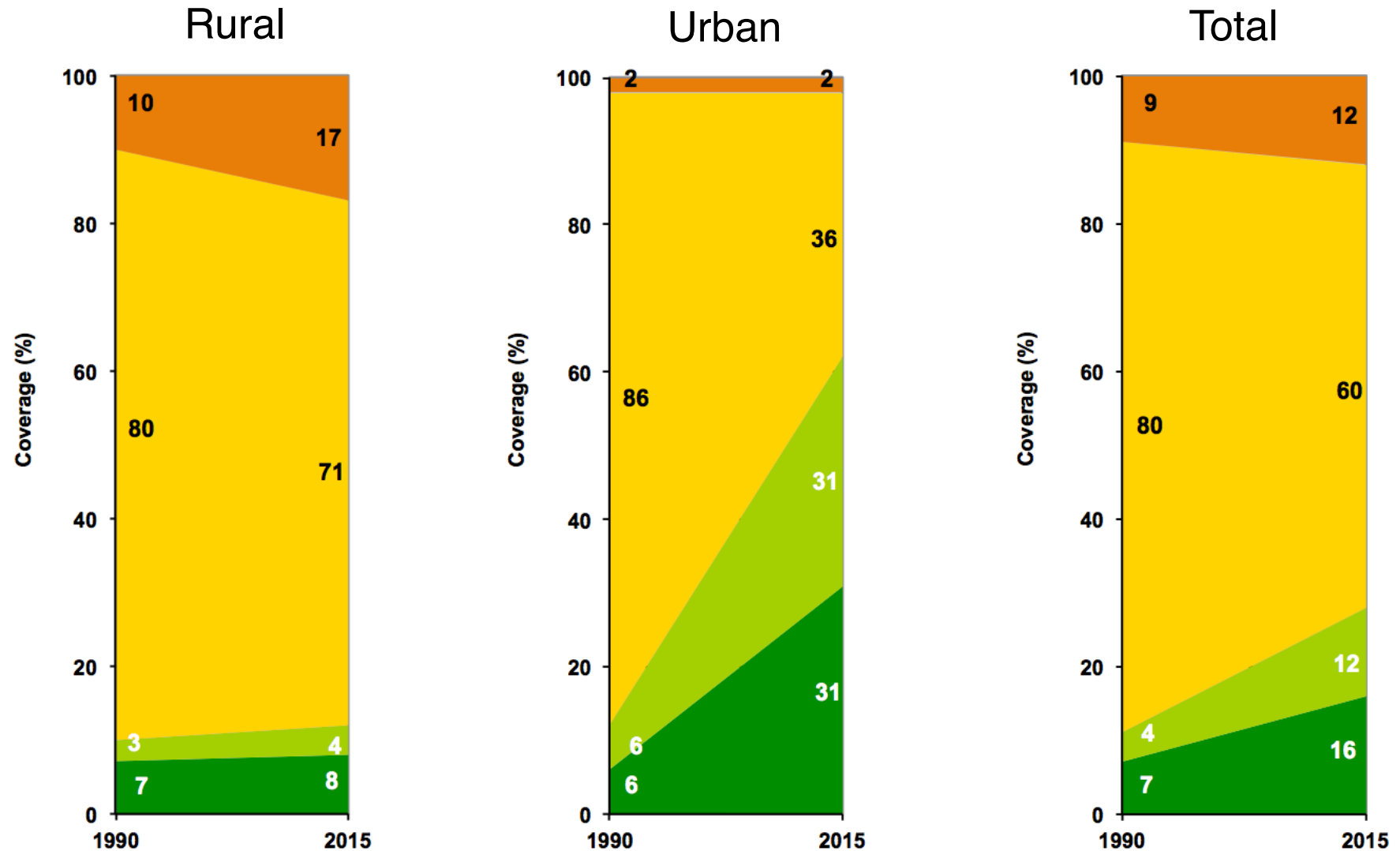
World Bank. 2016. *The Little Green Data Book 2016*. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-0928-6. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO

Gassert, F., P. Reig, T. Luo, and A. Maddocks. 2013. "Aqueduct country and river basin rankings: a weighted aggregation of spatially distinct hydrological indicators." Working paper. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, December 2013. Available online at <http://wri.org/publication/aqueduct-country-river-basin-rankings>.

Sanitation progress - Tanzania

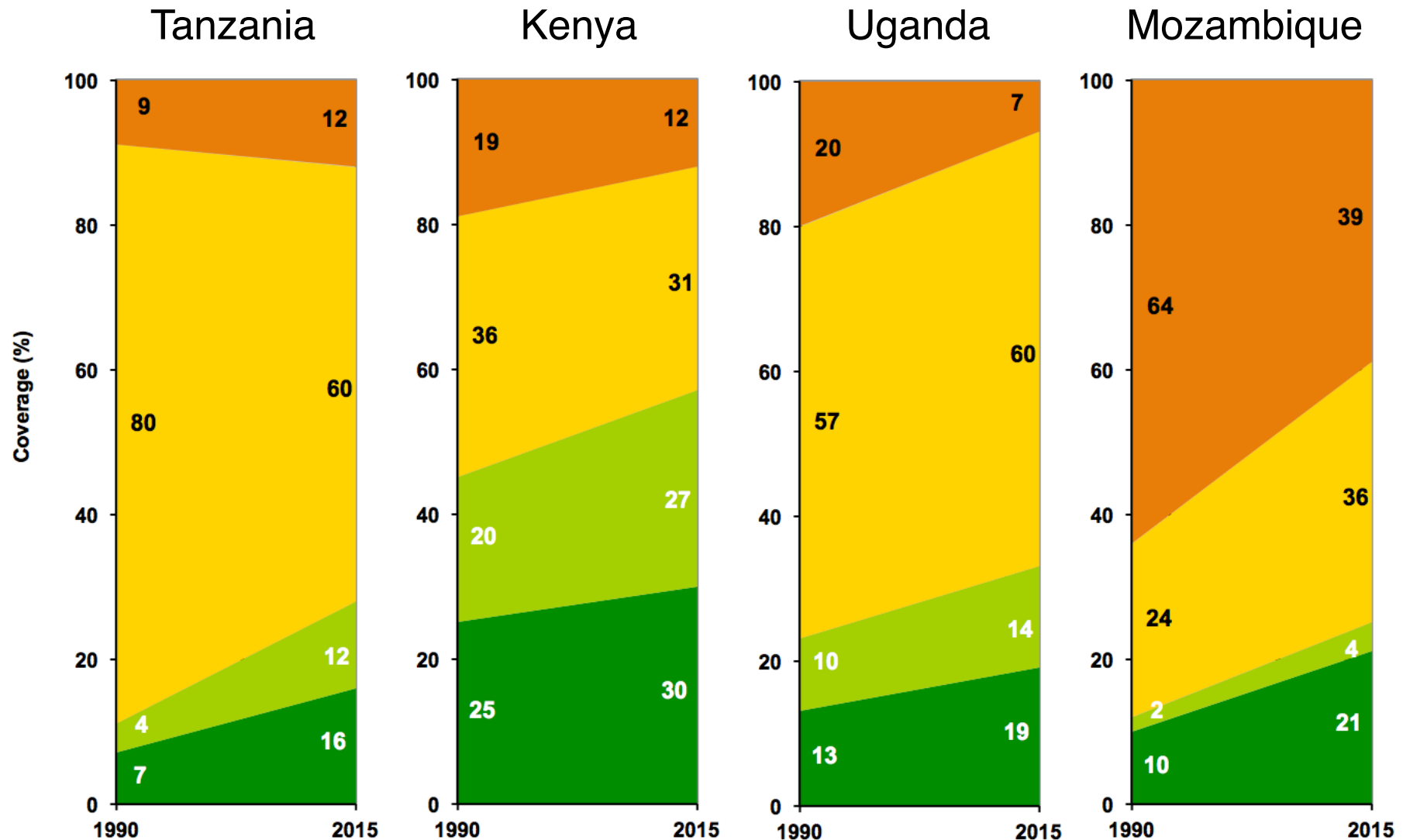


Sanitation progress - Tanzania



Reference: JMP (2015). Country files: www.wssinfo.org/

Sanitation progress – East/Southern Africa



Reference: JMP (2015). Country files: www.wssinfo.org/

From MDGs to SDGs – Sanitation (6.2)

Improved

“A sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.”

From MDGs to SDGs – Sanitation (6.2)

Development Goal

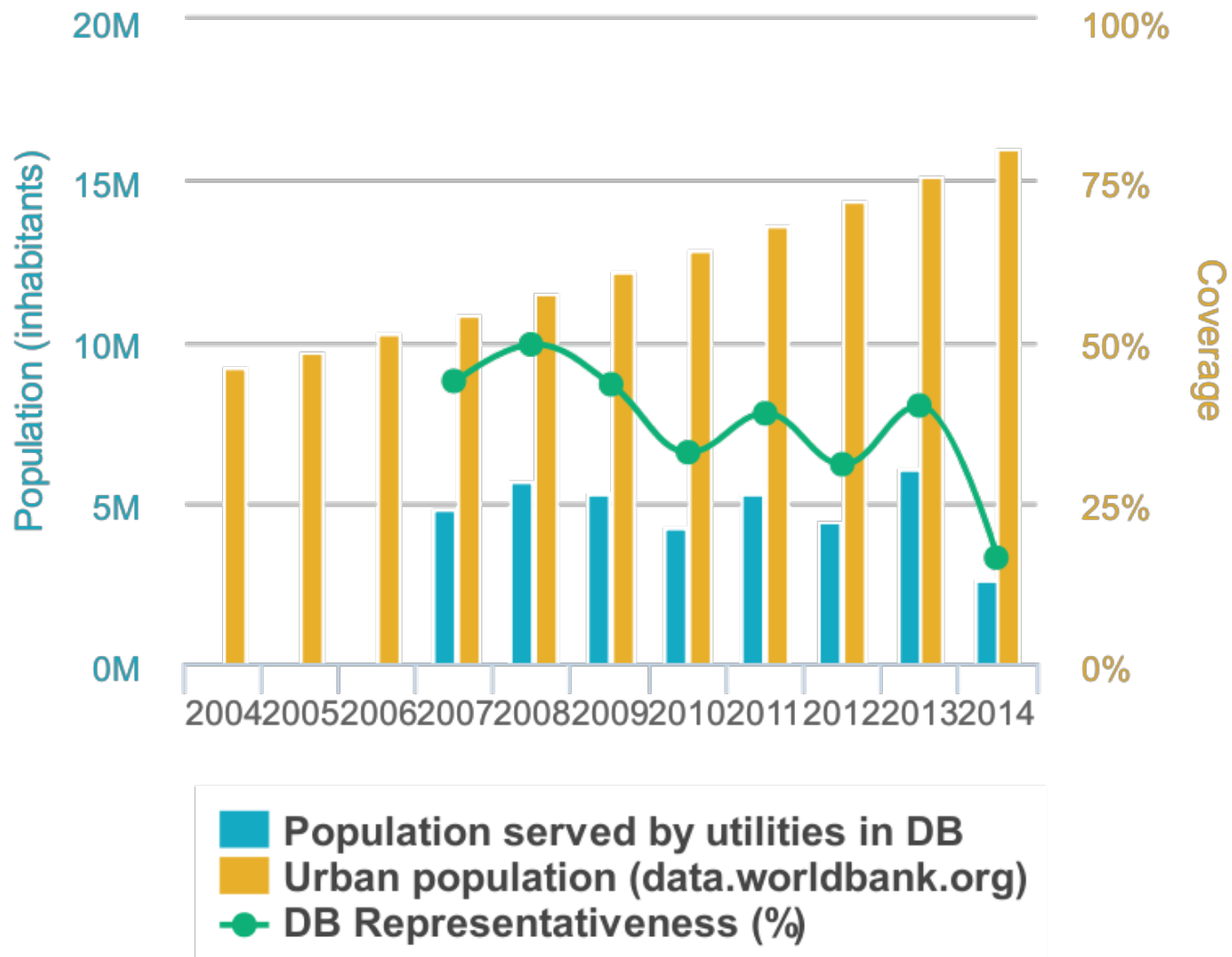
Sanitation Service Chain

MDG	SDG	Emptying	Transport	Treatment	Enduse	Goal
	Safely managed					100%
Improved	Basic					
Shared	Shared					
Unimproved	Unimproved					
Open defecation	Open defecation					

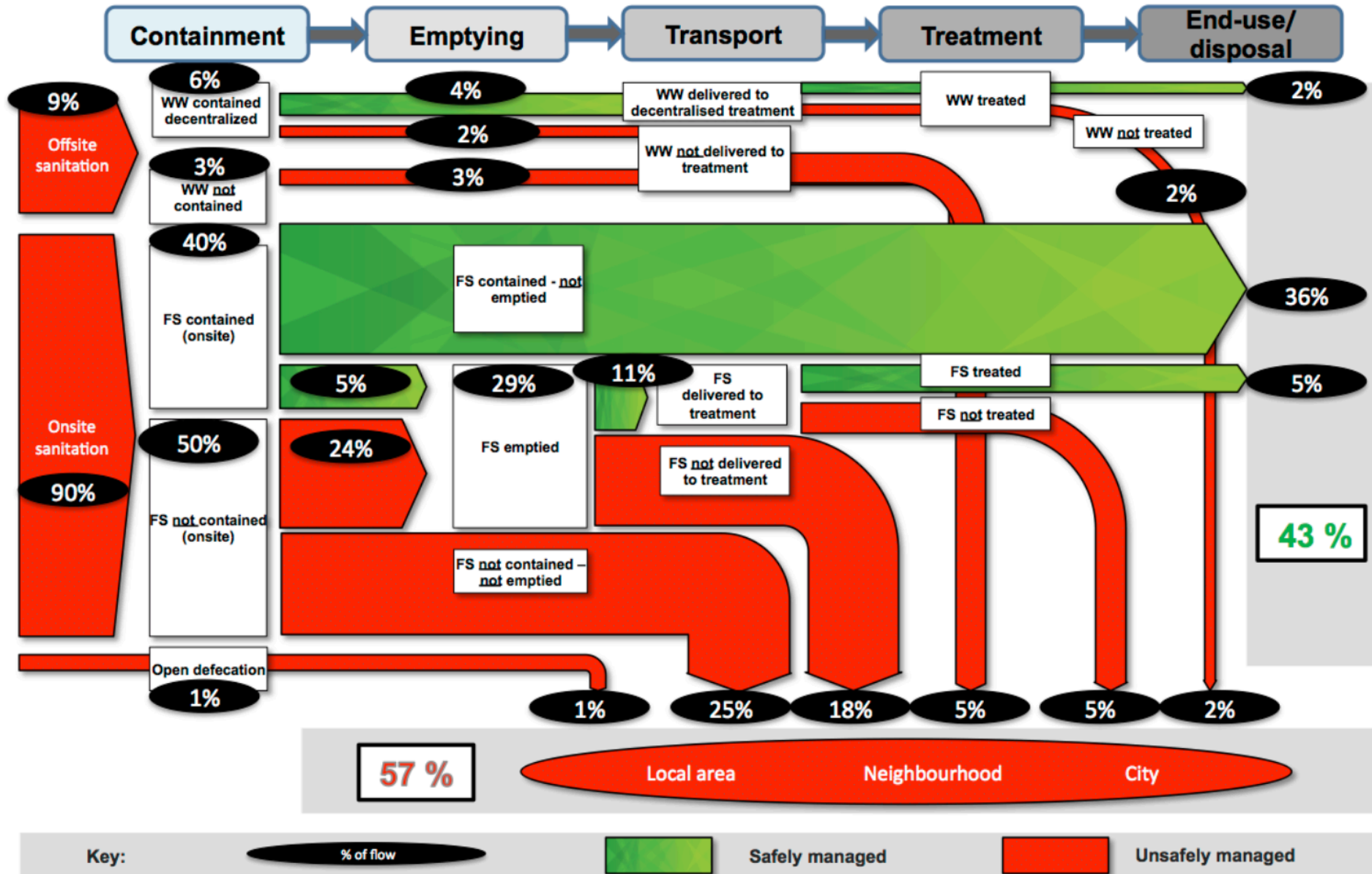
SDG Target 6.3 – Wastewater treatment

*By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, **halving the proportion of untreated wastewater** and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally*

Wastewater treatment – Urban Tanzania



Shit-Flow-Diagram (SFD) – Dar es Salaam



Shit-Flow-Diagram – Dar es Salaam

1. Sanitation service delivery context analysis

- Regulatory framework
- Institutional roles
- Service provision and standards
- Service targets and investments
- Plans and measures to reduce inequity
- Capacity to meet service needs
- Demand for services and service provider roles

2. Service Outcomes

- The actual SFD calculations

Urban Sanitation Group

Case study – Dar es Salaam

- Identification of possible areas of intervention for implementation
- Link between Shit-Flow-Diagram and SDG 6.2
- Impact of SDG 6.2 on other SDG Targets under Goal 6

Join us!

Future development Tanzania Water Sector

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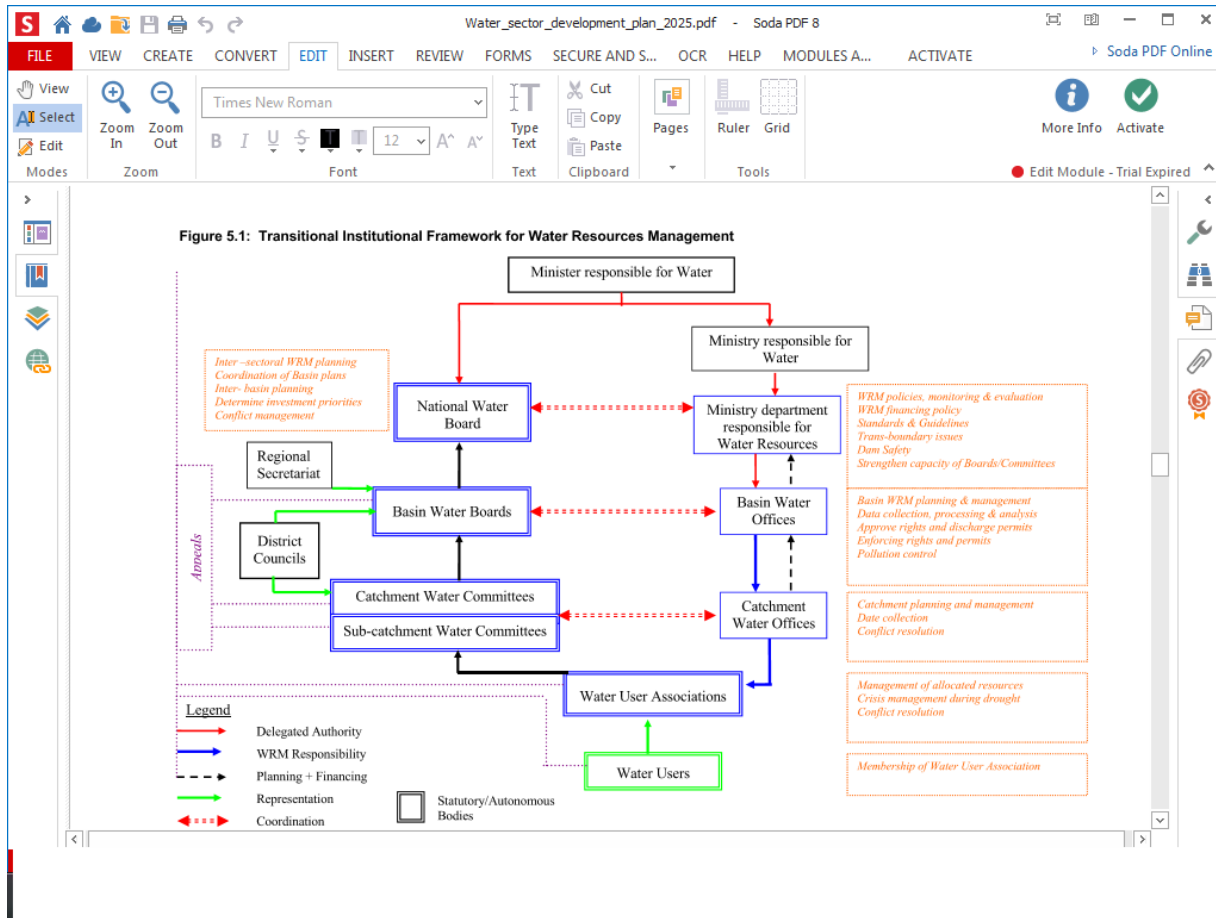
Key dates in the reform of the sector in Tanzania

Year	Event
1970s	High profile Mtu ni Afya campaign on sanitation
1970s–80s	Top-down, free water approach to water supply
1991	First National Water Policy, introducing user charges
2001	Legislation for an independent utility regulator passed
2002	National Water Policy (NAWAPO) adopted
2002	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program launched
2003	Leasing of Dar es Salaam water supply to private sector company
2005	Renationalization of Dar es Salaam water supply
2005	National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) developed
2007	Launch of the Water Sector Development Program (\$951million over five years)
2008	Approval of NWSDS
2009	New Water Legislation passed by Parliament

Future development

Translation of SDG#6 into national strategies/plans/positions.
How does this differ from MDG?

- Since 2005: Sector-Wide Approach through the WSDP.
- WSDP= multi-donor program to improve coordination and increase national ownership of water sector investments;
- Finance for the sector has more than quadrupled since.
- Alongside SWAp includes efforts to improve sector performance monitoring and strengthen sector capacity



Future development

Existing vision regarding SDG in Tanzania (target value) and how will progress be measured (national indicators)

- Development of SDG vision in progress on:
Universal access policy for disadvantaged groups: for populations living in slums or informal settings, not for poor populations nor populations in remote or hard to reach areas. (*governance*)

Use of performance indicators to track progress at national level:
on expenditure: agreed but not tracked against baseline data;
on 'affordability': agreed but not tracked against baseline data: No information on tracking 'functionality of systems'. (*monitoring*)

Future development

What is (or should be) the strategic focus of the national implementation of SDG#6 (other than the points mentioned before)

- Improve capacity: Severe **constraint on 'skilled workers'** as they do not want to live/work in rural areas'.
- For both urban and rural drinking water increase in tariffs: current tariffs covers less than 80% of costs for basic O&M.
- There exist no financial scheme to make WASH more affordable for disadvantages groups.
- For both urban and rural drinking water the absorption of external funds is between 50-75% of official donor capital commitments utilized (three-year average)

Challenges & opportunities SDGs in Tanzanian water sector

Challenge	Opportunity
Financing	
transformation shift from project funding to a sector wide funding approach is not smooth: improvements to procurement and budget management are critical	a noticeable budget increase in the rural component (1 st time!). rural budget rose from 21% in 2012/13 to 51% in 2013/14
managing funds effectively, efficiently, and equitably remains challenging	WSDP represents a quadrupling of finance for the sector—a major accomplishment—though.
systematic use of data on access and infrastructure in planning and budget allocations would help overcome the present equity challenges and result in more efficient use of resources	

Challenges & opportunities SDGs in Tanzanian water sector

Challenge	Opportunity
Policy & institutional framework	
Institutional framework for governing water sector should be finalized and operationalized as a matter of urgency	Availability of water policy and Acts are governing the sector.
Institutional arrangements & mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of community-managed rural water supplies (OPEX)	comprehensive sector-wide plan WSDP = an effort to improve inter-ministerial coordination is promising
Clarify and strengthen pro-poor approaches for urban water supply	
Multi-stakeholder partnerships	
Accountability mechanisms at sub-national level: joint sector reviews at regional/district level non-existent or ad hoc	Improved consultation: annual Joint Water Sector Reviews (JWSRs) since 2006 Forum acts as an accountability mechanism at national level