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TANZANIA INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR WATER SUPPLY

Peace Musonge, Isack Abdiel, Kausha Dierker, Caroline Delaire



Rural Evidence and Learning for Water (REAL-Water) is an initiative from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It supports policy makers, development partners, and service providers to make strategic decisions and implement best practices for rural water management through implementation research.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The United Republic of Tanzania is located east of Africa's Great Lakes. Tanzania's sustained growth from a low-income to lower-middle-income country mirrors its positive progress towards access to safe water and sanitation for all. Access to basic water sources has increased from 28% in 2000 to 61% in 2020. 38% of Tanzanians rely on piped water, while 34% use non-piped improved sources (Figure 2a). In terms of drinking water service levels, a total of 13% of the population relies on surface water, 15% on unimproved sources, 11% on limited sources, and 61% on basic sources (Figure 2b) (WHO/UNICEF 2020).

In urban areas, piped sources are most common (60%), with three in ten households (31%) having piped water into their dwelling or yard, a further two in ten (21%) getting their drinking water from a neighbor's piped supply, and one in ten (9%) from a public tap. In rural areas, 7% of

households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, with a further 4% who get their drinking water from a neighbor's piped supply and 17% from a public tap (totaling 28%). Meanwhile, progress has also been made in safely managed sanitation services, increasing coverage from 5% in 2015 to 26% in 2020 (WHO/UNICEF 2020).

Despite Tanzania's abundant water resources, its varied climate and geological formations contribute to seasonal, interannual, and geographical variations in water quality and availability. According to the Falkenmark Water Stress Index (Falkenmark 1989), the country has a moderate stress level since its yearly renewable water is about 1,680 m³ per person, and key economic sectors abstract only 13% of the total water resources (USAID 2021).

TANZANIA COUNTRY OVERVIEW

61.5 million Population (World Bank, 2021)

2.9% Population growth rate (World Bank, 2021)

5.0% Urbanization rate (World Bank, 2020)

0.549 Human Development Index (UNDP, 2021)

Over the last 30 years, Tanzania's HDI value increased from 0.371 to 0.549. Tanzania's HDI puts the country in the low human development category, ranking 160 out of 191 countries and territories.

1,136 USD Kenya's GDP per capita (World Bank, 2021)

Services: 39.4% | Industry: 32.1% | Agriculture: 28.5%

49.4% of the population lives with less than **\$1.90/Day** (World Bank, 2018)



Figure 1: Flag of Tanzania.

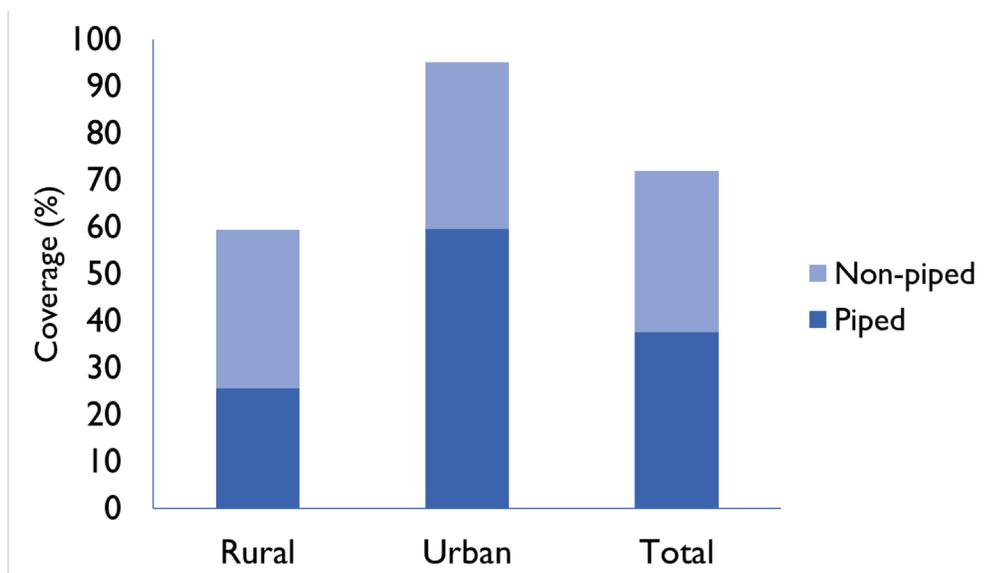


Figure 2a: Primary household drinking water service levels in Tanzania in 2020.

Source: UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) database (UNICEF and WHO, 2020)

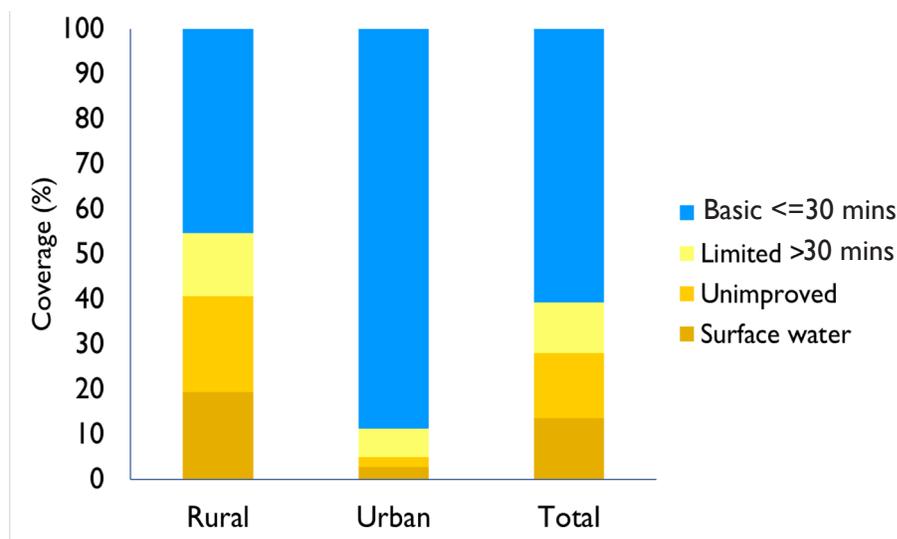


Figure 2b: Primary household drinking water sources and collection time in Tanzania in 2020.

Source: UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) database (UNICEF and WHO, 2020)

TANZANIA’S LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR WATER SUPPLY AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

I. THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA CONSTITUTION, 1977

- The Constitution of the Republic of Tanzania insists much on preserving and protecting human rights and sets water as a basic human right.
- The right to water is viewed as an important step in the realization of other human rights such as the right to life, the right to food, the right to education, and the right to health. States are responsible for respecting, protecting, and fulfilling all human rights, including the right to water.

- Articles 145 and 146 established local government authorities (LGAs). In 1982, the official Act for LGAs was signed, formalizing the structures, role, policy and regulations of the regional, district, wards and villages administration with the goal to provide for the functions of those authorities and for other matters connected with those authorities.

2. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION ACT, 2019

- The Act provides the legal framework and policies for urban, peri-urban, and rural water, sanitation, and hygiene service delivery and regulation. It defines the institutions responsible for the management of water and sanitation services in Tanzania, both in urban and rural areas.

- Community-owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSOs) were replaced by Community-based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs) to sustain rural water and supply and sanitation services on the community's behalf.
- It outlines the key roles of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (UWSSAAs) and Community-based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs).
- It repealed the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2009, and the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority Act, 2001.
- It clearly states the obligations of urban water supply and sanitation authorities within their jurisdiction and created a new authority—the Rural Water and Sanitation Authority (RUWASA)—responsible for providing water supply and sanitation services in rural areas. Section 32 of the Act also provides for the establishment of Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Organizations (CBWSOs) formerly known as Community-owned Water Supply Organizations (COWOs) to operate and maintain rural water schemes.
- The Act provides that a CBWSO can be either a Water Consumer Association, a Water Trust, a Cooperative Society, a non-governmental organization (NGO), a company, or any other body as approved by the Minister.
- The Act provides that the CBWSO will manage rural water schemes on the delegated authority of RUWASA. Thus, the CBWSO must submit a constitution or Memorandum of Agreement to RUWASA and their Local Government Authority (LGA).

- The Act defines the funding mechanism for water and sanitation services and established a National Water Fund.
- The Act additionally outlines the penal code related to the use of water and a range of penalties, some more severe than others, for polluting, or unlawful use of water resources.

3. WATER UTILIZATION (CONTROL AND REGULATION) ACT NO. 42, 1974 (SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS ACT NO. 10 OF 1981)

- The Act declares all the water in the country to be the property of the Republic of Tanzania, and gives everyone the right to use, but not to own, water.
- The Act prohibits private ownership of water and considers water a public resource that needs to be available to everyone.
- The Act stipulates that water users obtain rights to use water by acquiring a water permit, which gives them legal license to use the permitted water.
- Under section 18A (1), it restricts discharge of wastewater into an underground water body within 230 meters of any well or water body or within ninety meters of a water source.

4. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ACT (EMA)

- The Act (EMA) provides the legal and institutional framework for implementing the National Environment Policy.
- The Act gives responsibilities for sustainable management of the environment to the National Water Board, Basin Water Boards, and Catchment/ Sub-catchment Committees.

- The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) is established under the EMA, Cap.191, Section 16 for the purpose of enforcing, reviewing, and monitoring environmental conditions.
- Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) are required to coordinate and communicate with NEMC regarding the environmental impact of their undertakings.
- The Act states that the protection and management of water sources, including rivers and lakes as well as water reservoirs, is the responsibility of LGAs. They shall issue the guidelines and prescribe measures for the environmental protection of water sources.

5. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS, 2019

- The Act mandates LGAs to prescribe and issue guidelines for onsite disposal, transportation, and treatment of liquid waste from both domestic and industrial origins.
- The Act provides standards regarding hazardous waste before their discharge into public sewers or municipal oxidation ponds or in an open land or into receiving water bodies.

6. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT, 2009

- This Act provides the institutional and legal framework for the sustainable management and development of water resources. Specifically, it outlines the principles for water resource management and prevention and control of water pollution.

- Section 4(1)(b) recognizes that safe drinking water is a basic human right.
- The Act prohibits the discharge of waste into any water body, including groundwater, without a written permit. It also defines guidelines and standards for the construction and maintenance of water resources structures, the issuance and operation of water permits, and the registration of boreholes.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

- The Act emphasizes several issues that are of public concern including, sanitation, hygiene, and management of hazardous waste.
- The Act is implemented by the Ministry of Health and prohibits the discharge of certain substances into sewers. Violation of the guidelines may lead to penalties.
- It further stipulates that public places should be equipped with sufficient sanitary facilities.

8. OCCUPATION HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT

- The Act is administered through the Ministry of Labor. Under the Act, the Minister of Labor shall appoint a Chief Inspector who in turn designates inspectors to control water projects in all workplaces.
- The Act stipulates health and welfare provisions, specifically supply of drinking water, sanitary facilities for people with special needs, and provision of washing facilities in public places.

9. LAND ACT AND VILLAGE LAND ACT (VLA)

- The Land Act and Village Land Act provide the overarching legal framework for land governance and administration.
- The two land laws establish three basic categories of land: General Land, Reserved Land (including all water resources areas), and Village Land.
- They enforce the development and the uses of water infrastructure on the land, protect wetlands, regulate wastewater management, and give the mandate to establish protection for all water sources.

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 2019

- The Act makes better provisions for the establishment of a regional Secretariat and Local government authorities for the purpose of local government.
- It creates a conducive environment for community and private sector participation in development, operation, and management of water supply and sanitation services.

11. THE STANDARD ACT

- The Act specifies that the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is responsible for developing and reviewing standards, including those related to water quality (TBS-TZS 789) shown in Table 1 below.
- TBS water quality standards (TZS 789) are mandatory for all Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) to implement and comply with.

12. NATIONAL GUIDELINES ON DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND REPORTING

- These guidelines are intended for use by agencies responsible for monitoring drinking water quality such as WSSAs.
- The guidelines recommend monitoring water quality throughout the drinking water supply system (i.e., at the source, the intake, in the treatment process, at the storage facility, in the distribution network, and at their points of use).
- In addition, the guidelines specify what parameters should be monitored and the minimum frequency and number of samples based on the population served (Tables 1 and 2).

13. ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY (EWURA) ACT

- The Act establishes a regulatory agency—EWURA—whose general function is to control, monitor, and regulate the provision of energy, water supply, and sanitation services by a water authority or other persons. This includes the establishment of standards related to equipment and approval of tariffs chargeable for the provision of water supply and sanitation services. EWURA also sets standards for water quality monitoring based on the TBS guidelines, as shown in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Tanzania Drinking Water Standards – primary parameters for routine water quality monitoring.

Source: EWURA (2020), Adapted from TBS - Portable Water Specification - TZS 789: EAS 12: 2018; National Guidelines on Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting, 2018

	PARAMETERS	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	TREATED POTABLE WATER	NATURAL POTABLE WATER
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	Color (TCU max)	TCU	15	50
	Turbidity	NTU	5	25
	Taste & Odor		Not detectable	Not detectable
	Color	TCU ^a max	15	50
	Suspended matter	N/A	Not detectable	Not detectable
	Total dissolved solids	mg/L, max	1,000	1,500
	pH		6.5 – 8.5	5.5 – 9.5
WATER TREATMENT RELATED CHEMICALS	Total Hardness, CaCO ₃	mg/L, max	300	600
	Aluminum, as Al ⁺⁺⁺	mg/L, max	0.2	0.2
INORGANICS	Ammonia (NH ₃)	mg/L, max	0.5	0.5
	Nitrate as NO ₃ ⁻	mg/L, max	45	45
	Phosphates, as PO ₄ ³⁻	mg/L, max	2.2	2.2
	Residual Free Chlorine	mg/L, max	0.2 – 0.5	Absent
	Total Coliforms in 100 mL	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent
BACTERIOLOGICAL	<i>E. coli</i> in 100 mL	CFU/100ml	Absent	Absent

^a True colour units (TCU) mean 15 hazen units after filtration.

Table 2: Minimum frequency of sampling for water distribution systems in Tanzania.

Source: EWURA (2020), Adapted from TBS - Portable Water Specification - TZS 789: EAS 12: 2018

POPULATION SERVED (P)	FREQUENCY* (MINIMUM) OF SAMPLING
P > 100,000	10 samples every month per 100,000 people served
25,001 – 100,000	10 samples every month
10,001 – 25,000	3 samples every month
2,500 – 10,000	2 samples every month
P < 2,500	1 sample every month

* During the rainy season, epidemics and emergencies, sampling should be carried out more frequently.

TANZANIA WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

I. THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY, 2002

- This policy outlines the process of decentralization of water supply from the government to the community (village) for cost recovery and ownership.
- The government’s role is in policy and guideline formulation, coordination, monitoring, and regulation; LGAs have responsibility for water resource management.
- The policy emphasizes that a sufficient supply of water and adequate means of sanitation are provided for by the government of Tanzania as basic human needs.
- The most salient objective of the policy is *“to create an enabling environment and appropriate incentives for the delivery of reliable, sustainable and affordable urban and rural water supply and sewerage services as well as integrated water resources management.”* This involves developing a comprehensive framework for the sustainable development and management of Tanzania’s water resources along with an effective legal and institutional framework implementing it.
- The other objectives are:
 - To lay a foundation for sustainable development and management of water resources in the changing roles of the government from service provider to that of coordination, policy and guidelines formulation and regulation;
 - To ensure full cost recovery in urban areas with considerations for provision of water supply services to vulnerable groups through various instruments including lifeline tariffs;
 - To ensure full participation of beneficiaries in planning, construction, operation, maintenance, and management of community-based water supply schemes in rural areas.
 - To address cross-sectoral interests in water, watershed management, as well as participatory integrated approaches for water resources planning, development, and management.
- The policy outlines a national Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach for surface and groundwater management at the basin-level and the development of water supply services and sewerage systems.
- The policy requires rural communities to share costs of managing water supplies and participate in financing their water supply programs. Rural communities pay part of the capital costs, whether in cash or in kind.

2. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, 2021

- The policy emphasizes that caring for the environment is the bounden duty of any institution, government, non-governmental organization, and any individual who uses or otherwise carries out an activity that has an impact on the resources of the environment.

- The new policy went into force following the review of the 1997 National Environment Policy. It also seeks to control the use of chemicals and invasive species like weeds, as well as control pollution during oil and gas extraction activities.
- The main goal of this policy shall be the promotion of the use of environmentally sound technology; that is, technologies that protect the environment, are less polluting, use all resources in a more sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and product, and handle residue wastes in a more acceptable manner as per established Environment Management Act, and regulations.

3. NATIONAL WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL STRATEGY, 2010

- This strategy outlines principles, threats, priorities, and sectoral recommendations for surface and ground water quality protection and monitoring.

The strategy aims are:

- To improve quality of life and social well-being by promoting development that safeguards the welfare of current and future generations.
- To protect biological diversity and maintain essential ecological processes, as these benefit all but especially the poorest members of society.

- It focuses on community participation in water quality management, providing water quality monitoring to ascertain the safety and cleanliness of water for human consumption. Furthermore, it seeks to expand drinking water quality monitoring services country wide.

4. NATIONAL WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NWSDS), 2006

- This national-level plan defines pathways and timelines for achieving poverty reduction and development targets, improving water resources management, and water supply, sewerage, and sanitation. It includes Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/ MKUKUTA).
- It has been developed to realign the water-related aspects of other key sectoral policies (e.g., environment, energy, irrigation, and mining) with the National Water Policy, and to specify clear roles and responsibilities hence removing duplications and omissions.

5. THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR GROWTH & REDUCTION OF POVERTY (NSGRP/MKUKUTA), 2010

- The strategies on water resources management, water supply and sanitation are to:
 - Promote rainwater harvesting.
 - Increase access to reliable water as a resource for economic production.

- Improve land management and adoption of water conservation technologies.
- Increase sustainable access to inexpensive and reliable sources of water in both rural and urban areas.
- Ensure access and affordability of safe water, especially in rural areas, focusing on vulnerable households, including those headed by older people.

6. WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (WSDP) (2006–2025)

- The program has been designed to be implemented in three phases, (2006–2014) phase 1, (2014–2019) phase 2, and (2019–2025) phase 3.
- The program defines priority interventions and investment needs in the areas of water resources management, urban water supply and sewerage services, and rural water services, with a focus on institutional strengthening and capacity building.
- The Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP II) operationalized the National Water Fund and RUWASA reforms, responsible for all water activities within the region and district.
- Currently the Water Sector Development Programme third phase (WSDP III) is the last phase of the programme being implemented (2022/23–2025/26) with the goal of achieving universal access to water and sanitation by 2025.

- This program has five components: i) sanitation and hygiene, ii) programme coordination and delivery support, iii) water supply, iv) water resources management and development, and (v) Water Quality Management.

7. WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK, 2019

- It guides the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and the implementing agencies (IAs) in the management of environmental and social issues during the implementation of the Program.
- It defines environmental and social concepts, parameters, methodologies, tools, and procedures to be applied during the “project cycle” to comply with national laws and the World Bank’s safeguard policies.
- It presents the legal and institutional framework related to the environmental and social context for water supply, sanitation, and water resources management.
- It also presents the main potential environmental and social impacts of water supply, sanitation, and water resources projects, including aspects related to climate change.

TANZANIA'S WATER ACCESS

According to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program, there is a water access disparity between rural and urban settings. 89% of the population has access to basic water services in urban areas and 45% in rural areas (WHO/UNICEF 2020). 5% of the population in urban and 41% in rural areas still rely on unimproved water sources (WHO/UNICEF 2020).

Groundwater is the primary drinking water source for most of the rural population and a minor but vital source in municipal areas (Mseli et al, 2019). In rural areas, half of all groundwater abstractions are used for domestic purposes, and in urban areas, 10% are used for domestic purposes, especially in areas without a reliable municipal water supply (Ministry of Water, 2020).

In 2019, 29% of schools in Tanzania had no water service. School populations without access to water have only decreased from 6.5 million in 2015 to 6.3 million in 2019. As of 2019, 74% of urban healthcare facilities rely on basic water sources for drinking in comparison to 45% of rural healthcare facilities.

The major challenge facing Tanzanians accessing improved water points is their functionality (Figure 2). Consistent water availability in urban and semi-urban areas has not been achieved. Many rural projects are not functioning due to several factors including operational and management gaps.

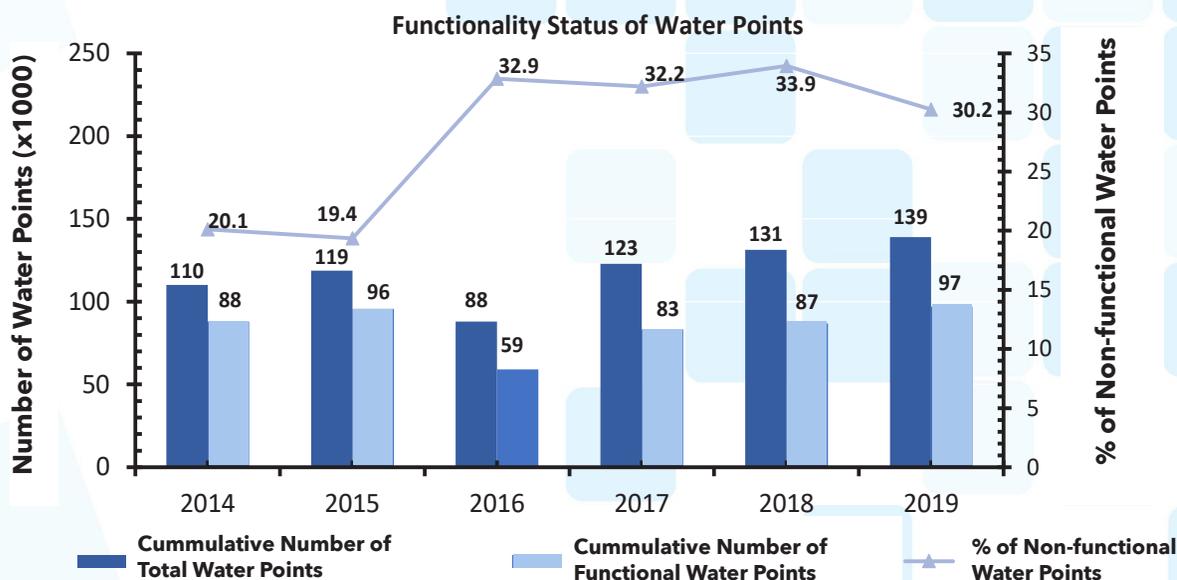


Figure 3: The functionality status of water points in rural areas.

Source: Ministry of Water, 2020

TANZANIA’S WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Tanzania has a total of 93 regulated utilities: 26 Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs), 7 National Project WSSAs, and 60 District and Township WSSAs (EWURA 2020). The WSSAs provide water supply and sanitation services to mostly urban areas. The Community-based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs) are responsible for the management of water supply and sanitation services in rural areas.

National Project WSSAs are big water schemes that cover more than one Local Government Authority and serve both urban and rural areas.

The Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) asset owner and operator is responsible for provision of water in Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, and Kibaha. The Regional and District WSSAs provide water services to their respective headquarters, while designated small towns are served by Township WSSAs.

According to EWURA, water production from national and regional utilities was 315 million m³ and the installed capacity was 479 million m³ for the year 2019/20, while water production of district and township water utilities amounted to 28.6 million m³ (EWURA 2022).

Table 3: Overview of water provision responsibilities in Tanzania.

	URBAN	RURAL
WATER SUPPLY		
	National Projects Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs), Regional WSSAs	National Projects WSSAs, District and Township WSSAs, CBWSOs (under the delegated authority of RUWASA)
WATER QUALITY MONITORING		
SURVEILLANCE		
Drinking/potable water	EWURA, Regional labs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water	Ministry of Water, RUWASA, Regional labs, Technical Support Units (TSUs)
Water resources	Basin Water Boards (BWBs), Ministry of Water, Ministry of Environment, Regional Basin Offices	Basin Water Boards (BWBs), Ministry of Water, Ministry of Environment, RUWASA, Regional Basin Offices, Catchment Committees
Bottled water	Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)	TBS
OPERATIONAL		
Drinking/potable water	WSSAs	RUWASA
Bottled water	Bottled water manufacturers	Bottled water manufacturers

Since Tanzania launched The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, it has been undergoing several improvements in structure formation and operation and management of the water sector, as many projects which were nonfunctional have been rejuvenated. Having a clearer management model seems to have been beneficial in rural areas. RUWASA also contributed tremendously to mapping all

rural water projects in Tanzania. Through the Tanzania Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program, approximately 1.8 million people gained access to improved water supply and enabled a total of 1,228 villages to be served by CBWSOs with improved operation and maintenance capabilities for water supply services (World Bank 2022).

TANZANIA’S EVOLVING FRAMEWORK FOR WATER SERVICE PROVISION AND MONITORING

The water sector in Tanzania has undergone several reforms in the last two decades.

Prior to the Water Supply and Sanitation Act of 2019, structures for water supply and sanitation services, like other public services in Tanzania, were governed under the regional and district administrative structures. In this arrangement, the regional and district administration, headed by a District Executive Director (DED), were responsible for the implementation of WASH infrastructure works as well as overseeing operations and maintenance of installed facilities. The District Water Engineer (DWE) was reporting directly to the DED. COWSOs were registered and supervised by the DED’s office through the District Community Development Officer (DCDO); however, this framework was not consistently implemented throughout the sector.

With the enactment of the new 2019 Act, Tanzania has undergone a significant structural reform aimed at improving the effectiveness and sustainability of water supply and sanitation services in rural areas. This includes the establishment of a new organization— the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency

(RUWASA)—to be directly responsible for the development of water infrastructure in rural areas and supervise their operations and maintenance. The new Act also provided for utility aggregation and clustering to improve urban water services (USAID 2021).

Under the new structure as per Act No. 5 of 2019, the former DWEs, now called District Managers (DMs), report to the RUWASA Regional Manager (RM) who in turn reports to the National RUWASA Director-General, whereas earlier they reported to the President’s Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) through the DEDs (Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019). RMs and DMs are responsible for the design, planning, organizing, coordination, management, and supervision of all implemented water schemes.

In the urban sector, Tanzania has seen the clustering of district and township utilities to regional water and sanitation utilities. The Act of 2019 has merged some authorities aiming to increase efficiencies such as Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) and Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sewerage Cooperation.

In recognition of the importance of monitoring and evaluation practices in providing a continuous flow of information and performance feedback to sector stakeholders, the Ministry of Water (MoW) has developed an Integrated Water Sector Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System. The System addresses

current shortfalls which include, among others, absence of a common understanding within Sector Institutions on what constitutes M&E Systems; non-integrated M&E sub-systems and processes; and non-institutionalization of M&E concepts and practices in water sector institutions (Ministry of Water, 2021).

TABLE 4: Detailed Tanzanian water service provision framework.

INSTITUTIONS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN WATER SERVICE PROVISION
Ministry of Water (MoW)	Has the overall responsibility for setting national policies, strategies, standards, and priorities for the development of water provision services, enabling professional training within water sectors, and encouraging innovation within the water sector. It provides for sectoral coordination, monitoring, and evaluation.
Water Institute	It is responsible for providing technical education and training, conducting research, and providing consultancy services for integrated development and management of water resources in the country.
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Has the overall responsibility for formulating policy, health legislation, regulation, and control from national to district level. The ministry also collaborates with other WASH stakeholders to achieve better health and sanitation for the population as well as coordinating implementation of the National Sanitation Campaign (NSC) under the Water Sector Development Plan (WSDP).
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST)	Holds overall responsibility for formulating strategies, guidelines, and delivery of school WASH under the National Sanitation Campaign (NSC) in coordination with the MoW, MoH, and President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG).
National Water Fund (NWF)	Is responsible for mobilizing and providing investment support for water service provision, and for the management of catchment areas serving water supply abstractions.
Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA)	Is responsible for technical and economic regulation of water supply and onsite sanitation services and fecal sludge management provided by WSSAs. EWURA provides licensing, establishes, and approves tariff guidelines, and promote the development of water supply services in accordance with recognized international standard practices and public demand.
EWURA Consumer Consultative Council (EWURA CCC)	The guidelines recommend monitoring water quality throughout the drinking water supply system (i.e., at the source, the intake, in the treatment process, at the storage facility, in the distribution network, and at their points of use).
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA)	Is responsible for: i) Managing and coordinating water sector stakeholders, ii) Constructions and rehabilitation of water schemes, iii) Formation of CBWSOs, iv) Regulation of CBWSOs under the Ministry of Water, v) Capacity building for water provision and monitoring in rural areas. RUWASA collaborates with other water sector stakeholders including private and non-governmental organizations. A few small town WSSAs are under RUWASA's supervision in addition to CBWSOs.

National Water Basin Board Tanzania (NWBT)	<p>Advises the Ministry of Water to develop integrated sustainable water management policies. NWBT is comprised of representatives from several ministries: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), local government representatives, and non-government organization representatives.</p>
Regional Basin Water Boards	<p>The nine regional Basin Water Boards are responsible for the preparation of basin water resources management plans, projects, budgets, and implementation strategies. They also collect data, engage stakeholders, approve, issue, revoke water use and discharge permits, and participate in conservation activities.</p>
Ministry Regional Administration and Local Government	<p>Through the Regional Secretariat and the local government authorities, President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) is responsible for creating a conducive environment for the community and private sector participation in the development, operation, and management of water supply and sanitation services; oversees Water Authorities and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) in the execution of functions connected with provisions of water supply and sanitation services.</p>
Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (UWSSAs)	<p>Supply water and sanitation services in urban and semi-urban areas according to Water and Sanitation Act and regulations. The UWSSAs are regulated by EWURA.</p>
District Councils	<p>Are responsible for formulating plans, organizing, and coordinating all administrative activities of the township authorities and village councils which are accountable to the district.</p>
Catchment / Sub-Catchment Water Committees	<p>Coordinate integrated water resources management and resolve water resource conflict in the catchment or sub-catchment.</p>
Community-Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs)	<p>Can own immovable and movable properties including waterworks and public taps; manage, operate, and maintain waterworks and public taps; and provide an adequate and safe supply of water to their customers.</p>
Water Users Associations	<p>Manage, distribute, and conserve water from a source used jointly by the members of the WUA; resolve conflicts between members of the association related to the joint use of a water resource; and collect water user fees on behalf of the Basin Water Boards (BWBs).</p>
Village Council (VC)	<p>Operating under the Local Government Authority (LGA), promotes the establishment of the CBWSO; coordinates CBWSO budgets with village council budgets; and resolves conflicts within and between communities. Formulate by-laws concerning water supply and sanitation.</p>
Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network (TAWASANET)	<p>Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that support the provision of water and sanitation services (construction of facilities, community mobilization, training of communities and local governments, hygiene promotion), as well as advocacy and lobbying.</p>
Development partners	<p>Various bilateral donors and multilateral agencies, including the United Nations, European Union, and financial institutions, such as the African Development Bank and World Bank, as well as international NGOs support the Tanzanian government in a variety of ways (i.e., Technically, and financially) to meet their water and sanitation targets.</p>

TABLE 5: Tanzanian water monitoring framework.

INSTITUTIONS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR WATER QUALITY MONITORING
Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)	It was established by parliamentary Act No. 3 of 1975. Subsequently, it was renamed under Act No. 1 of 1977; then, Act No. 3 of 1975 was replaced by Standard Act No. 2 of 2009. TBS sets standards for drinking water quality in Tanzania.
Ministry of Water (MoW)	It has the overall responsibility for setting national policies, standards, and priorities for water quality management and monitoring.
The National Water Board (NWB)	Advises the Ministry of Water on multisectoral coordination in integrated water resources management and planning. Includes representation from key water resource-related sectors, such as agriculture, energy, forestry, and environment, local government administrations, BWBs, the private sector, and NGOs.
Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA)	Is responsible for monitoring performance and standards regarding quality, safety, health, and environment; initiates and conducts investigations in relation to the quality of water and standards of service given to consumers; establishes or approves standards and codes of conduct in respect of licensees, consumer, and public safety.
Basin Water Boards (BWBs)	Were established according to Act No. 42 of 1974 and in subsequent amendments. Act No. 10 of 1981 governs the present water resources management system. BWBs enforce local government laws and regulations and carry out monitoring and evaluation of integrated water resources management activities in their respective areas. The nine BWBs are responsible for issuing water abstraction permits to water users, conducting surveillance of drinking water supplies as well as surface water bodies in nine regional catchment basins, covering 169 districts.
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA)	Is directly involved with water quality monitoring and supports local governments through the Technical Support Units.
Technical Support Units (TSU)	Support regional and districts with capacity building to develop water quality testing operations and management systems.
Regional Water Laboratories	Are responsible for monitoring and enforcing water quality targets for utilities and private operators managing piped systems through performance contracts operationalized through the Energy and Water Utility and Regulation Authority.
RUWASA District Manager Office (RDMO)	Is responsible for rural water quality monitoring of point sources and piped systems not managed by District Councils. Act No. 5 of 2019 gives RDMO responsibilities to monitor service provision at point sources; this mandate is poorly implemented by stakeholders at district level.

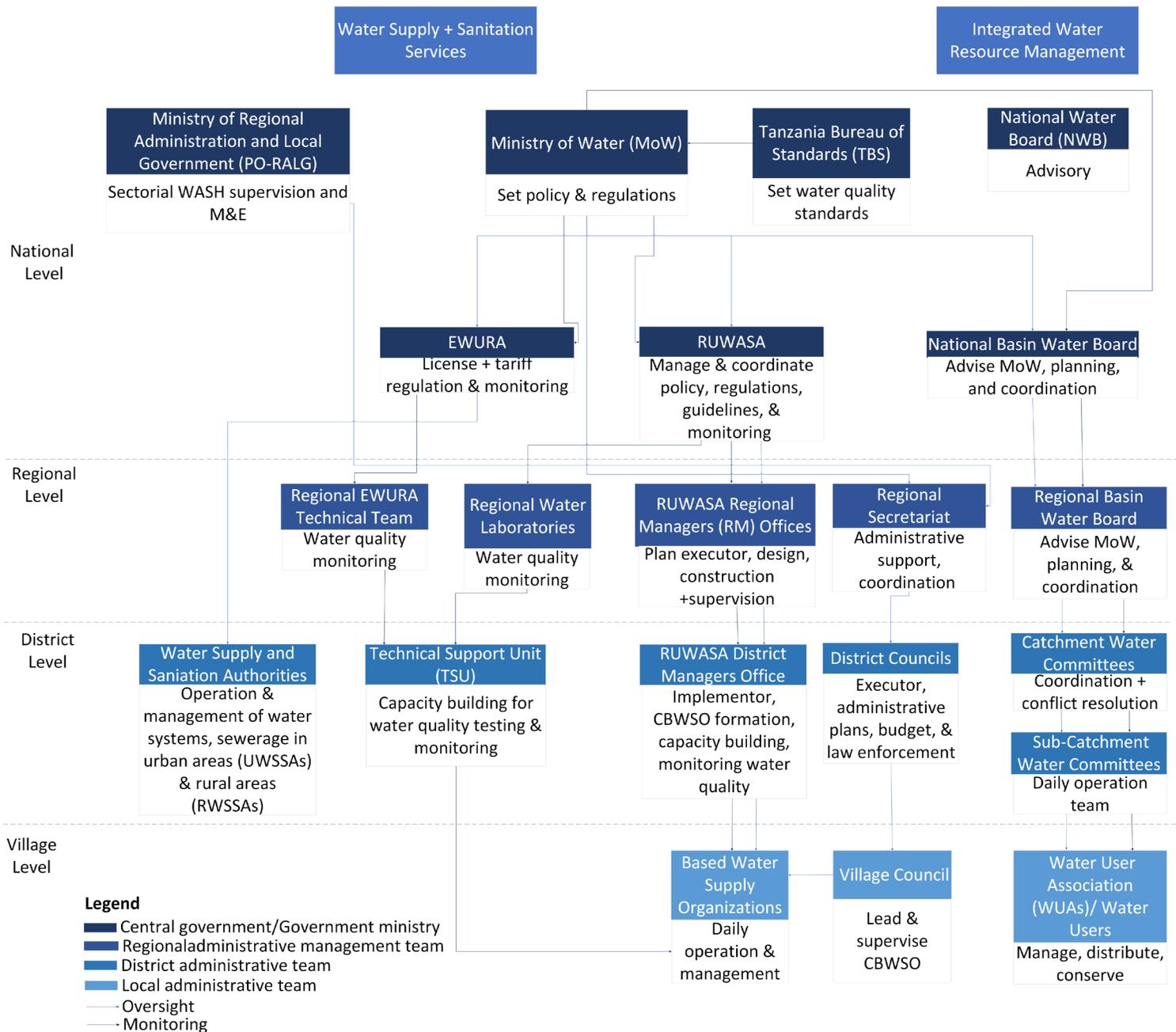


Figure 4: Institutional framework for water supply and monitoring.

The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of The Aquaya Institute, Water Mission, and REAL-Water consortium members and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

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CONTACTS

Ranjiv Khush, REAL-Water Project Director, ranjiv@aquaya.org

Jeff Albert, REAL-Water Deputy Project Director, jeff@aquaya.org

Report Design: Vanessa Guenther



Figure 5: A safe water point in Ikombo village, Tanzania. The community has 684 households with an average of six persons per household. Credit: Water Mission.

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