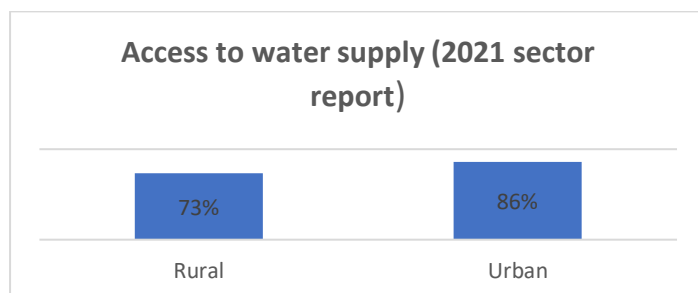


Tanzania Country Overview

1. Country Context

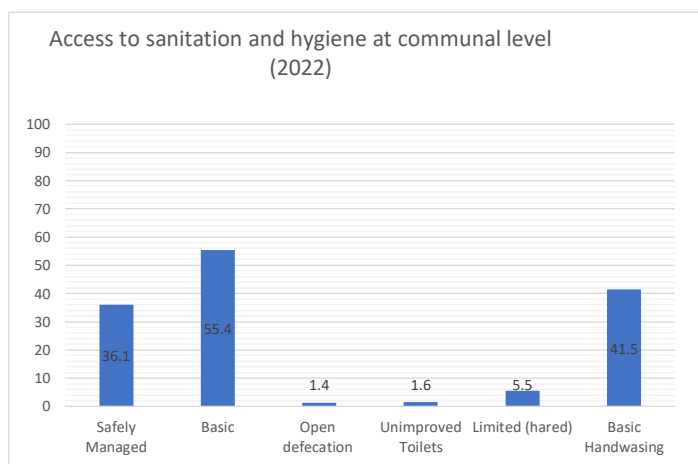
For a population of 59,734,213 people (2020)



WATER

Based on available trends:

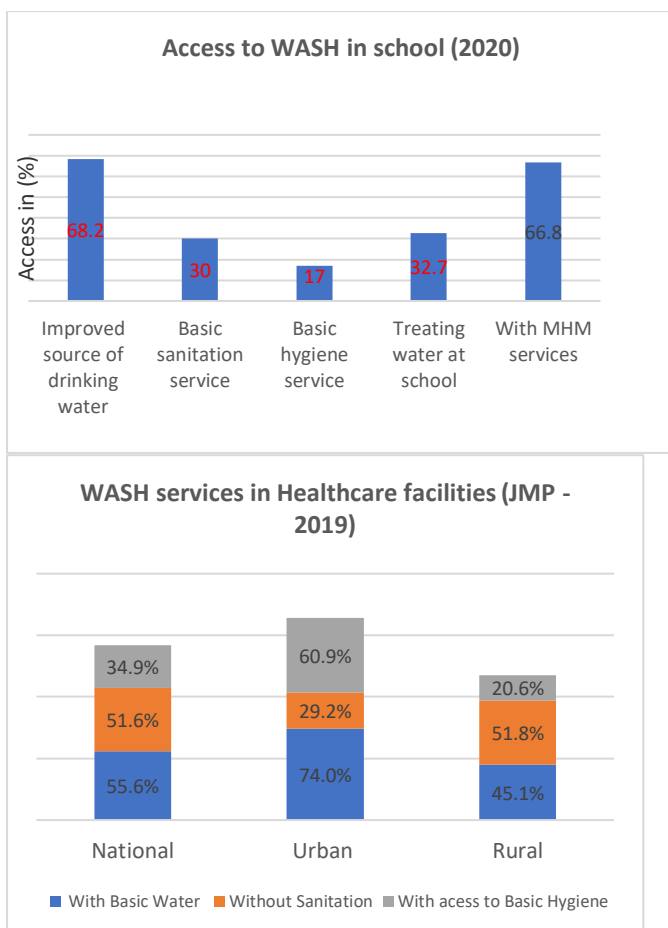
To ensure 100% safely managed water access by 2030, there is an urgent need to frequently measure progress towards SDG 6.1



SANITATION

To ensure 100% safely managed Sanitation and handwashing facilities with soap access by 2030, there is an urgent need to frequently measure progress towards SDG 6.2

- Tanzania ranks 159 on the Human Development Index
- Under-5 mortality rate was 49 deaths per thousand live births in 2020



2. Climate and SDG6

Tanzania is already experiencing the negative effects of climate change and variabilities. Extreme events such as droughts, floods, abnormal rains and high temperatures are increasing, in frequency and magnitude, bringing about major economic costs including reduction of long-term growth, and disruption of livelihoods of both rural and urban communities. Climate change is impacting on agricultural production. It is affecting water resources, WASH services, public health, energy supply and demand, and ecosystems. Currently, the largest proportion (about 70%) of all types of natural disasters in Tanzania are climate change related and are linked to recurrent droughts and floods

3. SWA results framework

Objective 1: Build and sustain the political will to eliminate inequalities in water, sanitation and hygiene

- There is high level political dialogue leading to commitment and action
- Connecting with other SDGs for WASH prioritization

- Vulnerable groups targeted are: Poor populations, Populations living in remote or hard-to-reach areas, population living in slums, women, elderly and special groups (youth, PLWHA)

Objective 2: Champion multi-stakeholder approaches towards achieving universal access to services

- Government-led multi-stakeholder platforms
- Mutual Accountability through the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism
- Achievements: 90% of the commitments have been achieved. 11 new commitments made during this year's SMM
- Government-led National Reviews: National multistakeholder thematic working group (TWG) mechanism as well as development partners group for water (DPG – water) exists for: drinking water, sanitation, hygiene.
- Strengths include actions based on mutual review and agreed framework and existing government led sector coordination mechanism.
- Points to improve: evidenced-based decision making

Objective 3: Rally stakeholders to strengthen system performance and attract new investments

- Multi-year and costed finance strategy
- Resources and policies to reduce inequalities in WASH access
- The WASH Budget per capita: 5.01 USD (2020). WASH sector allocated approximately 2% of total national budget
- The WASH Budget as % GDP: The WASH budget is 0.5% of the GDP (2020)
- Economic return: Every dollar invested in the rural poorest quintile has an economic return of 8 dollars in Sub-Saharan Africa

Absorption of funds committed

	Urban sanitation	Rural sanitation	Urban drinking water	Rural drinking water
Domestic	①	①	①	①
Donor	●	●	●	●
①: Between 50% and 75% ● Over 75%				

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GLAAS 2018-2019. Joint sector review indicators. Tanzania

GLAAS 2018-2019. Latest (2018) indicator of WASH budget per GDP (US\$ per GDP)
World Bank databank. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of
hygiene (per 100,000 population). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WASH.P5>