



**WASH implementation progress in Zanzibar,  
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# Highlight of the Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Vision 2050 aspirations on WASH
3. ZAWA Roles in ZACCEP
4. WASH service coverage
5. Major WASH projects and status.
6. Detailed ZACCEP interventions
7. Challenges
8. Way forward

# Introduction

## About ZAWA - Key functions and mandates

The functions and mandate of ZAWA are provided under the **Water Act No. 4 of 2006**. The functions include:

- **Water Resources:** controlling, managing, and protecting all catchment areas
- **Service provision:** secure and continue supplying water in the country
- **Sustainability of O&M:** collect fees from customers for water supplied and services offered
- **Quality assurance:**
  - specify and monitor standards of water, and water equipment
  - Also treat water for domestic use

# Vision 2050

## Vision 2050 has the following aspirations on WASH:

- Sustainable access to safe and clean drinking water - water resource management master plan and associated strategies
- Diversified potable water sources reinforced by the exploration of undersea freshwater, rainwater harvesting, reuse technologies, and seawater desalination
- Optimal water supply management for agriculture, tourism, industry, and other economic activities supported by continuous R&D on sustainable sources
- Sustainable sanitation service provision through effective sanitation focused interventions, including the enforcement of the 'polluter pays' principle and the construction of sewerage treatment systems
- Strong institutional framework for the sustainable and responsible collection, processing and disposal of solid, liquid, and hazardous waste that focuses on empowering LGAs and other relevant institutions

# ZAWA Roles in ZACCEP

## **ZAWA supports the implementation of ZACCEP in the following ways:**

- Increase the access to safely managed water (*an improved supply located on premises, available when needed, and free from priority contamination*) to 70% by 2027
- Increase access to basic water services (*water from improved sources, collection time not more than 30 min round trip plus queuing*) to 93% by 2027
- Work with relevant institutions MOEV, MOH, and PORALGSD to ensure 100% coverage of safe water supply in schools and healthcare facilities.
- Integrated water resource management: protect water sources from pollution and over exploitation

# Water service coverage in Zanzibar

- HHs accessing water from improved water sources combined Urban & Rural **98%** (TDHS 2015/16)
- The quality and availability of water remain questionable; **58%** of households reported they had not received piped water for at least 1 day in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (TDHS 2015/16)
- Household water treatment and safe storage coverage is **24 %** (TDHS 2015/16).
- There are more than 1500 private boreholes registered reflecting the inadequacy of the piped water supply

# Sanitation coverage:

- Coverage of improved toilets rural and urban is **59%** (TDHS 2015/16)
- Open defecation is at **17%** as per *TDHS 15/16*. Geographical disparities are large as in some districts such as Micheweni, OD is estimated at **62%**
- In urban areas sewage overflow from septic tanks is a major problem
- *Zanzibar has no sewerage treatment system*. The sewage from sewerred areas is discharged directly into the sea. *About 27 discharge* points have been identified, mostly situated in the business region of Urban-West

# Major Infrastructure Projects undertaken/accomplished from 2018 - 2021

Project	Costs in USD	Donor	Number of Beneficiaries and areas involved	Date of completion
Zanzibar Urban Services Project (ZUSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Project- 38m</li> <li>WASH and Waste Management - <b>13.7 Million.</b></li> </ul>	World Bank	Flood control drains 19km = 20,718 people Solid waste =187,200 people	<b>Dec 2020;</b> <a href="https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P111155">https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P111155</a>
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Water Supply System in Zanzibar (RIWSSZ) in some areas of Urban West Region;	<b>92.18 Million</b>	Exim Bank of India	<b>396,598</b> in Mfenesini zone, Kizimbani Zone, Tunguu Zone and Fumba zone	2017 - 2023
Zanzibar Urban Water Supply Project. (Construction of overhead tanks in Sateeni 2m litres, Mnara wa Mbao 1m litres); rehabilitation of 23 boreholes. 60km of new reticulation network	<b>23.77 Million</b>	African Development Bank	<b>380,117</b>	Dec 2020



# Major Infrastructure Projects undertaken/accomplished from 2018 - 2021

Project	Costs in USD	Donor	Number of Beneficiaries and areas involved	Date of completion
Construction of water supply, sewerage facilities, capacity development and improvement of the working environment in ZAWA.	<b>35 Million</b>	EXIM BANK OF INDIA	<b>228,767</b> for Water Urban West Region  <b>309,667</b> for waste water system improvements in Urban-West Region	<b>Dec 2022</b>

# Detailed WASH activities implemented under ZACCEP 2019-2021

## School WASH Promotion.

- ✓ Installation of group hand washing facilities in **121 primary schools** in the project districts of Urban, WestA, West B, Wete and Micheweni. This is 100% coverage of public P/S in project districts, or 44% of all public primary schools in ZNZ. The work involved water connections from ZAWA system, and construction of raiser tanks benefiting over **160,358** school children
- ✓ Training on Operation and Maintenance was provided teachers and pupils in the 121 public primary schools following the completion of group hand washing stations.

## Emergency Measures associated with Covid -19.

- ✓ ZAWA enhanced water availability in areas with poor coverage (unplanned areas) – through water distribution by bowsers

# Detailed WASH activities implemented under ZACCEP 2019-2021

## **Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC):**

- Developed an evidence-based SBCC strategy. This was done following a KAP study on socio-cultural determinants. Major aspects found to influence behaviors were religion and local beliefs.
- MOEVT trained teachers on SBCC skills, formation of School WASH clubs and regular monitoring and reporting on O&M of Group Hand Washing Facilities
- MOH developed TV and Radio spots covering cholera. These were aired throughout in 2019, and slowed down in 2020 due to covid-19 pandemic.
- Planning scaling up of hand hygiene in communities, schools and HCFs building on the enhanced practice of hand washing due to covid-19

# Detailed WASH activities implemented under ZACCEP 2019-2021

## Strengthen Monitoring and Supervision of WASH indicators

- MOH established a WASH-Management Information System with SDGs indicators integrated in the ***District Health Information Software -2***. This will be followed by routine WASH data collection at household level and primary schools in the five project districts.
- Provided transport for supervision and monitoring at district level. One **motorcycle** has been issued to each of **11 districts**
- Initiated water quality monitoring program to determine Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) and microbial contamination in water vendors tanks and ZAWA pipes network. This is done with support from CDC.

# Detailed WASH activities implemented under ZACCEP 2019-2021

## Community empowerment on WASH:

- **Triggering in 375 out of 388** villages planned (94%) in project districts
- Each village is provided with a **WASH register** to monitor quarterly progress
- **198 CLTS facilitators** or CHVs have been trained at Shehia level, to undertake triggering and follow up in villages (at least two villages per facilitator)

# Detailed WASH activities implemented under ZACCEP 2019-2021

## Innovation 1:

- ZAWA has fabricated an inline mechanical chlorinator to be installed in borehole outlets. Three online chlorinators were piloted and found to be working satisfactorily for the last one year. The facilities will save money from importing of chlorine dosing pumps from overseas sold at **USD 21,000 to 30,000 each**



# Detailed WASH activities implemented under ZACCEP 2019-2021

## Innovation 2:

Promote entrepreneurs to produce hygienic hand washing facilities and chlorination gadgets



# CHALLENGES

- Provision of safe drinking water to all is still a challenge i.e. not all houses are connected to the piped network
- Inability to meet the cost of chlorine (**O&M**)
- ZAWA still depends on subsidies for **O&M** partially
- Over exploitation of ground water resources
- Non-revenue water problems due to old infrastructure, only 13.6% of customers are metered
- Inadequate skilled human resources in the water sector
- ZAWA has no sanitation department, hence cannot address sanitation related issues
- Obsolete water policy – last reviewed in 2004



# Way forwards

## Address Equity issues:

- Carry out advocacy sessions with Development Partners and Ministries for increased resources for WASH to ensure the most vulnerable populations especially in rural and unplanned areas access adequate services
- Scaling up hand hygiene to households, public primary schools and health care facilities
- Advocating for increased funding for WASH interventions in all aspects with priority to schools and health facilities
- Advocating for Development Partners to continue supporting **ZAWA** in upgrading infrastructures for underserved areas and slums

## Focus on Sustainability:

- **ZAWA** continues its dialogue with Government and **Zanzibar Utilities Regulatory Authority (ZURA)** to **review** tariffs
- Metering of water consumers, a total of **15,806 customers ( 13.7%)** are already metered. The target for **2021/22 is 6,000 new** customers

## ZAWA New Projects/Activities:

- Strengthening of water supply and wastewater treatment system: **35m USD** , work in collaboration with Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council.
- Continuing with Exim Bank project in new sites
- Solar pump installation by **WB**; still under negotiation
- Development of a new water policy to align with the SDGs

# Drivers to be applied for change

## **WASH Campaigns:**

- Supporting national & sub-national WASH campaigns and commemorations notably: the global hand washing day, toilet day, and water week.
- Introducing an environmental cleanliness competition

## **Integrate WASH with Poverty Reduction Strategy**

- Such as Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to ensure increased access to sanitation and hygiene by the most vulnerable

## **Regulations:**

- Strengthening the enforcement of the Water Act and Public Health Laws including the “polluter pays” principle

**THE END**

**AHSANTENI!**