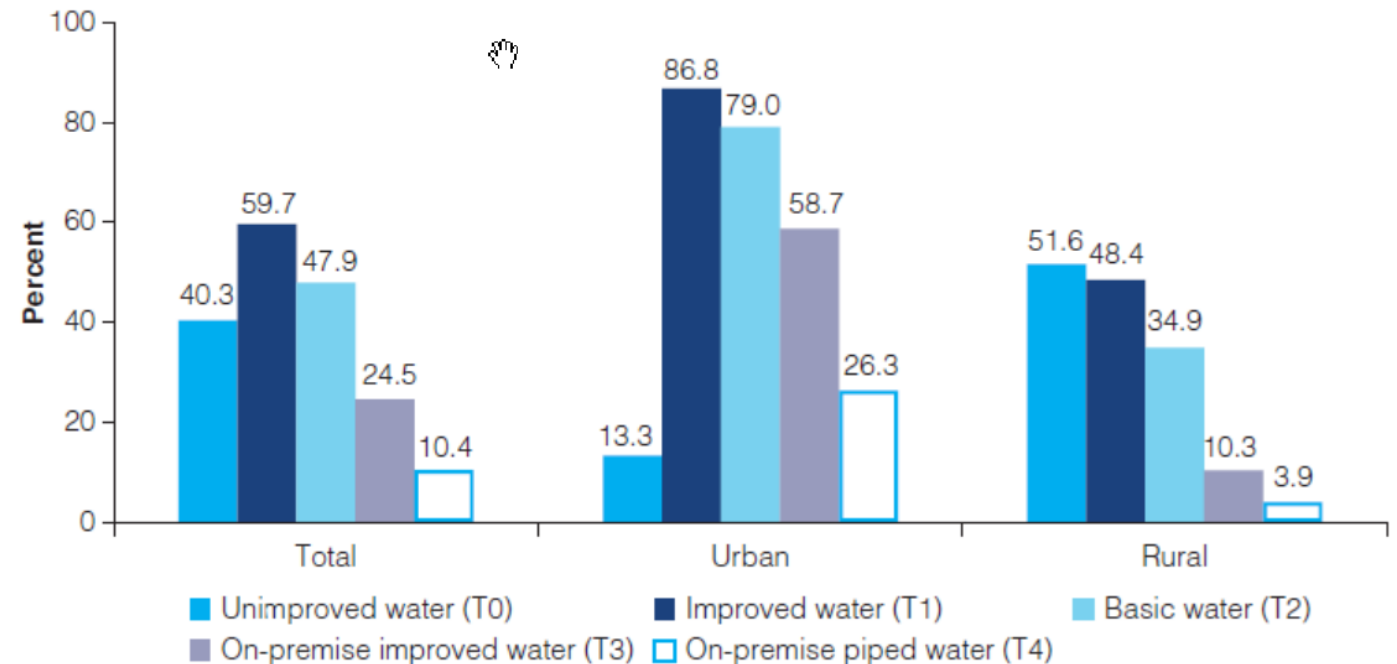


The Role of Technology in enabling Inclusive and Sustainable Access to Water in Tanzania



Water Access in Tanzania

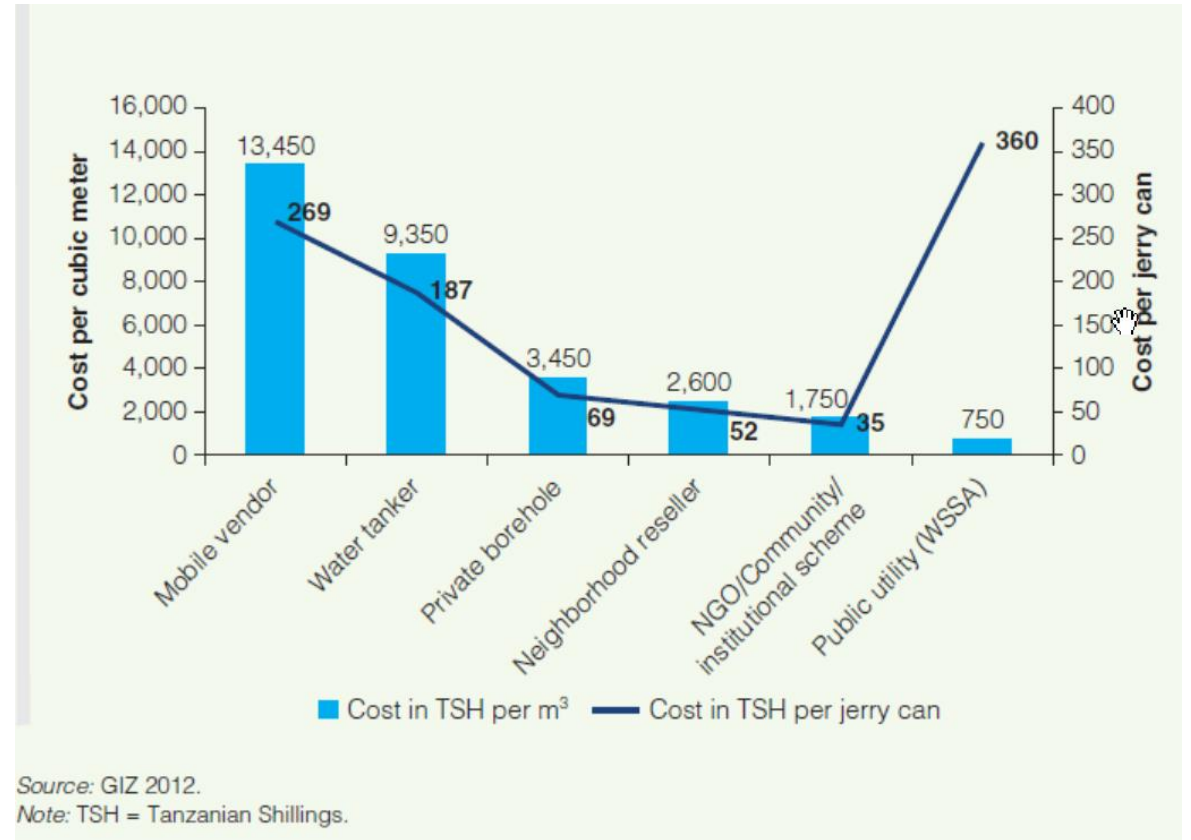
- In 2015 nearly half of all of Tanzanians did not have access to improved water sources



(Source: World Bank 2018)

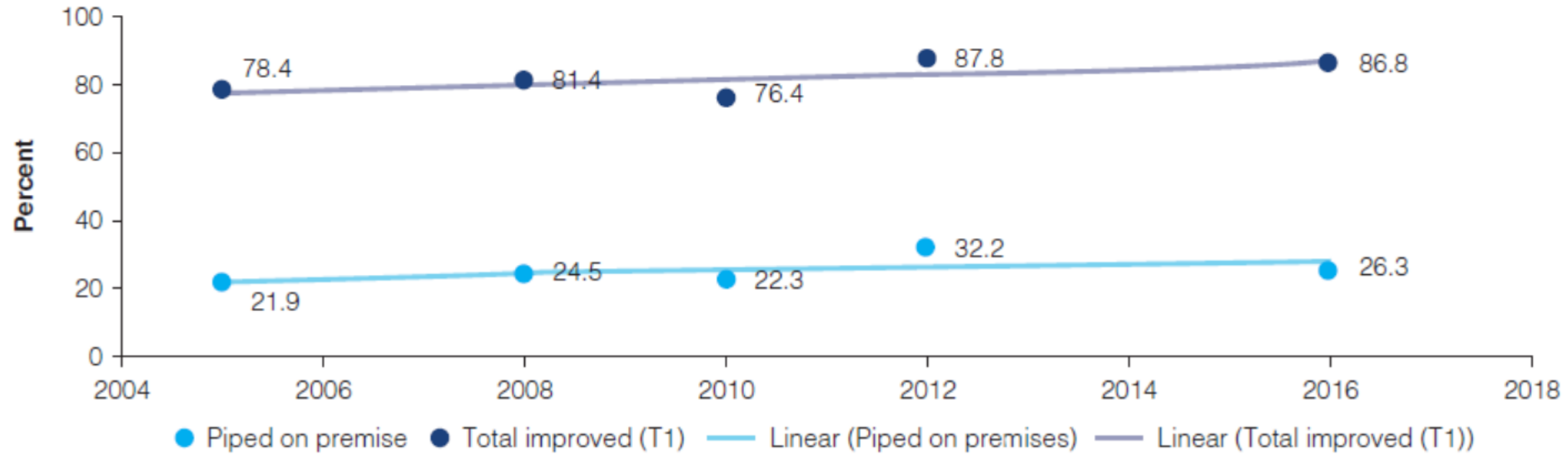
Context: Urban Water Supply in Tanzania

- Coverage 87% in 2016, lower than in 1990 (92%)
 - Low reliability, and affordability,
 - Poor water quality
 - The poor pay heavily to Informal Service Providers
- Utilities are not making profits
 - Non-revenue water (%): 35 – 50% (recommended < 20)
 - Operational cost recovery: 0.7 – 1.0 (the utility recovers its costs and generating profits when 1.0 >)



(Source: World Bank 2018)

Trends in Urban Water Coverage 2005 – 2016



(Source: World Bank 2018)

Context: Rural Water Supply in Tanzania

- Many water points fail within the first year after construction (19%)
- About 30% after 10 years of operation
- About 40% after 20 years of operation
- Motorized pumps failed most in the first year,
- Hand pumps failed least in the first year

How can gaps in service delivery be minimized?

- What are the underlying factors contributing to the gaps in service delivery?
- How can all actors be motivated to adopt new technological solutions or approaches e.g. prepaid systems?
- How do we ensure inclusive and equitable delivery service to all?
- What are your thoughts on the potential for technological solutions to the service delivery problems
- Is this necessarily the problem of technology? What aspects requires innovation in the forms of technologies, and / or approaches?
- How can current government policy, legislation, institutional arrangements be informed and leveraged?
- What roles can the private sector play? How can the private sector be incentivized?
- What experiences and lessons exists in the sector including experience of private sector and NGOs? How can these experiences be used for policy and programming?