

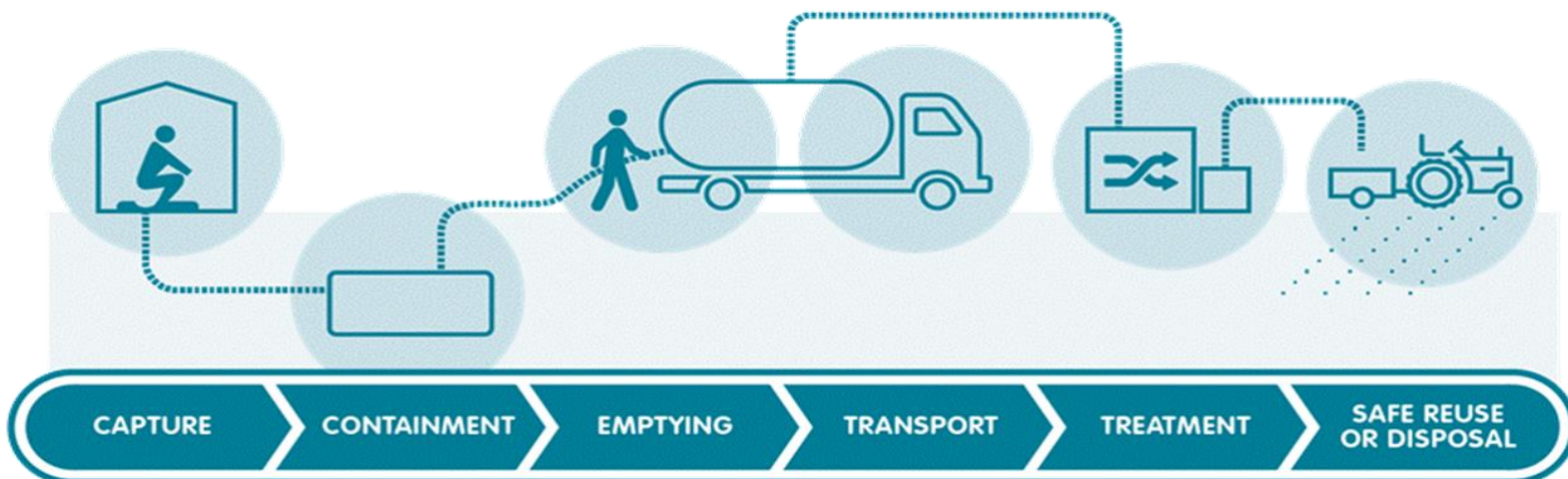
# **The Role of the WSS Regulator in Promoting FSM in Tanzania**

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# Presentation Layout

1. Introduction
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3. EWURA Interventions in FSM
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# 1. Introduction

- ❑ **EWURA** → an autonomous multi-sectoral regulatory authority established by the EWURA Act Cap 414.
- ❑ **Responsibility** → technical and economic regulation of the electricity, petroleum, natural gas and water sectors in Tanzania.
- ❑ **Functions** → include licensing; tariff reviews; and monitoring performance and standards of service.
- ❑ **Licensed WSS utilities** → 111 WSSAs.

## 2. Legal and Institutional Framework for FSM in Tanzania

Component	Legislation	Institution	Role
Capture and Containment	The LGAs Act, 1982 Public Health Act, 2009	LGAs	Direct construction of specified latrines/ toilets
Emptying, Transportation and Treatment	Environmental Management Act, 2004	LGAs, NEMC	Provide for environmental compliance to be met
	The LGAs Act, 1982	LGAs	Provide business license to cesspit emptiers and vehicles for transporters
	Public Health Act, 2009	LGAs	Provide for public health standards to be adhered.
	WSS Act, 2009 ( <i>New WSS Act, 2018 in process</i> )	WSSAs	Provide <b>sanitation</b> services. Develop and maintain <b>sanitation works</b>
		EWURA	<b>Regulatory functions</b> for Sanitation Services provided by WSSAs
Safe re-use and disposal	Environmental Management Act, 2004	NEMC	Framework for sustainable management of environment
		LGAs	Provide responsibility to LGAs to ensure compliance to environmental standards
	WSS Act, 2009	WSSAs	Provide <b>sanitation</b> services. Develop and maintain <b>sanitation works</b>
		EWURA	<b>Regulatory functions</b> for Sanitation Services provided by WSSAs
	Standards Act, 2009	TBS	Provide general tolerance limits for wastewaters effluents

### 3. EWURA Interventions in FSM

<b>Component</b>	<b>Regulatory Tools Issued</b>
Capture and Containment	N/A
Emptying, Transportation and Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ EWURA (Tariff Application and Setting) Rules, 2017</li> <li>✓ Revised Performance Benchmarking Guidelines WSSAs, 2018</li></ul>
Safe re-use and disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Water and Wastewater Quality Monitoring Guidelines for Water Utilities, 2014</li></ul>

## 4. Challenges

- ❑ Need for capacity building in FSM across all players – *FSM is relatively a new concept.*
- ❑ Need for clear sanitation policy (*as opposed to water policy, public health policy and environmental policy*).
- ❑ Overlapping/Unclear roles of key players in FSM.
- ❑ Need for guidelines/standards (*emptying, transportation, treatment and re-use of sludge by products*).
- ❑ Unplanned/informal settlement, hamper emptying process
- ❑ Presence of “un-emptyable” toilets
- ❑ Limited resources for investment in FS treatment facilities.
- ❑ Need for improvement in data collection and management.

# 5. Way Forward

- ❑ Develop FS Management Guidelines for WSSAs
- ❑ Develop Business Model for FSM in WSSAs.
- ❑ Review the Water Utilities Information Systems (MajIs) – *improve data collection on FSM.*
- ❑ Review Water and Wastewater Quality Guidelines – *to be explicit on FSM issues.*
- ❑ Continue advising the Government - *policy issues and investment in FSM.*



***Thank You!***

***Welcome to Tanzania – The Land of Kilimanjaro,  
Zanzibar and the Serengeti***