



6th Current Business Issues
in African Countries
2025

The Impact of Sustainable Water Availability on Women's Health and Education

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Research in Tanzania

- ▶ According to Water.org, Out of Tanzania's 65 million people, 58 million (88%) lack access to safe water, and 49 million (74%) do not have access to safe toilets. Women and girls, in particular, spend considerable time traveling long distances to collect water.
- ▶ Despite Tanzania's relative abundance of freshwater, it is often unsafe for drinking or washing. Depending on the season, between one-third to half of the population lacks access to clean water. The nearest water source is often located in difficult-to-reach areas, making retrieval a tiring and sometimes dangerous task.

Visit to Mareu Tanzania:

- After visiting the Mareu community, I learned about how the hospital only receives 5000 liters once a week. The lead doctor said that this is not enough because this water is being used in the maternity ward, operation room, delivery room, antenatal ward, and postnatal ward. When the water runs out they use rainwater that is collected from the roof gutters. This water is often contaminated. According to the Maji Safi group which is a NGO based in Tanzania.
- Water contamination in Rural Tanzania is caused by open defecation, sewage, bathing at water sources, factory pollution, fishing pollution, fishing industry pollution, doing laundry at water sources, washing dishes at water sources, agricultural runoff, household waste, and general business pollution.
- Because of the lack of access to sanitation, individuals in these areas, particularly women and girls, are forced to travel considerable distances to obtain clean water. Missing out on opportunities to attend school. With a greater understanding of the causes of water pollution in Tanzania, more people may improve their water-related conditions.



Introduction -

- ▶ Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (SRWSSP)
 - ▶ 2016 to 2019

According To The World Bank Group, The Tanzanian government, in partnership with the World Bank, collaborated on the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (SRWSSP) from 2016 to 2019. The initiative aimed to improve

access to rural water and sanitation services in participating districts while also strengthening the sector institutions' ability for long-term service delivery. In particular, the initiative focused on creating safe and sanitary environments for girls during their periods.


Project costs US\$ 762.40 million and the Implementing Agency is the Ministry of Water in the Eastern and Southern Africa



World Bank Group

Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program

Project Details

Project ID P163732	Status Active	Team Leader Ruth Kennedy-Walker , Toyoko Kodama	Borrower ² Ministry of Finance and Planning
Country Tanzania	Disclosure Date July 17, 2017	Approval Date (as of board presentation) June 26, 2018	Effective Date July 15, 2019
Total Project Cost ¹ US\$ 762.40 million	Implementing Agency Ministry of Water	Region Eastern and Southern Africa	Fiscal Year ³ 2018
Commitment Amount US\$ 719.93 million	Environmental Category B	Environmental and Social Risk Not Applicable	Closing Date July 31, 2025
Last Stage Reached BANK APPROVED	Last Update Date June 24, 2024		
Associated Projects P177128			
Notes 			

Effects of Project

- ▶ The project constructed or rehabilitated wash facilities in 837 schools. These improved facilities feature separate latrines for girls and boys, with lockable doors and easy-to-clean floors, ensuring girls' safety and comfort.
- ▶ The facilities also included changing rooms with incinerators. These dedicated spaces allow girls to manage their periods with privacy and dispose of menstrual products hygienically.
- ▶ The program made significant progress in promoting health and education for girls in rural primary schools.



Questions and Discussion

- ▶ **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

- ▶ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

SDGs 4-6

- ▶ **Discussion questions**

- ▶ How does the topic relate to issues of public concern or the common good?
 - ▶ What communities might be involved in or affected by the topic? What are the histories, social contexts, assets, and needs of these communities?
 - ▶ What community partners (e.g., public offices, nonprofit organizations, social enterprises, faith-based organizations) could collaborate on your topic for mutual benefit and growth?