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The post-2015 development agenda

Tanzania stakeholder perspectives on a water goal and its implementation



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Global Water Partnership (GWP), Global Secretariat, PO Box 24177, 104 51 Stockholm, SWEDEN
Visitor's address: Linnégatan 87D, Phone: +46 (0)8 1213 8600, Fax: + 46 (0)8 1213 8604, e-mail: gwp@gwp.org

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Acronyms

GWP	Global Water Partnership
CWP	Country Water Partnership
IWRMD	Integrated Water Resource Management and Development
NAWAPO	National Water Policy
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OWG	Open Working Group
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAP	Sector Environmental Action Plan
TCWP	Tanzania Country Water Partnership
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WPWQM	Wastewater Pollution and Water Quality Management
WRM	Water Resource Management
WSDP	Water sector Development Programme

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1 Introduction

This report documents the outcome of the second National consultation on the water thematic area, in relation to the post2015 development agenda. This consultation focused specifically on the proposed SDG on Water and its respective targets. A task team of the Tanzania CWP took the lead in organising the 2-day consultation workshop, 13th and 14th March 2014, within the guidelines provided by GWP. The persons constituting the task force forms the authorship of this report. It is good to note that this consultation workshop is a sequel to a similar process, Phase I, which was held in March 2013 of which the outcome contributed to the SDG consultation process on the post 2015 development agenda. The 2013 consultations focused on establishing priorities for a future post-2015 development agenda in the water sector. During the SDG consultation process, it was noted that there are sound indications of strong political consensus on the need for a goal dedicated on water. Thus, the outcome of the National consultations is intended to inform the official UN processes so that water is adequately reflected in the post-2015 agenda.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the second phase of Tanzania National Consultations was to obtain views on the post-2015 development agenda for water and sustainable development in the country. It was also a platform for building awareness and examines the country's relevance and applicability of the options and recommendation presented in the UN-Water paper on a dedicated goal for water.

1.2 Proceedings of the Consultations

The consultations were officially opened by Mrs. Tumaini Mwamyalla on behalf of the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Water. In his address he noted the importance of the consultations in ensuring water is effectively reflected in the post -2015 development agenda. He further emphasised the importance of engaging the private sector, NGOs and gender equity in attaining sustainable development.

Participants were drawn from Tanzania Water Partnership members, key Government Ministries, Higher learning Institutions, UN offices, water related networks, Private sector and Non Governmental Organisations.

Brief presentations on the background of the consultation process, who are involved and the current national status were made. The presentations included:

- The Sustainable Development Goals at Global Level processes which was presented by the Regional Executive Secretary, GWP-SA. The presentation informed on the path for which the earlier consultations went through i.e. at the high level meetings in Geneva and The Hague and finally its submission to the UN Open Working Group (OWG) to inform the UN process. Also the UN Water proposed targets were highlighted. The meeting was informed about the time frame for the inter-governmental negotiations in 2015, with General Assembly being expected to make a decision on post -2015 Development Agenda in September 2015.
- A briefing on the post 2015 Development Agenda process in UN OWG was presented by a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Tanzania is a member of the OWG and is represented through diplomatic missions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The UN OWG was established during the Rio +20 sustainable development convening with the mandate to formulate a proposal for the post-2015 development goals. The mode of operation of OWG, the past and pending sessions and the outcome so far were highlighted. Workshop participants were informed that various sectors and relevant institutions could prepare position papers/inputs and submit to the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs for onward presentation to the Tanzania Mission at the UN in order to enable them to rightly advance the country's development agenda. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working with the Planning Commission in collecting and aggregating views from different sectors and also provide feedback on key outcomes in the OWG engagement process. It is good to note that, this report upon submission to GWP, will be shared with all participants of the workshop including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – the OWG team. This feedback and learning process will among other things support the Tanzania team in the OWG to articulate the position of Tanzania on water within the SDG framework. It was also agreed that a consultation process between the TCWP and the OWG team should be established, of which the sharing of this report will form part of the basic and initial engagement process.

- The outcome of the initial 2013 national consultation process in Tanzania was presented - of which included highlights of the workshop, key priority actions identified in WRM, WASH and
- Wastewater and Water Quality and the existing national strategies in the same thematic areas.
- Brief presentations were made on the five focal consultation themes i.e. WRM, WASH and Wastewater and Water Quality, Good governance and Water related disasters.

The goal and a set of five targets for water in Tanzania were discussed in groups as regards to their relevance and implications to the country local context. The outcome of the group discussions were presented in plenary sessions for further deliberations.

2 SD Goal and Targets for water in Tanzania

2.1 Discussion of the recommended Goal and Targets

The proposed goal for Sustainable Development of securing sustainable water for all is suitable in the country as it aligns with the Tanzania 2025 development vision which aims at eliminating abject poverty and attaining high quality of life for all people by 2025. Also, the SD goal addresses key processes already enshrined in the Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA, 2010/11 to 2014/15), which is a national framework designed to meet Tanzania's development aspirations - of which water is key.

The proposed SD targets i.e. (i) achieving universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (ii) improvement in the sustainable use and development of water resources in all countries (WRM) (iv) good water governance (v) reduced wastewater pollution and improve water quality and (vi) reduced mortality and economic loss from natural and human- induced water-related disasters are consistent with the aims and development agenda of the country. These SD targets cover the key areas of national development with regard to water provisioning although the priorities and framework to address them may differ. For example, the National Water Policy (NAWAPO, 2002) gives the highest priority, in allocating water, to domestic water use followed by environment. Nevertheless, strengthening of the various institutions in the water sector is key in implementation of NAWAPO especially in the institutionalisation of the integrated water resources management strategy and improved access to water supply and sanitation services to all.

2.2 Approach to target setting

Target setting in almost all development sectors stem from the national development framework. The water related targets are a result of the National Development Vision which has a target of providing access to safe water by 2025 and Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (NSGRP 2010/11 to 2014/15). Post- 2015 targets are based on the assessment of the implementation of the NSGRP II under Water Sector Development Program (WSDP, 2006 to 2025) in

areas of WASH, WRM and Wastewater management and water quality. The setting of the operational targets recognizes that the service delivery context varies considerably between Tanzania's regional main urban centres, small towns, rural areas and Dar es Salaam because of differentiated historical background and differences in cultural beliefs in the country. Based on this context, the participants preferred the setting to be locally based vis a vis globally set targets, even though the globally based target have advantage of being able to tap resources for local interventions from international programs and funding. Again, the global targets provides a comparative framework where local targets could be compared with other peer and international settings in areas of coverage, service provision etc.

In WASH, Tanzania is progressing relatively well in terms of coverage in urban water supply but the coverage in rural water supply and sanitation and hygiene is very limited. Several challenges still remain, the notably lack of sanitation policy in the country. However, the motive of WSDP is in achieving sustainability, whereby water supply and sanitation facilities are to be owned and managed locally by organisations that are both close to, and accountable to beneficiaries.

2.3 Relevance of the targets and indicators in the country

In general, from the participants' views, the identified targets and indicators are very relevant despite the potential challenges in attaining them, as elaborated below.

2.3.1 Target A: achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

According to the key presentations, the draft of WSDP II; 2015-2019, provides for increasing water supply service coverage at all District Headquarters and Small towns from 53% in 2013 to 65%; increasing water supply service coverage in rural areas from 65% to 80%; increasing water supply service coverage in Dares Salaam from 68% in 2013 to 95% and increasing water supply service coverage in Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities from 86% in 2013 to 98%.

Some of the potential challenges in meeting sustainable national development goals in post- 2015 were reported to be:

- The delay in finalization of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy;
- Inadequacy of financial and human resources especially at the District, Ward and Village levels (WaterAid and Ministry of Health Human Resource capacity study, 2012). This is over and above the fact that there is no clear budget line for sanitation.
- Differentiation in perception, awareness and attitude at different community levels due to cultural orientation.

Notwithstanding, some of the benefits of enhanced provision of water supply and sanitation include significant reduction in water borne and sanitation based diseases and overall reduction in poverty levels.

Other implementation strategies for post 2015, for this target, are addressed through different pathways, e.g. the School WASH program - under the Ministry of Education and the Sanitation policy whose preparation is ongoing. This policy will among other things facilitate orientation of funding to the sector, which has not been the case in the past.

2.3.2 Target B: Improved by (x%) the sustainable use and development of water resources in all countries

WSDP highlights more on increasing infrastructure for water storage. Some of the proposed or ongoing initiatives include (i) the Kidunda dam for increasing water availability to Dar es Salaam city

water supply (ii) the Ndembera dam for restoring dry season flows in Great Ruaha River, power supply and irrigation in Great Ruaha sub basin (iii) the Farkwa dam for Dodoma Capital City water supply etc. Other dams have been identified in the respective basins' IWRMD plans. The Climate Change and Agriculture Action Plan of 2012 to 2020 in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Cooperatives is another initiative which is addressing this target and has a budget of about US\$10,500,000 to support water storage facilities.

The overall objective of NAWAPO 2002 as regards to water resource management and development is the IWRM participatory approaches and key policy target in making Basin Water Boards fully operational by 2015. This includes staff recruitment, acquisition of equipment, offices, establishing catchment and sub-catchment committees, formation and strengthening of water user associations for enforcement of water laws and preparation and implementation of IWRM plans for each basin etc. This also includes availability of water resources data and information in both print and electronic media every year through water resources statistical reports by 2015. WSDP phase I has been addressing most of these issues at various levels of implementation in different basins. The current Basin Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Plans span up to 2035. The WSDP phase II is in the planning stage and builds on WSDP I especially on scaling out IWRM participatory approaches.

However, some of the key local concerns include inadequacy of information and data on water demand and supply, inadequate capacity (human resource, technology), water storage facilities, Environmental water requirement not provided or established in some of the key river systems and river health programs to monitor the state of resource are yet to start in the basins.

Coordination among different institutions is also a challenge. However, the apparent key opportunities include available land, water resources (lakes, rivers, and groundwater), serviceable hydropower infrastructure with a potential for upgrading and enabling environment (policies, frameworks).

The proposed strategies are achievable but availability of adequate resources for implementation and using holistic approaches to attain sustainability, for example in the water-food-energy nexus are necessary. However, there are concerns on the prioritisation of the indicators. For example, clarity may be required on which comes first i.e. addressing freshwater withdrawals in line with available resources or increase water productivity for all users?

2.3.3 Target C: All countries strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance.

Tanzania has established an effective Water Policy of 2002 (NAWAPO, 2002) and legislative framework for water resources management, Water Resources Management Act number 11 of 2009. An institutional framework has also been set within the water sector development program that translates the policy and the sector strategy into action, being rolled out across the country. However, the major issue has been water governance which is pitted with limited institutional capacity to deliver on its set mandate due to inadequacy and inability to enforce law, compliance and regulations. This is due to weak institutional mechanisms e.g. lack of information sharing mechanism (management system) and weak coordination in supervision of programs. Also corruption (transparency, accountability and efficiency) play a substantial role in weakening governance and accountability.

It is believed that the proposed targets are achievable, provided that the implementation of

IWRM covers all levels and the delivery of water and sanitation services will progressively be accountable to the environment in a sustainably manner. Furthermore, appropriate training, needs assessment and plans should be put in place.

2.3.4 Target D: Reduce Wastewater Pollution and Improve Water Quality

Plans regarding the Wastewater Pollution and Water Quality Management (WPWQM) in the country exist within the entire framework of National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP 2010/11 to 2014/15) and the 5 year development plans together with the WSDP in the IWRMD Plans. The Water Quality Management and Pollution Control Strategy is implemented through the Basin Water Boards, though not at full scale. Also, the Sector Environmental Action Plan (SEAP) is also in place. However, unfortunately, there are no clear local targets in place because there is no baseline information for basing such targets in the country.

It is good to note that the targets are achievable. However, local concerns are that there is limited funding, inadequacy in data and information, inadequate capacity (technology, human resources etc), variable awareness at different community levels, governance challenges including elements of corruption and duplication of efforts among different actors etc. But there exists political will and enabling environment (policies, legislation institutional arrangements, etc) in the country.

2.3.5 Target E: Reduce Mortality and Economic Loss from Natural and Human- Induced Water-Related Disasters

The target is well embedded in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP, 2010/11 to 2014/15) which underscores significance of disaster management in sustainable development. In Tanzania, the disaster management issues are coordinated through the Prime Minister's office and this is mainly on relief undertaking for the affected victims. The country has the operational guidelines on disaster management which were established in March 2003 (National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management (2003). It is important to note that the disaster risk management is a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder issue which engages many relevant ministries and institutions.

Besides the National Disaster Management Policy (2004) there are sectoral related policies that are geared to address disaster issues. For example, NAWAPO of 2002 address disaster management in areas of floods, drought, dam safety and hazards associated with accidental pollution of water. WSDP phase I of 2006 -2010 through IWRD Plans also addresses the strengthening of monitoring networks and identification of flood prone areas, but flood forecasting is still a challenge as there is no elaborate system in place. WSDP Phase II intends to scale up these activities. Tanzania Meteorological Agency contributes substantially to forecasting weather related information, and of late it has improved its early warning system. However, challenges of capacity building in skills, equipment and infrastructure still remain unresolved in all sectors.

3 Key Implications and Means of Implementation

Most of the identified targets are within the WSDP II (2015 to 2019) which also includes the IWRMD plans for the 9 River and Lake Basins in the country. WSDP II expected to start in 2015 and is still at the planning stage. The process of developing IWRMD Plans included resource assessment including establishment of both availability and demand of water resources. This included the existing and future projects by sectors and the sectoral plans that put into consideration the available resources per catchment within the basin.

Sectors that will be included in the sectoral plans include urban water supply, rural water supply, Irrigation, Livestock, Fisheries, Mining, Forestry and Wildlife, Hydropower, Disaster Management and environment. It will also include other development options e.g. institutional strengthening.

Presently, the River and Lake Basin plans are at different stages, with draft final reports being expected by the end of 2014 and hence most of the cost estimates on reaching most of the targets will be available on completion of the reporting exercise.

4 Concluding remarks

Generally, the identified development targets are appreciable but the setting need to be oriented to local settings given the fact that respective countries are at different levels of development and have different cultural orientations. It is good to note that a change of mind set normally takes different durations and trajectories and hence patience is necessary.

The process for operationalizing the IWRM plans need to be looked into carefully in respect of post-2015 sustainable development targets as the mobilisation of local resources will be vital in the implementation. Local resources can be easily managed and most of the indicators have viable measuring process unlike the water related disasters, provided that the system of data management is strengthened in all sectors for credible and defensible data.

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Annex 1: List of Participants

Full Name	Organisme
Dr. Chaggu E. O.	Ardhi University
Falk Negrazus	GIZ Tanzania- water program
Hosea Sivonike Sanga	IMOMO INNOVATION HUB
Prof. Mark Rugemalira Mujwahuzi	IRA, University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)
Ahmed Martin Chinemba	Ministry of Energy & Minerals
Eliet N. Magogo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation
Haikael Elieho Shishira	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation
Joseph E. Birago	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Monica Andrea Kagya	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Florence Harald Mahay	Ministry of Water
Diana John Kimbute	Ministry of Water
Apaukundi J. Mrema	Ministry of Water
Estella Laurent Mgala	Ministry of Water
Pamella Charles Temu	Ministry of Water
Tumaini William Mwamyalla	Ministry of Water
Halima Said Faraji	Ministry of Water
Philipo Chacha Chandu	Ministry of Water
Mwanaidi Mnyimadi	Ministry of Water
Diana Focus Kimario	Ministry of Water
Elizabeth Nselema Nkini	Ministry of Water
Mwasiti Rashidi	Ministry of Water
Stella Juma	Ministry of Water
Onesmo Zackaria Sigalla	MO Resources – consultancy firm
Mlemba Abassy Kamwe	National Bureau of Statistics
Mtoi Rashidi Kanyawanah	Pangani Basin Water Board
Eng. Ngwisa Wilfred Mpembe	Poyry Tanzania Ltd (engineering firm)
Faniel O. S. Kalugendo	Prime Minister's office
Sylvand M. Kamugisha	Rivercare Initiative
Prof. Siza Donald Tumbo	Sokoine University of Agriculture
Prof. Henry Fatael Mahoo	Sokoine University of Agriculture
Stanislaus Marco Kizzy	TANESCO
Julien Gideon Mwanyilu	Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA)
Lutengano Bantuel Haonga	Tanzania Broadcasting Cooperation
Upendo Bert Wella	Tanzania Broadcasting Cooperation
Grace Kingalame	Tanzania Broadcasting Cooperation
George Kasembe	TBC
Jane Kabogo	Ministry of Water
Machira Polycarp	The Guardian
Nehemiah Murusuri	UNDP
Dr. Victor Kongo	University of Dar es Salaam
Dr. Richard Joseph Kimwaga	University of Dar es Salaam
Dr. Joel Nobert	University of Dar es Salaam
Namwaka Omari	WATERAID

Full Name	Organisme
Eng. Herbert Juma Kashililah	WATERAID

