WATER RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT IN PANGANI BASIN

Training on International Water Law (IWL) in Africa

By
Pangani Basin Water Board

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Presentation Outline

- Background
- Characteristics
- Roles and Responsibilities of Pangani Basin
- Transboundary Basin (Lake Chala – Jipe & Umba River
  - Importance/Opportunities of Ecosystem
  - Challenges of Transboundary Water
  - Existing Legal Documents
  - Joint Efforts Implemented so far
Background
Characteristics/Features

- Pangani Basin established in 1991; Led by a Board
- Administratively: Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Tanga Regions (20 DCs)
- Transboundary Basin (Lake Chala – Jipe & Umba River, shared with Kenya)
- Area: 56,300 Km$^2$ (5% in Kenya)
- Population: About 4 Millions (census 2012)
The Basin is led by Pangani Basin Water Board

- Roles and Responsibilities include:
  - Water Resources monitoring and assessment
  - Water Allocation (issuing and management of water permits)
  - Strengthen community participation in WRM
  - Coordinate water resources management and development planning
  - Water quality monitoring and pollution control
  - Water use conflict management
  - Water sources protection and conservation
THE JOINT TRANSBOUNDARY MANAGEMENT OF LAKES CHALA AND JIPE; AND UMBA RIVER ECOSYSTEMS
Importance of the Ecosystem

- **Biodiversity conservation**
  Tsavo West National Park in Kenya, Mkomazi Game Reserve and Umba river game control area in Tanzania. Important refuge and breeding sites for local and migrant bird species.

- **Livelihood**
  Socio-economically: tourism, irrigated agriculture, fisheries, domestic water supply, livestock and transport.

- **National and regional**
  Hydrologically: Lake Jipe and Chala are drained by Rivers originating in the slopes of Kilimanjaro; rivers are sources of water to the Ruvu River and Pangani River which produces hydropower.
Challenges Faced Ecosystem Management

- Wetland degradation;
- Soil erosion and siltation along the banks of the lake;
- Infestation of the lake by water weeds called typha and papyruses;
- Deforestation due to heavy charcoal burning among other wood uses;
- Uncontrolled creation of diversion canals in the irrigation schemes to support irrigation of crops upstream areas;
- Unsustainable land use practices;
- Increased human - wildlife conflicts due to water competition
- Water pollution to Lake Jipe from agro-chemicals through irrigation activities,
- Decline of fishing activities due to water reduction;
- Climate change leading to prolonged dry seasons and more frequent
Existing Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

United Republic of Tanzania: Ministry of Water

- The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977)
- The National Water Policy, 2002 makes explicit provisions for the management of transboundary water resources.
- The National Environmental Policy (NEP, 1997)
- Agricultural and livestock policy, 1997,
- Agricultural Acts 1998 and 2004
- The Water Resources Management Act of 2009
- The Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2009
- Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2004 Cap. 191
- The Forest Act 2002 (URT, 2002)
- Wildlife Policy of 2007
- Fisheries Act 2003
- Land Act, the Village Land Act Cap. 114.
Existing Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Republic of Kenya: Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources

- The constitution of Kenya 2010 gives the prominence to the Environment and natural Resources management
- Paper No. 1 of 1999 on National Water Policy on Water Resources Management and Development sets
- Draft National Water Policy on transboundary water resources
- The Water Act 2002 came into effect in 2003, Section 7 of the Water Act 2002 creates the Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA),
- The Act provides a role for user groups, organized as Water Resources Users Associations (WRUAs), in the management of water resources.
- Environmental Management and Coordination Act, (EMCA) enacted in 1999,
- The Kenya forest Act, 2005,
Joint Efforts Implemented by Riparian States


• Linked to the different decisions made by Kenya and Tanzania on the joint management of this ecosystem; and

• Linked to water resources management policies in Kenya and Tanzania
Meetings Continuation Between Tanzania and Kenya

• Several neighbouring meetings were held in both countries; Tanzania and Kenya.
• High level meeting held in Moshi (October 2010) was a follow-up of the 2009 stakeholders meeting; and comprised of representation from the Government of Kenya and Tanzania
• Objective was to review the progress and to propose workable actions.
• LVBC Secretariat was invited to provide guidance on the cooperation arrangements based on its experience in LVB
• **Significant milestones realized:** Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 14\textsuperscript{th} February 2013 + finalization of the Programme Document
The objectives of the MoU

➢ To establish a Joint Cooperative Framework for sustainable development and management of the ecosystems of the Basins.

➢ To set up institutional arrangement for the management of ongoing projects, programmes and initiatives in the Basins.
Thanks