

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF WATER

6TH NATIONAL MULTI-SECTORAL FORUM ON WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

KEY MESSAGES

Theme: "Floods and Droughts: Investment in
Water Security is an Urgent Issue"



11th -12th February 2024

Venue: New Library Auditorium - University of Dar Es Salaam

Strategic Partners



water for people



Background

The 6th meeting of the National Multi-Sectoral Forum (NMSF) on Water Resources Management and Development was convened on February 11th and 12th, 2024, at the new library auditorium of the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

This platform aims to foster dialogue, coordination, and collaboration among diverse stakeholders in water resources management. Since its inception in 2017, the forum has served as a critical platform for addressing water management challenges.

The 2024 forum was officiated by Honourable Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, under the theme "Floods and Droughts: Investment in Water Security is an Urgent Issue."

The theme aimed to highlight the urgent need to address the increasing frequency of water-related disasters in Tanzania by increasing investments in water security.

The specific objectives of the 2024 forum included; Identifying effective management strategies for floods and droughts; Promoting dialogue on integrating water security into the national security agenda; Exploring the private sector's role in ensuring water security; Reviewing progress in fostering sector-wide collaboration in accordance with the Mbeya declaration; Validating response strategies formulated by the forum's working groups.

Spanning two days, the forum featured seven structured sessions, each including thematic presentations and panel discussions across multiple sectors.

Session 1: High-Level Opening Session

- The National Multi-Sectoral Forum (NMSF) is a vital platform for cross-sectoral collaboration in strategizing and planning for the joint management and development of water resources effectively.
- Water, Energy, and Food Nexus approach should be adopted in planning and investment to ensure sustainable investments in water security.
- Stakeholder participation in the NMSF needs to be expanded to include more participants from local private sectors and national development partners.
- There is an urgency to develop a robust national water resilience program that will address climate calamities.
- 57% of the GDP is affected by climate change particularly due to water-related disasters.
- Water Storage infrastructures such as dams can mitigate climate change impacts hence there is a need for 10 large strategic dams with capacity relative to Julius Nyerere Dam or Mtera Dam.
- Draft Tanzania Water Investment Program aims to achieve national water security and climate resilience through coordinated cross-sectoral investments with a total budget of 15 billion USD across multiple sectors.
- Sectoral mandates have to be re-evaluated to enhance accountability, increase capacity to access non-traditional financing options and incorporate indigenous knowledge and community participation in designing interventions.
- The government is committed to facilitating sustainable and resilient water resources management strategies including revising sector plans for enhancing collaborative opportunities and emphasizing investment in rainwater harvesting technologies.

- Resolutions of the 6th Meeting of the NMSF including water security agenda should be submitted to the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet of Ministers Meeting.

Session 2: Managing Floods and Droughts in a Changing Climate

- Investments in technology for accurate disaster forecasting and prediction is an urgent issue.
- Water and Climate data collection and monitoring are to be enhanced to improve preparedness for water-related events.
- Strengthen Water sector's institutional capacity to be able to utilize satellite-based data and satellite-based flood and drought models to fill the data scarcity issue.
- Strengthen legal frameworks, prioritize research, education, and training, Promote collaboration across sectors and secure collaboration from international partners to improve the efficiency of early warning systems for climate extremes.
- Undertake strict enforcement of construction and urban planning standards, Enhance community involvement in environmental conservation, Upgrade drainage systems and infrastructures, Adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices, and efficient water resource management to reduce flood and drought risks.
- Prioritize applied research more than basic research to be able to address challenges in water and the environment and facilitate the uptake of innovations in the water sector.

Session 3: Impacts of Land Use and Land Cover Change on Occurrence of Floods and Droughts

- Adopt sustainable land management practices such as Conserving riparian zones; Rehabilitating degraded lands by restoration of native tree species and application of conservation agriculture practices; and Incorporating rainwater harvesting and storage solutions into development plans to address challenges posed by the changing land use and cover.
- Enact and implement data-informed conservation policies and practices notably in conserving and protecting river buffer zones.
- Develop and implement incentive schemes for farmers who are implementing efficient water use techniques.
- Build the necessary knowledge and skills for smallholder farmers on efficient water use and sustainable agriculture practices.
- Enhance knowledge among stakeholders on the definition of water sources.
- Enhance effectiveness in stakeholder engagement when developing and implementing regulations and the process of development should be transparent and allow for changes.

DIRECTIVES BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE 6TH NATIONAL MULTI SECTORAL FORUM



1 The Ministry of Water to promote investments in rainwater harvesting infrastructure and document preceding from the 6th NMSF and share with Prime Minister's Office to be discussed by the Cabinet of Ministers.

2 Basin Water Boards are to intensify water resources conservation efforts by demarcating and legally protecting water sources through government gazettes, and by planting water-friendly trees in riparian zone.

3 Ministry of Water to promote investment in floods control and forecasting systems in collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) and the Department of Disaster Management



4 Ministry of Water to enhance public awareness of resilient and sustainable water management practices.

5 Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities must address non-revenue water losses.

6 District, City, and Municipal Councils should collaborate with ministry of Water in protecting water sources from human encroachment and pollution.

7 The Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements to cease the issuance of land use and building permits in water source areas and riparian zones. They are to work with the MoW to ensure such activities are prohibited.



8 The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism should halt issuing permits for forest harvesting in water source areas, regulate commercial tree farming away from water sources and ensure the production and planting of water-friendly trees in water catchment areas.

DIRECTIVES BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE 6TH NATIONAL MULTI SECTORAL FORUM

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The Ministry of Livestock to promote sustainable livestock breeding within the capacity of available land, construct infrastructure for livestock watering, and prevent livestock from accessing water sources directly.

10

The Ministry of Agriculture to conserve and protect irrigation water sources and develop irrigation systems with efficient water use and minimum losses during conveyance.

11

The National Irrigation Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture are to establish irrigation water requirements for commonly cultivated crops, encourage the adoption of water-efficient irrigation technologies, and educate the community on sustainable farming and irrigation practices that mitigate soil erosion.

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The Ministry of Minerals should put to an end illegal mining activities, particularly in water source areas especially for small-scale mining.

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Dam owners are required to register their dams with relevant authorities and regularly inspect their safety.

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All sectors are to promote cross sectoral collaboration in their water related interventions, develop joint plans and implement Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Plans and Catchment Conservation Plans (2021-2035) across all nine Basins. Each sector must allocate budget funds for implementation of the plans and share progress in annual Forum Meetings.

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Existing Sectoral Plans focusing on investments in water infrastructure development across all sectors should be reviewed and harmonized.



Session 4: Reflections and Progress Made in Advancing National Multi-Sectoral Forum and Post-Mbeya Declarations

- The Global Water Leadership (GWL) program spearheaded by GWPTZ was dedicated to enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration in addressing climate change impacts and enhancing sustainable development.
- GWL supported the NMSF working group to identify three critical barriers impeding progress in climate-resilient water resources management: (1) lack of adequate funding for water resource management, (2) Inefficient irrigation water uses and practices in the case of Ruvu Sub Basin and (3) Overlapping legal and regulatory mandates impacting inter Sectoral collaboration.
- The working groups of NMSF developed a thorough response strategy to address the barriers that encompass detailed action and financing plans.
- Root causes for inadequate funding for water resource management include an imbalance in financial resource allocation, limited recognition of water's economic value, a lack of technical capacity for developing fundable proposals, poor coordination among water-using sectors, and climate change impacts.
- Actions in addressing these root causes include capacity building for resource mobilisation, establishing the economic value of water, strengthening programming, planning and implementation of water security projects. All proposed activities with a total estimated cost of TZS 72 billion.
- Root causes for Inefficient irrigation water uses and practices in the case of Ruvu Sub Basin include outdated irrigation infrastructure, a lack of technical expertise among water user groups, and a general unawareness of efficient water use practices.
- Proposed actions include introduction of modern, efficient, and cost-effective irrigation systems, as well as the enhancement of water user groups' technical capacities, with a budget of TZS 463 billion.
- Root causes of overlapping legal mandates include fragmented implementation of frameworks, overlaps in sectoral mandates and limited resources.
- Proposed actions include reviewing legal frameworks, enhancing sectoral coordination, better leveraging resources for governance, and designating sector focal points with an estimated budget of TZS 2 billion.

Session 5: Tanzania Water Security and Lake Victoria Basin Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Plan

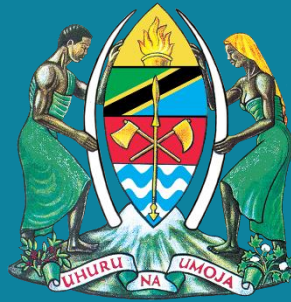
- Collaborative investment is required in strategic dam projects including the Farkwa Dam, the Lower Songwe Dam and Hydropower Plant, the Kidunda Multi-Purpose Dam, the Lugoda Dam, and Maluluma Dam whose costs have already been established as well as in initiatives for inter-basin water transfer to enhance water security.
- Strengthen water monitoring networks and develop collaborative frameworks for data sharing with our transboundary countries.

Session 6: Aligning Water Security with National Security

- Water is fundamentally interconnected with all aspects of human life, including health, agriculture, economic development, and peace.
- Water can result in national and international conflicts hence water security is a matter of national security.
- The Dar Es Salaam Water Resilience Partnership (DarWRP) is to serve as a model for enhancing water security in Wami/Ruvu basin through private-sector engagement and cross-sectoral collaboration.
- Develop long-term water security strategies that outlive short-term political considerations.
- Integrate water resource management strategies in village and ward development plans to ensure a grassroots approach to water security.
- Develop and implement clear performance indicators for water safety and security at all levels of water resources management and in the local government to enhance efficient monitoring and evaluation of the progress and enforce accountability.
- Increase collaboration with academic and research institutions to support water security initiatives with data-driven solutions.
- Establish a national water security agenda to centralize and prioritize water issues within the national discourse.
- Acknowledge water as a critical national resource and include it in the national treasury.
- Balance investments in both water resource management and water supply projects for long-term water security.
- Enhance transparency in decision-making and allocation of resources, coupled with streamlining project execution to reduce bureaucratic delays.
- Foster a culture of inter-sectoral collaboration to synchronize efforts and resources, avoiding duplication and maximizing the impact on national water security goals.
- Advocate for developing land use plan that allocate areas for dams, residential developments, and farming, thereby minimizing ecological disruption and mitigating flood risks.

Session 7: 2024 NMSF Resolutions, Way Forward & Closure

- The next steps focus on implementing recommendations and directives from the Prime Minister and implementation of the response strategy developed by the NMSF's working groups.
- All cross-sector stakeholders including water-related ministries proactively allocate funds towards the implementation of the developed response strategies and supporting NMSF's activities, including those of the working groups.



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