

PROGRAMME BRIEF

2015-17



Uhakika wa Maji – for a Fair Water Future



**UHAKIKA
WA MAJI**

Uhakika wa Maji or the **Fair Water Futures Programme**, works with communities, government and businesses in Tanzania to ensure that water resources in rivers, streams, lakes and underground are managed equitably and sustainably – for the benefit of all.

The **Uhakika Programme** uses exciting new approaches to drive effective implementation of government policy including social accountability monitoring, evidence based advocacy, practitioner-to-practitioner support and private sector water stewardship.

Shahidi wa Maji, Water Witness International and a wide range of partners are collaborating on implementation with financial support from the UK and Scottish governments.

The ultimate goal is to prevent water depletion, conflict, and degradation of quality, and to build climate resilience through management of floods and droughts to contribute to an equitable and prosperous future for all Tanzanians. In this briefing we set out what has been achieved so far and outline future plans to help stakeholders understand how they can benefit and participate.



In a country like ours, where one of our greatest problems is water, we must manage what we have effectively. Unless this is done we can involve ourselves in a great deal of trouble in the future.

Julius K Nyerere, 34th Session, Water Bill, 17th October 1958, Hansard.

Achieving Tanzania's development vision for economic growth and poverty reduction depends heavily on using and managing water resources wisely. Uhakika wa Maji aims to help activate Tanzania's excellent water resource policy and law so that development is based on sustainable and equitable water use. It works with water users, helping them to understand their rights and obligations, and to activate policy and law to ensure legal entitlement and protection for the water resources they need for economic growth and to escape poverty. Uhakika delivers improved water security through:

Community activation – Working with communities to seek legal protection for water via water use permits, pollution control, statutory drought and flood management and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) certification.

Evidence-based advocacy – Exploring how well institutions are working from 'the ground up'. Tracking responses to community activation and analyzing how financial and human resources are used in the sub-sector provides compelling evidence for how sector performance can be improved. Advocacy is targeted at the public, practitioners and decision makers in government, the development community and the private sector.

Support to government – Providing policy and process advice, and demand driven capacity building through practitioner-to-practitioner partnerships with water resource managers in the UK.

Private sector water stewardship – water stewardship means businesses using water responsibly and contributing to catchment management beyond their fence-line to address shared water risks. Uhakika is working with business through implementation of the new Alliance for Water Stewardship standard which guides and recognizes international best practice.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning – Uhakika closely monitors the impact of its work so that it can learn, adapt and share methods and evidence for greater impact.



The importance of water resources for Tanzania: a snapshot

AGRICULTURE: Farming provides for 80% of our livelihoods, 25% of GDP, and 24% of exports, but at the moment only a small portion (20% of production) is irrigated, which undermines productivity and resilience to climate change. Irrigation can increase farmer incomes fivefold and the government plans to triple the area under irrigation by 2025. However unless we improve the co-ordination of this increased water use there will be chaos and conflict. Already irrigation accounts for almost 90% of total water withdrawals, but as little as 15% of this is used effectively. Fewer than ½ of all schemes allow dry season irrigation, and most are mired in environmental impacts and serious conflict with downstream users.



POWER: 50% of the nation's electricity is generated by water. Economic production is highly dependent on electricity, thus poor water and catchment management threaten GDP growth. The government aims to increase hydro-electric power production by six times in the next 10 years. Unless we plan and manage the use of this water, this investment and its benefits could be wasted or come with huge problems.



WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION:

Only 51% of rural and 86% of urban communities receive safe drinking water. Worse still, only 13% of our population have access to improved sanitation. 38% of primary schools have no water supply and 84% have no hand washing facilities. As result we have 5,800 cholera cases each year and 18,500 children under 5 die each year unnecessarily. Poor sanitation alone costs us US\$201 million a year and 1% of GDP. Addressing these challenges by the target date of 2025 will require wise use of water resources.



WILDLIFE, NATURAL RESOURCES

AND TOURISM: Forests, fisheries, livestock and wildlife are all highly water dependent sectors and vitally important for the economy and livelihoods. Tourism alone brings in 13.2% of our GDP but there are many examples, such as the Great Ruaha, Kilombero Valley and Lake Manyara where poor management of water resources creates conflict with these sectors and threatens their survival.



CLIMATE CHANGE: Temperatures and erratic rainfall are on the rise in Tanzania because of climate change. 57% of our GDP is produced by climate sensitive sectors, and weather-related impacts cost agriculture at least US\$200 million USD each year. The recent tragedies in Shinyanga and Dar es Salaam show the human impact of flooding in particular. 70% of all disasters are weather related and climate change will cost 2% of GDP by 2030. Better water resource management and preparation for floods, droughts and changes in water availability will



reduce the negative impacts on the poor and the economy.

INDUSTRY: Our growing industrial, mining and manufacturing sectors all rely heavily on water resources and we need to ensure that their development doesn't impact on the environment and people through pollution and over-use. There are many examples across the country of where ineffective controls and decision making on water resources are sparking conflicts, threatening local people and businesses themselves.





Communities – legal entitlement and protection of natural capital and livelihoods



Donors – accountability & aid efficacy through public oversight

Who benefits?



Business – reduced shared risk on water



CSOs/local NGOs – capacity – learning-by-doing



Government – increased revenue, outreach and policy implementation, flagging good practice and bottlenecks, capacity through learning-by-doing



What's been achieved so far?

Increased profile and support for water resource management, and Directorate of Water Resources and Basin Boards, from the community to Ministerial level.

1160
people engaged in **participatory analysis, planning and training on water resource security** within 13 compelling case studies across Tanzania

55
community actions taken to leverage water rights and entitlements targeting improved water security for **287,500** vulnerable people

84
community members **agreed to be project change agents**. 92% of whom report a greater understanding of legal rights, obligations and responsibilities relating to water security, and intention to act on this knowledge


Targeted advocacy strategy including TV films and Radio dramas to raise awareness and generate positive contributions from public, communities, politicians


Delivery of the **2014 and 2015 Water Sector Equity Reports** which put water resource management centre stage, diagnosed delivery bottlenecks and leveraged political action.

52
development and water professionals trained on **water resource policies, laws and regulations**, with 72% reporting intent to apply this knowledge to their work with vulnerable communities.

41
people trained on **advocacy for water security**, with 100% reporting greater knowledge, and 87% reporting intent to apply it in their work.

46
people trained on **budget and resource analysis for the water sector**, with 100% reporting greater knowledge and the capacity to apply it.


ALLIANCE FOR WATER STEWARDSHIP
First implementation of the Water Stewardship Standard anywhere in Africa and hosting of Water Stewardship Leaders Forum.


Production of the first **budget and resource analysis on WRM sector** to flag resourcing shortfalls, and autonomous replication of methodology elsewhere in the region.

Next steps

The project is entering a new phase with funding from the Scottish government's Climate Justice Fund. Between 2015 and 2018, the project will:

Secure water resources for poverty reduction, gender equity and a resilient economy

- ◆ Directly help 650,000 water users in the region to obtain legally recognized and protected access to water resources, and recognition in drought and flood management plans.

Drive uptake of private sector water stewardship

- ◆ Support and drive implementation of the new Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard to ensure legal compliance, contributions to basin governance, and community water security
- ◆ Deliver regional water stewardship training to increase adoption by the private sector.

Improve the capabilities of water resource management (WRM) institutions

- ◆ Lead resource and budget analysis to guide improvement in service delivery, accountability, value for money and effective governance
- ◆ Establish practitioner-to-practitioner partnerships between authorities in the region and international Environment Agencies.

Collate evidence for high impact advocacy and sharing of methodologies

- ◆ Generate knowledge to inform compelling, evidence-based advocacy and outreach to change behavior at the local, national and international levels
- ◆ Provide training and support for social accountability work on WRM and establish a shared platform for civil society actors to undertake constructive advocacy to improve water security.

To find out more about the project or to get involved, contact the Country Programme Manager, Pendo Hyera at pendohyera@shahidiwamaji.org or write to info@waterwitness.org or visit www.waterwitness.org

