

The Role of NGO's in IWRM: Resolving Water Conflict

Mashuhuri Mwinyihamisi
Tanzania Commission for Science and
Technology

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INTRODUCTION

The world's thirsty for water is likely to become one of the pressing resource issues of 21st Century.

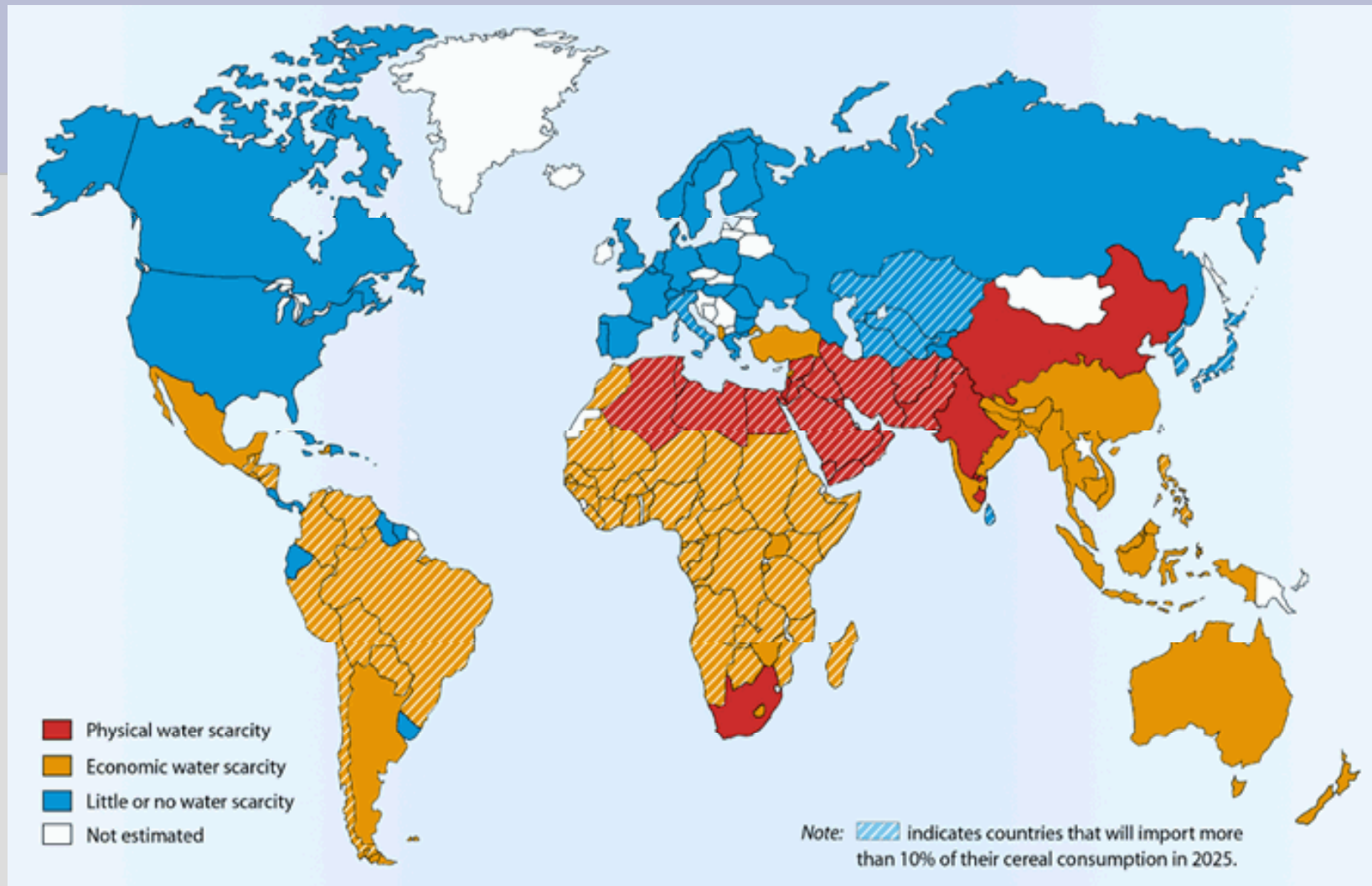
Global water consumption rose sixfold between 1900 and 1995, due to rapidly increase in water demand for Agriculture, Industries and domestic purposes

Problems of water scarcity and water pollution affect human and ecosystem health, and hinder economic and agricultural development. Local and regional problems, in turn, may affect the rest of the world by threatening food supplies and global economic development.

Rivers and Lakes that border multiple countries, regions or clans: The use of water resources by one group affect the quantity and quality of resources available for other group. Therefore unsustainable use of this precious water resources by one group will led to sparks conflict

"The potential for violent and Social Conflict over water is clear. What is less clear is at what level this conflict will take place" Aaron Wolf, Oregon State University, USA

The Global Water Situation



Source: <http://unep.org> geo2000

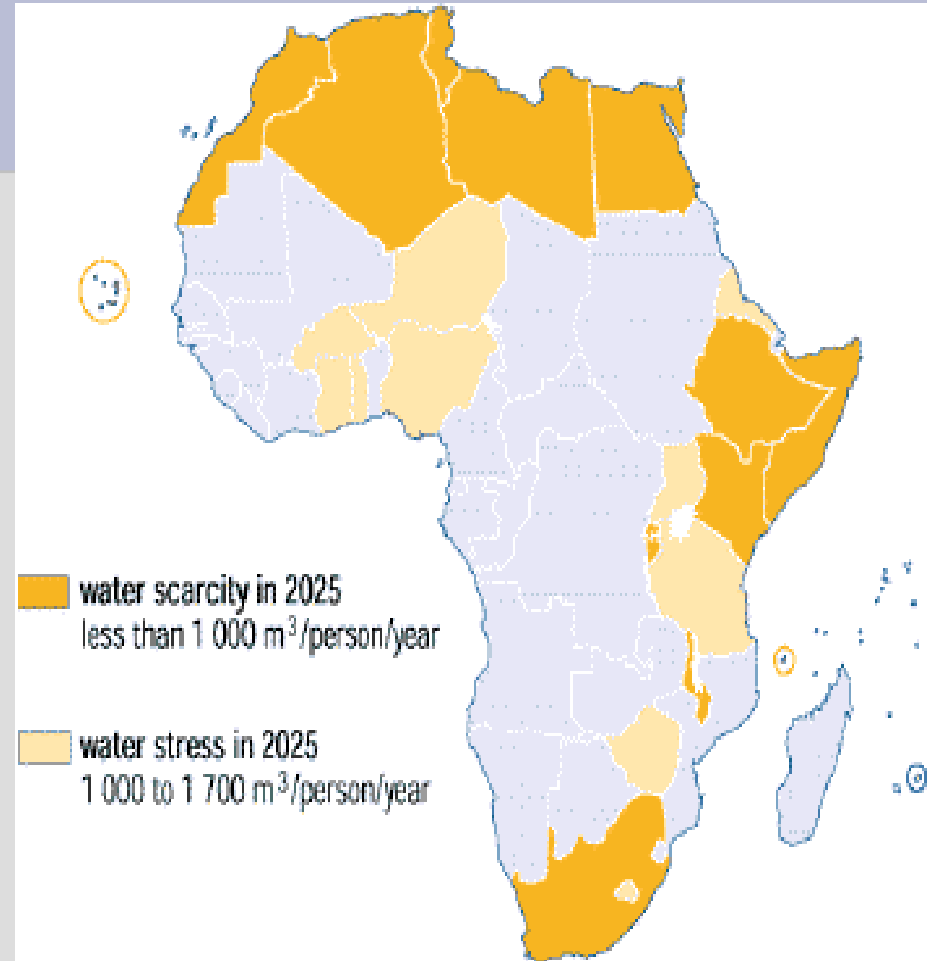
Physical water scarcity: Defined in terms of the magnitude of Primary water supply (PWS) development with respect to potential utilizable water resources (PUWR) of the country. Physical water scarcity condition is reached if PWS of a country exceed 60% of its PUWR

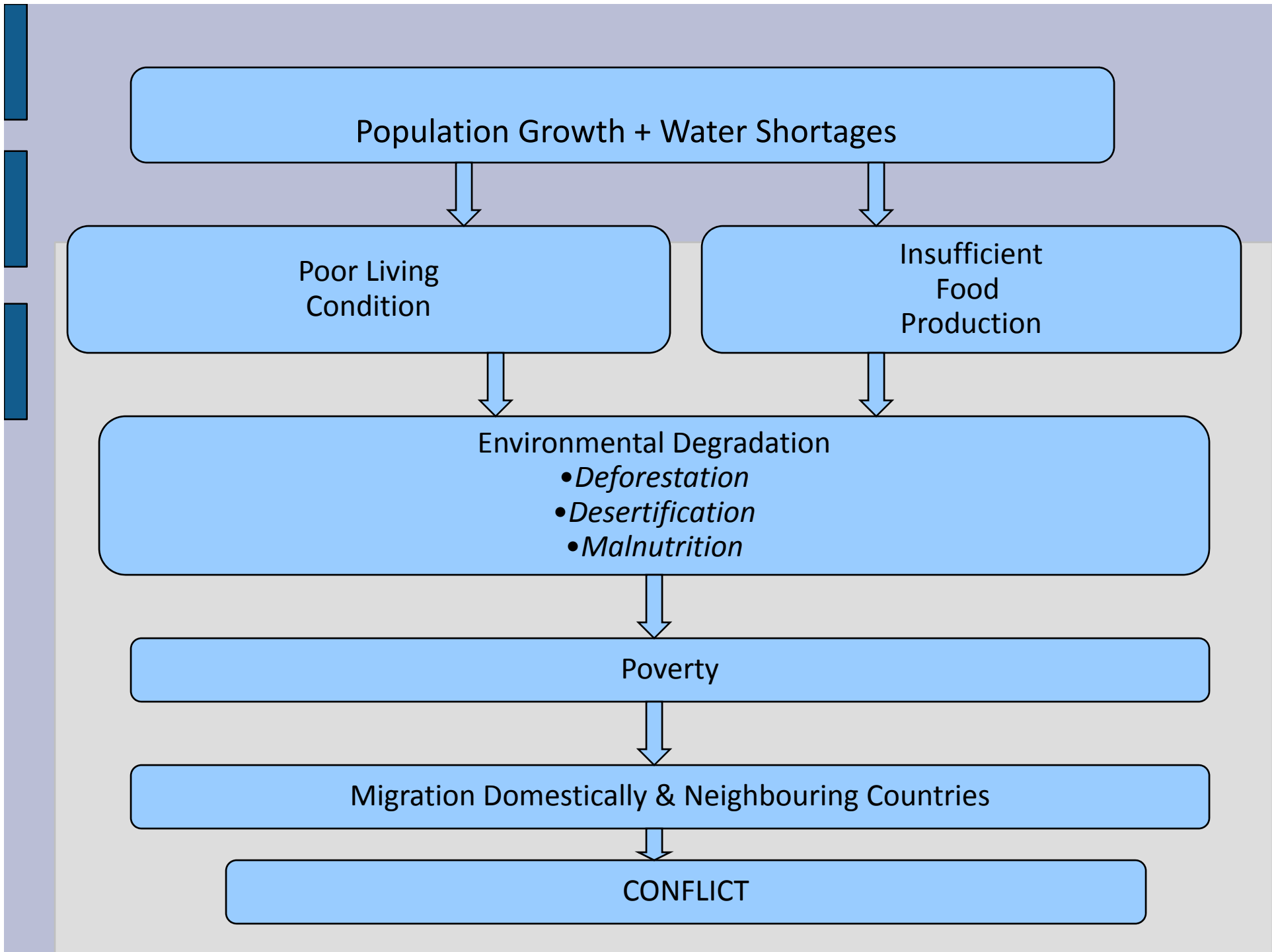
Economic water scarcity: This is defined in terms of primary water. Economic water scarce countries have sufficient water resources to meet their additional PWS needs, but need to increase their PWS through additional storage and conveyance facilities by more than 25%. Most of these countries face severe financial and development capacity problems for increasing PWS to those level.

No or little water scarcity: In these countries no physical water scarcity and also need to develop less than 25% of additional PWS to meet their 2025 needs

The Africa Water Situation

40% of the countries lie within the water stress zones – means the water used annually exceeds 20% of the total domestic renewable fresh water supply.





Population Growth + Water Shortages

Poor Living
Condition

Insufficient
Food
Production

Environmental Degradation

- Deforestation*
- Desertification*
- Malnutrition*

Poverty

Migration Domestically & Neighbouring Countries

CONFLICT

THE CONCEPT OF WATER STRESS

What is the water stress:

Water Stress refers to economic, social or environmental problems caused by unmet water needs. Lack of supply is often caused by contamination, drought or disruption in distribution.

What causes water stress in Africa (Sub Saharan African Countries):

- Groundwater being depleted faster than it can be replenished by precipitation
- High population growth and socio-economic development i.e. Agricultural and Industrial expansion
- Contamination by pollutant have seriously degraded the quantity and quality of fresh water in rivers, lakes and groundwater sources
- Insufficient infrastructure such as large dams for storing water during rain season e.g. out of 980 dams in SSA countries, 589 dams are in RSA and only 2 can be found in Tanzania

The Role of NGOs in Tanzania Water Sector

In 2001, Tanzanian Government formulated the National NGO Policy followed by NGO Act in 2002, para 5.1 an NGO is

"A voluntary grouping of individuals or organizations which is autonomous, non-partisan and not for profit sharing: organized locally at grassroots level, nationally or internationally for the purpose of enhancing the legitimate economic, social and or cultural development or lobbying or advocating on issues of public interest of a group of individuals or organizations"

• NGOs as representative of Civil Society

National Water Policy (Got 2002) puts emphasis on a change from governmental driven approach to demand approach, where by Communities are integrated into planning and management of water issues as well as cost recovery. IWRM principal were included in the policy, hence NGOs emerged as representative or key actor of CBO's and private sector

• NGOs as Facilitators

- NGOs facilitate the process of establishment of bodies of water management
- NGOs facilitate the process of community participation i.e. planning and constructing rural water supply or irrigation schemes
- NGOs facilitate to bring together water resources stakeholders for dialogue processes for reasonable solution e.g. conflicts resolution

- **NGOs as trainer**

NGOs has the role of trainers as they assist in establishment of water users associations and strengthen the capacity of existing WUAs

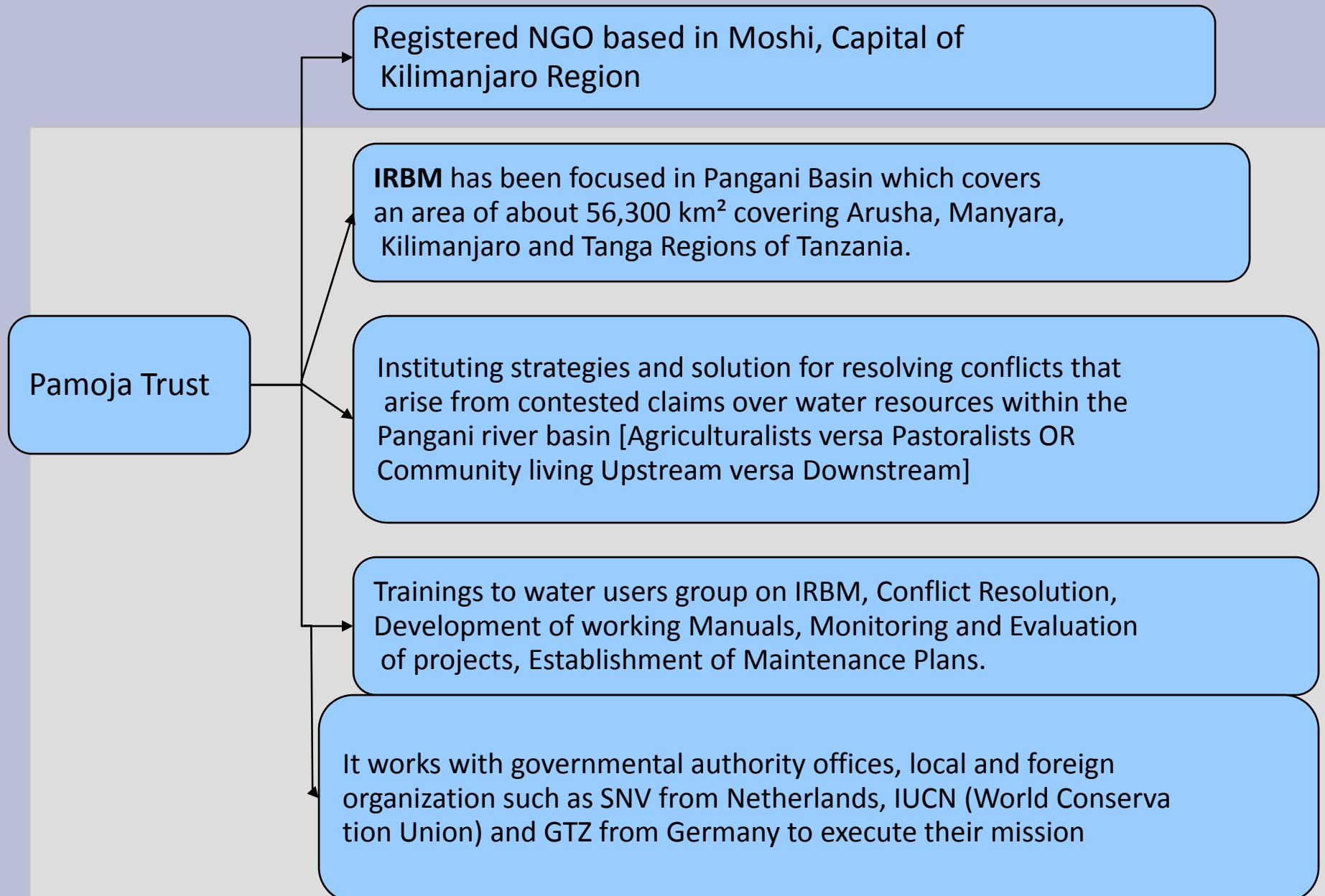
- **NGOs as advocates**

NGOs as neutral non partisan has a role of educating people on their rights and obligations subject to new governmental legislation i.e. in the past people had perception all policy issues are for threat and exploitation of local communities

- **NGOs as watchdogs**

NGOs has the role to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the government policy and point to shortcomings of the implementation process or of the policy itself.

Pamoja Trust: NGO in Water Sector



Challenges for NGO's in Tanzania water sector

- Funding is among the major challenges in running NGO's in Tanzania
- Cooperation from Governmental Institutions
- Lack of expertise to fulfil all tasks encountered



Recommendation and Conclusion

The growing scarcity and competition for water, however stands as a major threat to future advances in poverty alleviation. Food production is likely to be adversely affected particularly in Sub Saharan Countries.

Special attention must be taken in implementing policies and developing technologies suitable for adoption by resource-poor farmers living in water scarce and marginal upland areas.

More NGOs are needed for representing civil society in various collaborative projects with government institutions such as water sector and also to make sure water users are aware of their rights and obligations through popularizing the National water policy (NAWAPO), hence advocating water issues well.

A basin approach to management and allocation of surface water need new institutional arrangements to assure both efficiency and equity in the use of basin water resources and to protect the interests of all users.

Thank you for your attention

Asanteni!