

## Tanzania

### Institutional Arrangements

The responsibility for managing water resources in Tanzania lies with the Ministry of Water (MoW). The Ministry focuses on the constitutional and organizational function of water resources management. The Local Government Authorities obtained the responsibility of the operational function for water resources management from the national and regional administrations. The District Water Engineer Offices, now operating under the directives of the Local Government Authorities, became responsible for the provision of technical advisory services in line with the water resource management directives of the Basin Water Offices that are organised at river basin level.

The National Water Board is the principal advisory body to the Ministry of Water on matters pertaining the utilization of water nationally and the allocation of water rights. The Board has representatives of the water related ministries, the regional secretariats, stakeholders of the private and voluntary sector, and research institutes.

The responsibility for managing the water resources of Tanzania lies with the Ministry of Water (MoW). The Ministry focuses on the constitutional and organizational function of water resources management. Until the 1990s the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development managed the water resources on the basis of administrative regions. The MOW focused on the constitutional and organizational function in line with the National Water Policy of July 2002. The Local Government Authorities obtained the responsibility of the operational function for water resources management from the national and administration. The District Water Engineer Offices, now operating under the directives of the Local Government Authorities, became responsible for the provision of water services and under accordance with the water resource management directives of the Basin Water Offices that are organised at river basin level.

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**Table 1.1 Key institutions involved in the water sector of Tanzania**

<b>Constitutional function</b>	<b>Organisational function</b>	<b>Operational function</b>
Ministry of Water Resources (MWR)	*National Water Board (NWB) *Basin Water Offices	*Basin Water Offices *District Water Engineer Offices
	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA)	*Urban Water Supply and Sewage Authorities *Community-based organizations
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFS)		*Zonal Irrigation Engineers Offices *District Agricultural and Livestock Offices
		Irrigators' Associations/ Water Users Associations
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourisms (MNRT)	*National Environmental Management Council	Local Government authorities

	*MNRT Division of Environment	
Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM)	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) *Tanzania Electricity Supply Company	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
Ministry of Finance		
Ministry of Local Government	Regional Government Authorities	Local Government Authorities
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization	Fisheries Management Committee	*Beach Management Units *Fisheries Division Local Government Authority

The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) was formed in 2001 to regulate electricity supply, water supply and sewerage services. The Municipalities are responsible for water supply and sanitation services in the urban areas. For this purpose Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities have been established that manage the drinking water systems, and the drainage and sewage water treatment systems in the territory of the municipalities. In the rural areas Community-Based Organizations are responsible for the development and management of drinking water supply systems.

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals is responsible for governance functions in the electricity sector. EWURA is responsible for the regulatory function in the electricity sector. The Tanzania Electricity Supply Company is responsible for the organizational and operation functions including the development of hydropower generation and the management of hydropower plants.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is responsible for the governance functions of sustainable management of natural resources. These natural resources cover forestry, wildlife, fisheries and wetlands. The operational function has been delegated to the natural resources related divisions of the Local Government Authorities.

The Division of Environment has the responsibility for the governance functions in relation to environmental management. The Division develops the guidelines for environmental protection and manages trans-boundary environmental management programs. The National Environmental Management Council is responsible for the organizational function of protected areas and for the review of environmental impact assessments and conducting environmental audits.

## Trans-boundary treaties and agreements

There have been several colonial and post-colonial bi-lateral and multi-lateral transboundary treaties and agreements related to the use and management of the waters of the Nile Basin. The following table provides a list of these treaties and agreements.

**Table 1.2 Trans-boundary treaties in Nile Basin**

Date	Treaty basin	Signatories	Treaty Name
August 5, 1994	Lake Victoria	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	Agreement to initiate program to strengthen regional coordination in management of resources of Lake Victoria
July 1, 1993	Nile	Egypt, Ethiopia	Framework for general co-operation between the Arab republic of Egypt and Ethiopia
May	Kagera	Burundi,	Accession of Uganda to the agreement for pertaining to the

<b>Date</b>	<b>Treaty basin</b>	<b>Signatories</b>	<b>Treaty Name</b>
18,1981		Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	creation of the organization for the management and development of the Kagera river basin
August 24,1977	Kagera	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	Agreement for the establishment of the organization for the management and development of the Kagera river basin
November 8, 1995	Nile	Sudan, Egypt	Agreement between Egypt and Sudan the government of the united Arab Republic and the government of Sudan
July 16,1952	Nile	Egypt, Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Exchange of notes constituting an agreement between the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the government of Egypt regarding the construction of the Owner Falls dam in Uganda
January 19,1950	Nile	Egypt, Great Britain on behalf of Uganda	Exchange of notes constituting an agreement between the government of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the government of Uganda and the government Egypt regarding cooperation in meteorological and hydrological surveys in certain area of the Nile basin
December 5 1949	Nile	Egypt, Great Britain on behalf of Uganda	Exchange of notes constituting an agreement between the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and government of Egypt regarding the construction of the Owen Falls dam, Uganda
May 31, 1949	Nile	Egypt, Great Britain	Exchange of notes constituting an agreement between the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the government of Egypt regarding the construction of the owner Falls dam, Uganda
December 7,1946	Nile	Egypt, Great Britain	Exchange of notes constituting an agreement between the government of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Egypt regarding the utilization of profits from the 1940 British government cotton buying commission to finance schemes for village water supplies
November 22,1934		Belgium; Great Britain	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Belgium regarding water rights on the boundary between Tanganyika and Ruanda - Urundi
May 7,1929	Nile	Egypt; Great Britain	Exchange of notes between his Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and the Egyptian government in regard to the use of the waters of the river Nile for irrigation purposes
December 20, 1925	Lake Tana	Great Britain, Italy	Exchange of notes between United Kingdom and Italy respecting concessions for a barrage at Lake Tana and a railway across Abyssinia from Eritrea to Italian Somaliland
December 13, 1906	Nile	France, Great Britain, Italy	Agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy respecting Abyssinia
May 9,1906	Nile	DR Congo, Great Britain	Agreement between Great Britain and the independent state of the DR Congo, modifying the agreement signed at Brussels 12

Date	Treaty basin	Signatories	Treaty Name
			May 1894 , relating to the spheres of influence of Great Britain and the Independent State of the DR Congo in East and Central Africa
May15, 1902	Nile	Ethiopia, Great Britain	Treaties between Great Britain and Ethiopia, relative to the frontiers between Anglo- Egyptian Sudan, Ethiopia, and Eritrea
March 18, 1902	Nile	Ethiopia, Great Britain	Exchange of notes between Great Britain and Ethiopia
April 15, 1891	Nile	Great Britain, Italy	Protocol between Great Britain and Italy for the demarcation of their respective spheres of influence in Eastern Africa

Source: UNEP (2002), Atlas of International Freshwater Agreements

There are two other on-going multi-lateral agreements being negotiated by the Nile basin countries which are of major importance to the NBI-DSS. These are:

- Agreement on the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework; and
- Protocol for Data Sharing.

### Issues identified by key stakeholders

The following are some of the key water resources related issues that were identified by the stakeholders in the respective countries of the Nile Basin. These issues were categorized into structural and institutional issues.

- Structural Issues
  1. Poverty reduction
  2. Water catchments degradation
  3. Water security, food security, & energy security
  4. Soil erosion, river bank erosion, and reservoir sedimentation
  5. Destruction of natural forests
  6. Destruction of wetlands
  7. Water pollution from mining activities, industrial and sewage disposal
  8. Declining water levels in lakes, and declining flows in rivers
  9. Disposal of wastes into the rivers, and encroachments of river banks and wetlands
  10. Agrochemical seepage into the rivers
  11. Climate change & rainfall variations
  12. Competing demand for domestic water, hydropower, irrigation etc.
  13. Water allocation
  14. Eutrophication
  15. Water hyacinth
  16. Transboundary power trade

- Institutional Issues
  1. Transboundary Information sharing
  2. Better water resources management