


The background features a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across the surface. In the center, there is a faint, circular logo or watermark, possibly representing a government or institutional emblem.

NATIONAL WATER POLICY, RESULTS AND CHALLENGES TODAY

PRESENTED BY DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PLANNING IN THE MINISTRY OF
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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- BACKGROUND
 - PURPOSE OF NATIONAL WATER
 - VISION AND GOAL OF NWP
 - COMPONENTS OF NWP
 - RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NWP BY COMPONENTS
 - CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
- 

BACKGROUND

- ❖ Malawi is **endowed** with relatively vast amount of water resources through
 - Vast surface water systems covering over 21% of the Territorial land and;
 - Ground Water sources in form of Basement Complex and Alluvial Aquifers.
- ❖ However water is a **finite resource** whose conservation, allocation and utilisation needs to be guided by a strong policy.

BACKGROUND CON'....

❖ Hence the development of National Water Policy (2005) to address all aspects of Water including:-

- ✓ Water resource management
- ✓ Water resource development
- ✓ Water service delivery

❖ The 2005 National Water Policy was preceded by two other policy documents namely:-

- ✓ Water Resources Management Policy and Strategies (1994); whose main outcome was the creation of the Ministry responsible for Water Affairs and three regional water boards in the North, Central and Southern regions.
- ✓ Water Resources Management Policy and strategies (2000): whose main aim was to Strengthen the management of water resources.

PURPOSE OF NATIONAL WATER POLICY (2005)

❖ To guide the country among other things in:-

- ✓ Management and development of water resources using the Integrated Water Resources Management principles,
- ✓ Improving the institutional and legal framework,
- ✓ Ensuring sustainable delivery of water supply and sanitation services,
- ✓ Effective involvement of the private sector in water affairs,
- ✓ Protection of the environment and conformity with the regional and international conventions and agreements in the management of shared water resources.

VISION AND OVERALL GOAL OF THE 2005 NATIONAL WATER POLICY

❖ **Water Sector Vision**

“Water and Sanitation for All always”

❖ **Overall Policy Goal**

- ✓ **Sustainable management and utilization of water resources** in order to provide water of acceptable quality and of sufficient quantities, and ensure availability of efficient and effective water and sanitation services that satisfy the basic requirements of every Malawian and for the enhancement of the country's natural ecosystems.

SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 2005 NATIONAL WATER POLICY

1. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

GOAL

➤ To achieve **sustainable and integrated water resources management** that make water readily available and equitably accessible to and used by all Malawians

SPECIFIC objectives

- ✓ To achieve sustainable and **integrated water resources** management and development at all level
- ✓ To promote **water harvesting and conservation** to make water readily available throughout the country
- ✓ To advocate effective and efficient **utilization and management of water resources**;
- ✓ To promote and initiate **strategic and contingency water resources developments** and management schemes

SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 2005 NATIONAL WATER POLICY

- ✓ To **empower communities** to effectively and efficiently manage water resources;
- ✓ To promote **investments** in water resources management in all water related programmes (whether public or private funded);
- ✓ To promote good **catchment management**
- ✓ To ensure compliance by all **stakeholders** with water sector policies, standards and guidelines.
- ✓ To promote **equitable allocation** and apportionment of water to all sectors
- ✓ To recognize, support and implement **international conventions**, riparian and regional agreements without compromising the country's integrity, security and sovereignty;

SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 2005 NATIONAL WATER POLICY

2. WATER QUALITY AND POLLUTION CONTROL

Goal

➤ To ensure water of **acceptable quality** for all the needs in Malawi

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To improve the **efficiency and effectiveness** in managing the quality of the country's water resources;
- ✓ To advance water **pollution control** in order to promote public health and hygiene
- ✓ To develop and disseminate **guidelines and standards** on water quality and pollution control;
- ✓ To provide **technical advice and expertise on water quality and pollution control** to Local ; and
- ✓ To restore the **quality of surface and ground water**.

SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 2005 NATIONAL WATER POLICY

3. URBAN, PERI-URBAN AND MARKET CENTRES WATER SERVICE

GOAL

- To achieve sustainable, commercially viable provision of **water supply and sanitation services** in **urban, peri-urban and market centers** for socio-economic development at affordable cost.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- ✓ TO advocate **effective and efficient** development, management and utilization of water supply and sanitation systems;
- ✓ To develop strategic and contingency water supply reserves and sanitation **back- up services**;
- ✓ To encourage **public-private partnerships** in urban, peri-urban and market centers for water supply and sanitation;
- ✓ To promote **appropriate management arrangements** in urban, peri-urban and market centers for water supply and sanitation schemes; and
- ✓ To develop suitable **management arrangements for improved water supply.**

SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 2005 NATIONAL WATER POLICY

4. RURAL WATER SERVICES

GOAL

- To achieve sustainable provision of community owned and managed water supply and sanitation services that are equitably accessible to and used by individuals and entrepreneurs in rural communities for socio-economic development at affordable cost.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To promote demand responsive and demand driven approaches in rural water supply and sanitation services;
- ✓ To encourage user participation in catchment protection, water conservation and sanitation related activities;
- ✓ To promote water pollution control in order to contribute to promotion of public health and hygiene;
- ✓ To promote community based management in rural water supply and sanitation programmes in consultation with local governments;

GENERAL FOCUS AREAS OF THE 2005 NATIONAL WATER POLICY

Irrigation, Fisheries, Navigation ,Eco-tourism, Forestry, Hydropower and Disaster management

The policy also promotes **efficient and effective utilization**, conservation and protection of water resources for sustainable agriculture and irrigation, fisheries, navigation, eco-tourism, forestry, hydropower and disaster management and environmental protection;

RESULTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY

1. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

❑ Overall through the implementation of NWP, the population with access to improved water source has improved from around 67% in 2005 to 86.4% (MES 2014)

❑ Further still there are a number of achievements in each focus areas as follows:-

Water Resources Managements

- Establishment of the Water Resources Authority through the Act of Parliament of 2013 to manage the allocation and utilization of Water resources among other things
- Establishment of Shire River Basin Agency as one way of achieving integrated water resources management and development at national, regional and catchment level;
- Construction of small earth dams and excavated tanks to promote water harvesting
- Promotion of IWRM to advocate effective and efficient utilization and management of water resources;
- Implementation of water permits campaign and development of regulations for the Water Resources Act, 2013 to promote equitable allocation and apportionment of water to all sectors

RESULTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY

- Participation and involvement in **regional and continental water related activities** to recognize, support and implement international conventions,
- Formulation of **catchment management committees** to empower communities in catchment management
- Involvement of **private sector in water resources development** of excavated tanks and small earth dams by Allince one, Limbe leaf tobacco among others to promote private investments in water resources management
- Enforcement of **environmental standards** during dam construction as well as water abstraction in rivers to promote good catchment management to protect and sustain the eco-system

RESULTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY

- Established 16 catchment management authorities country-wide and establishment of shire river basin agency for the southern part of the country and development of catchment management strategies for lake chilwa, linthipe river and north rukuru/lufilya rive
- Establishing a sustainable groundwater monitoring network and improving a surface water monitoring network including developing water quality maps;
- HYDSTRA software being used water resources assessment methodology including establishment of a computerized networked database;
- Development of hydrogeological and water quality mapping for the country except the shire river basin which is being done now

RESULTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL* WATER POLICY

2. WATER QUALITY AND POLLUTION CONTROL

- **Regulations** regarding water quality control developed and enforcement being done
- **Technicians and professionals** trained in water quality monitoring and skills control.
- Quality of water from at least **90% of newly developed boreholes** being checked
- **Laboratory fees** and related charges revised.
- Waste water facilities such as Kayerekera Mine , Alliance I and Treatment **facilities being monitored on compliance.**

RESULTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL* WATER POLICY

3. URBAN, PERI URBAN AND TOWN CENTRES

- Attempts to create an **independent regulator** for Water supply through (Malawi Water and Energy Regulatory Authority (MWEREA) which of course failed at Cabinet Approval level.
- **Rehabilitation** of urban water , peri urban and town centres **water supply** systems under the National Water Development programme II
- Use of **private individuals** in managing and running water kiosks in the urban and market centers
- Development of **corporate charters** between government and water boards(yet to be implemented)
- Use of new technologies such as **prepaid meters** to improve efficiency in the delivery of service

RESULTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY

- 4. RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS
- Establishment of **Water Users Association to manage Gravity Fed Schemes** in the rural areas and Water supply systems in Market Centers as a way of promoting community based management of Rural Water Supply.
- Development of **Operation and Maintenance manuals** which will be rolled out to all the districts in the country to provide guidance in the maintenance and management of water facilities
- Use of **Spare parts dealers** in monitoring and data collection of water facilities in rural areas as a way of promoting private participation in management of rural water supply
- Implementation of **integrated rural water and sanitation infrastructure projects** as a way of promoting integrated approaches in rural water Supply and sanitation services.

RESULTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL* WATER POLICY

- Rehabilitation and construction of **new water systems** in the rural areas
- **Devolvement** of monitoring and maintenance functions of bores holes and minor works to the districts
- Delinking of the **establishment** of the district assemblies from the central Ministries

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

➤ **Ever increasing population** growth which creates an insatiable demand for water for domestic, industrial and municipal uses, agriculture/irrigation, tourism, mining, manufacturing, water transport/hydropower, and ecological sustenance among other things.

❖ **Need to enforce population growth control mechanisms .**

➤ **Unequal distribution of water resources** in time and space so that as much as Malawi is known to be well endowed with water resources, the availability of the water is restricted to a definite rainy season and localities.

❖ **Need for consideration of Water Harvesting at a larger scale which can used during the lean periods**

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONT'.....

- Uncertainties in **rainfall pattern** and volumes due to effects of climate change
 - ❖ Government should seriously implement appropriate policy measures to curb and solve this problem such as embarking on systematic increase of financial resource allocation for water infrastructure development and management.
- Increasing **natural disasters** such as drought and flood exacerbated by environmental and climate change which affect existing water infrastructure especially in the Gravity Fed schemes
 - ❖ Need for proper preparedness of such disasters to minimize the impact of the same when they occur

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONT.'.....

- Conflicting **policy statements** among the sectors which affect implementation of some policy directions of water related activities (i.e safety nets promotes food for work while the water policy promotes community participation some aspects of infrastructure Development)
 - ❖ **Need for harmonization of policies to minimize confusion in the communities**
- **Deforestation and environmental degradation** due to increased demand in the use of wood energy is posing serious challenges to water resources .
 - ❖ **The Ministry responsible for Energy need to serious come up with sustainable and affordable alternative sources of Energy.**

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONT.'.....

- Extraction of natural resources for manufacturing of import substitute is having an adverse impact on the environment which in turn is affecting water as a resource.
- Despite of the efforts being made in the rehabilitation and construction of new water system, most of the infrastructure is aged and needs a lot of interventions.
- ❖ There is need to sell the proposal for the National Water Programme II
- Vandalism of the existing water related infrastructure by the targeted communities is costly to the Communities
 - ❖ Need for promotion of technologies which minimize the theft incidences such as the rocking systems

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONT.'.....

- Lack of adequate **funding** to implement various strategies to achieve the objectives of the policy
 - ❖ Continue lobbying with various stakeholders to assist in financing water related developments
 - ❖ Attract private sector to start being fully involved in water sector
- Inadequate **staffing levels** at all levels to assist in fully attaining the policy objectives
 - ❖ Continue with efforts in the recruitment and training of critical staff members
- **Political interventions** which at times interfere with the policy requirements
 - ❖ Need for sensitization of the policy to politicians

Several realistic water droplets of various sizes are scattered in the top-left and top-right corners of the page. They have a soft, white-to-gray gradient and a slight shadow, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

WATER IS LIFE

WATER IS LIFE, LETS SAVE WATER, LETS SAVE LIFE

THE END

A cluster of water droplets is located in the bottom-right corner. They vary in size, with some being quite large and others very small. The droplets are rendered with a soft, realistic style, featuring a gradient from white to light gray and a subtle shadow.