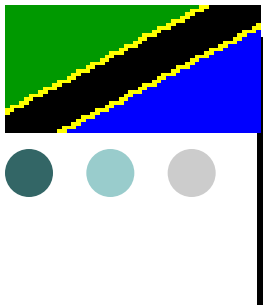


**SOCIAL CONTRACT ON WATER, A PAVE FOR
MULTIPLIER EFFECTS OF BIODIVERSITY PRACTICES
TO INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TANZANIA**

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SESSION

- The principles informing the notion of a Social Contract on Water in Tanzania still needs to be more legally binding, democratically enforceable and widely accepted in interpreting the current Industrial Economic Growth Policy.
- IRTECO aims to share its experiences on how democratic sensibility and regulatory systems may speed up the growth of the economy in linking agriculture, industry and trade within the framework of industrial revolution strategies in Tanzania.
- Special thanks to Erwin Kinsway for his great concern and technical support to IRTECO to participate to this important 2019 event in Arusha, Tanzania.

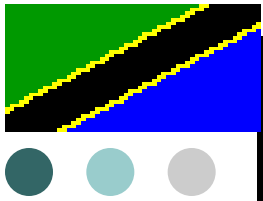


RATIONALE FOR SOCIAL CONTRACTS ON WATER



- Enormous water resources - **rivers, lakes, and underground water sources for irrigation and other uses.**
- Irrigation potential is found to be **29.4 million ha**
- High development potential is **2.3 million** hectares
- Medium potential is **4.8 million ha**, and **low potential is 22.3 million ha**
- **Under improved** irrigated agriculture comprise a total of **about 316,745 ha are**
- The **land title** deed and **water right** is under **TIC** as a derivative right transferable to a **successful investor.**
- Constructed dams, shallow and deep wells **attract business for affordable and appropriate technologies** (drip and sprinkler systems, wind and solar powered pumps, and treadle pumps)

[This is a key priority area towards successful industry evolution in Tanzania]



GUIDING FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Major assumptions and consideration underpin the legitimacy of a social contract in human and economic development .

- Water is life i.e., it is essential for a wide variety of uses through which it fulfills multiple functions for both humankind and aquatic ecosystems;
- Water is common good and therefore a collective heritage for humankind;
- Water is a global public good with cross-boarder implications international relations;
- Water has social, cultural and economic values and is, therefore, key to sustainable social development;
- Water should defy any treatment as a commodity like any other or as a mere object of commerce.

Considering that industrial growth is a chain command, ranging from production, processing, marketing and policies key professional actors should include; hydrologists, chemists, legal experts, and engineers to technical and administrative personnel; mostly in charge of systems for collecting pumping, piping, distribution, purification, protection and selling of water, There is no way to stand away from social contract on water in developing industries in the country.



STRATEGIC CHALLENGES TO BE CONSIDERED



- Stakeholder **disputes arising from conflicting demands on access and utilization of water** (between agriculturalists and industry development, between upstream and downstream water users, between animals, nomadic and human beings etc.;
- Creeping desertification threatening the livelihood systems of a large section of humanity;
- Neo-liberal **distortion of the public utility value of water through want on privatization and liberalization** of rules and regulations that would otherwise ensure sustainable management of water services;
- Continued depoliticization of the water agenda away from direct democratic intervention of popular forces and legitimate stakeholders on the basis of their appreciation of water as a common good;
- **Bureaucratization of policy actions** on water by disenfranchisement of popular forces and demotic stakeholders from the entailed discourses;
- **Distributive inefficiency** of the free market leading to poverty, disease and alienation;
- **Exclusion of the ordinary citizens** from discourses influencing policy dispensations governing access to, utilization and management of water.

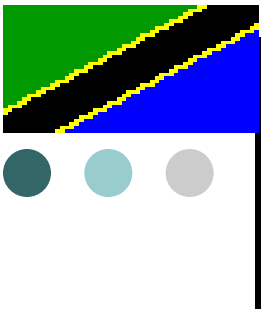
Addressing any of the water issues away from **stakeholder concerns** is, a ruse mean to obscure the real policy challenges facing the water sector



Beyond Democratic Control

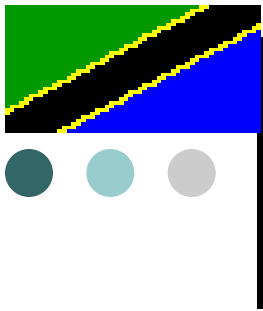


- The need for a social contract on water, which takes serious an analysis in industrial growth, have been used **to calculate cashflow figures**.
- There is therefore a **positive correlation of income and expenditures and power relations** in developing industries and society. This holds true for the manner in which the management of such a vital resource like water is an issue for debate.
- The social contract agenda is therefore, built around a **set of principles that are intended to galvanize popular – at grassroots levels** - demand for the control and management of water resources by its true owners, i.e., communities which need it for sustaining life; away from the social-class-driven nation states.
- The **profit-oriented markets**, corporations or undefined and institutionally faceless stakeholders giving water back to humanity is unlikely to rid it of the risk-filled domain in which it is currently embedded
- Problems building up around water, in its wide variety of use values are, above all, **problems of democracy and politics** - problems of asymmetry in power relations and an intractable problem of the nation state in a class society.
- The **commercial corporations and multilateral actors** allowing, in varying degrees, the deficit in their democratic make up to undermine popular control of vital resources by stakeholder communities; and the unfinished struggle for the operationalisation of unalloyed principle of *subsidiarity and local control*.
- Serious need to negotiate social-contractual benefits from a basic resource that industry requires along with environmental behaviors for governments, corporate actors and multilateral organizations to stake their diverse interests in the development of water services as a catalyst for industrial growth



THE PRINCIPLE OF SOLIDARITY

- It is more than probable that if human societies, from grassroots communities upwards, are not driven by a deep-seated democratic culture that is firmly embedded in the spirit of solidarity, sharing, trust, cooperation, generosity, justice and subsidiarity water resources will remain a source of social inequality and injustice for a long time to come, **that distort the steadiness of industrial growth**
- The principle of solidarity refers to a base-society's recognition of the right of every member of a given social formation to basic life-sustaining resources as **base for efficiency and effectiveness of industrial operations;**
- **Dialogue and consultation** as an additional democratic quality and efficiency that nullifies any proprietary claims on any humanity's common heritage like rivers, lakes, air ground water etc that are necessary for industrial multiplications;
- As a key ingredient of the social contract on water, it **promotes the regulation of intra- and inter-industrial-community relations** with regard to sustainable management of water resources within the wider framework of cooperation in general and inter-generational, international, inter-community cooperation in particular
- Laws and regulations governing the use and management of such basic resources like water require direct and continuous consultation with them within the framework of a social contract constructed on the **strengthening wisdom and local knowledge in maintaining a lasting balance of relation with nature.**



REGIONAL POLICY AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENT



- Tanzania is characterized by varying legal and policy practices against which citizen engagement with **a wide variety of social development challenges is etched in starting industries**;
- The frameworks for citizen participation so constructed by the government in providing and define different levels and parameters of citizen engagement with public and private processes in starting and /or operating industries;
- The increasing absence of drinkable water, inadequate and expensive transportation and the need to invest in strategic electrical and energy sectors led to public demands for state intervention to prevent health epidemics and provide infrastructure to facilitate manufacturing and trade, thus, the best way to consolidate industrial products and services;
- Privatization of any of the basic public services as currently being advocated by neo-liberal forces in society is thus **a counter-reform movement against industrial historical trends** and, therefore, part of a general effort to subvert the welfare state, mixed economies and class-based social movements.
- Purely economic arguments about **market rationality** and rational choice have little historical or sociological explanatory power to identify, leave alone to valorize the framework within which macro-economic decisions are formulated and implemented.
- Social contract on water at the local, national and international levels will need to engage critically with the contemporary reality of the neo-liberal agenda
- Forces in society keen to **promote subsidiarity** as a principle for bringing the interests of the local actors to heave a significant bearing on the way public utilities are managed must be ready to negotiate a modus operandi that does not tilt the balance in favor of profit.

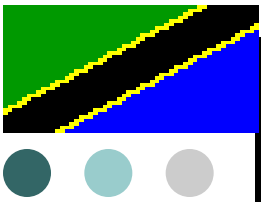


MULTILEVEL SOCIAL CONTRACT SCENARIOS



Local Level Scenario

- The social-contractual challenges facing water management systems at local/municipal levels are many and infinitely complex, range from:
 - Private and public
 - Popular and national sovereignty
 - Economic use value and collective heritage
 - Local/indigenous knowledge and bureaucratic/technical innovations
 - Local capacity and bureaucratic authority/competence
 - Local poverty and external resources/facilitation
 - Equity and differentiation
 - Responsibility and accountability
 - Participation and consultation
 - Social and financial capital
 - Community and bureaucratic resourcefulness
 - Sectoral and integrated approaches
 - Local and national
 - Corporate and cooperative
- For social contract on water to operate with the required efficiency particularly at the local levels all users – men, women and youth – need to participate at all levels of management and decision-making concerning water policy dispensations.

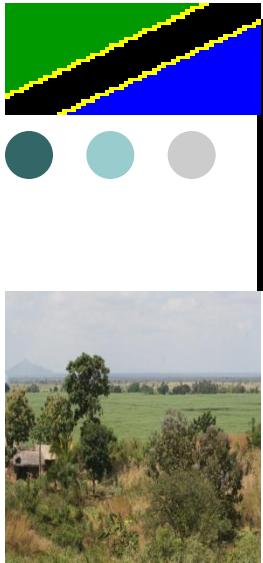


Training environment



National Level Scenario

- The debates as to whether or not to privatize water supply and or management and the attendant multi-jurisdictional claims have, more often than not, tended to pit the public against the private sector claims of legitimacy.
- The state in its national/sovereign functions and even in a neo-liberal context remains a key actor in the provision of services such as **water and energy in industrial growth**.
- In regard to **water and industries** its main functions cover such responsibilities as:
 - ❑ Policy articulation of **water and industries agenda** for the nation based on wide consultations with the stakeholders;
 - ❑ The provision of the critical resources for the **provision and management of water resources, sanitation and industries**;
 - ❑ Broad articulation of environmental policy framework for the development of an **appropriate industries and water agenda**;
 - ❑ Empowering specific stakeholders to perform their roles in effective management of water, sanitation and industries;
 - ❑ Promoting the national water and industry interests challenges and disputes.



COORDINATION MECHANISMS/PRINCIPLES

To establish coordination mechanisms/principles that are capable of facilitating the participation of local governments and communities in:

- The **design and implementation of industrial fiscal policies** that take the variety of local situations and actors into serious water account
- The **mobilization of human (labor) and material resources** as well as financial resources through the budget and allied resource mobilization processes relying on local governmental entities'
- The **arbitration of conflicts that may adversely affect commonality of interests** of the various stakeholders around water as a common heritage and industry sector;
- Enhancing and reinforcing the capacity of local stakeholders to take up active roles in delivery of water and sanitation services;
- Providing and promoting political-economic spaces/opportunities for the formulation and processing of industrial needs and demands;
- Regulate property rights in such a manner as not to undermine the integrity of collective responsibility over common goods.



COORDINATION MECHANISMS/PRINCIPLES



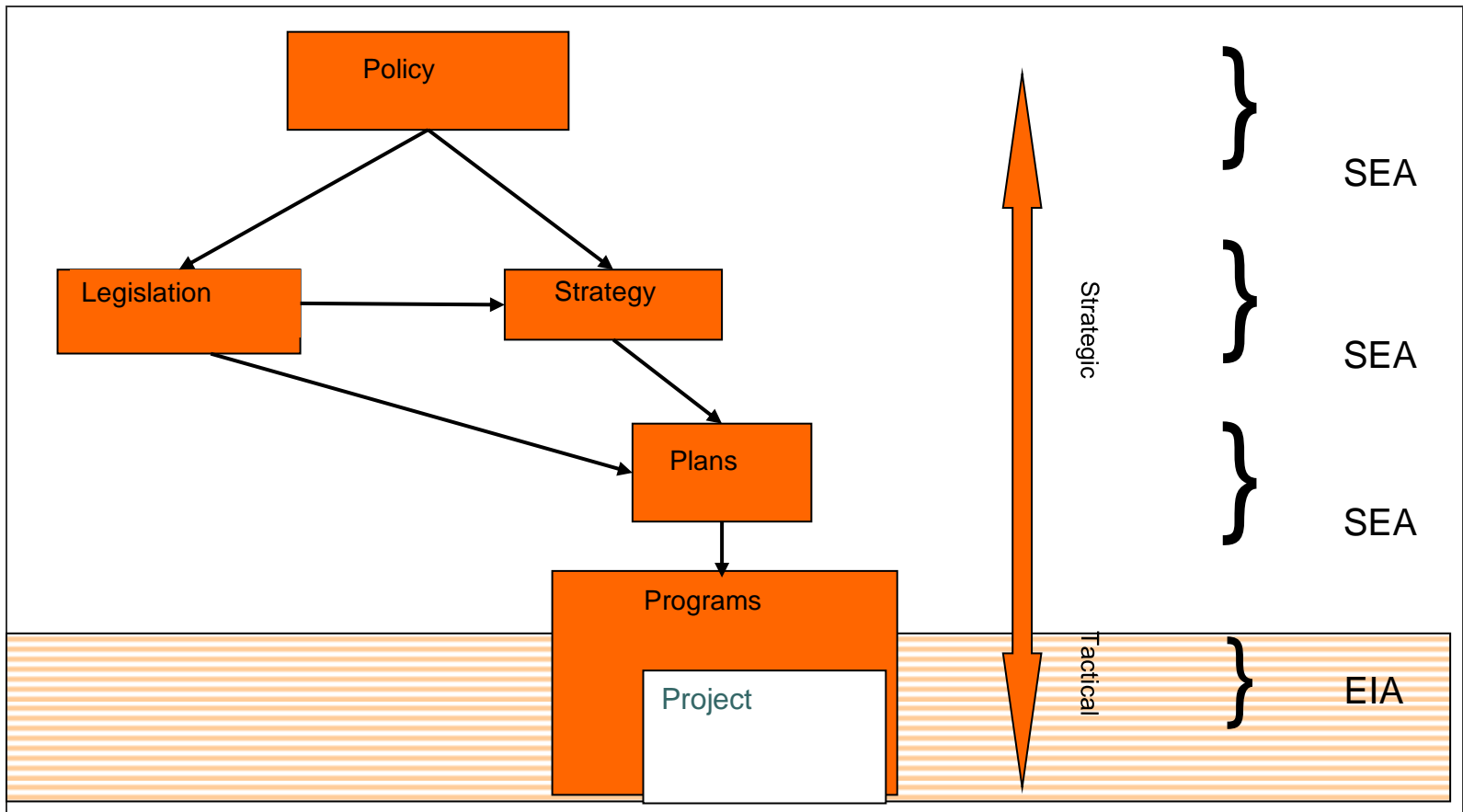
- **International Level Scenario**
- Contemporary international relations and the kind of partnerships that continue to be constructed on the basis of the dynamics and logic of the forces and use of common resources. Should be carefully done for industrial multiplier!
- Factors that militate against the appreciations of a social contract in regard to access, use and management of water as public resource are **many and complex range in building up industries;**
 - ❑ The neo-liberal advocacy for state minimalism; an eventuality that precludes and wishes away the legitimacy of a social state
 - ❑ Nationality uncommitted, finance capital that sneaks across national borders in such a super profits regardless of the livelihood interest of the sources of such profits;
 - ❑ Dissolving of compatible interest across national boundaries in favour of elusive international partnership driven by hardly concealed hegemonic designs.
- The challenge of articulate and realizing social contract on water versus industries would entail, among others:
 - ❑ Advocate for an alternative globalization;
 - ❑ Promotion for citizens based democratic developments
 - ❑ Advocacy for the legitimization of prepondence of social states;
 - ❑ Empowering of citizens and countries to force their interests



POTENTIAL PROCESS DRIVERS FOR INDUSTRIAL MULTIPLIER

- An informal citizenry, conscious of its interest, capable of creating and utilizing social capital for social transformation
- Powerful social movements enjoying significant influence over public processes
- National governments that are responsive to popular demands of their citizens
- International actors that are driven by the imperative of solidarity rather than commercial partnership within the framework of free market
- Invocation and mobilization of process-drivers if carried out with the necessary democratic sensibility to the interest of the primary stakeholders in initiation stage of industries;
- Ensure that private investment in water utilities, public authority and local consumers of **water build solidarity towards industry establishments** that benefits all and does not punish any of the stakeholders.

Multilevel Social Contract Scenario, national Level scenario, and international level scenario.





RECOMMENDATION /WAY FORWARD



- The concept of social contract on water was firstly introduced to provide clarity and broaden experiences in social contracts on water.
- The importance of having social contracts on water targeted to agreed to improve social and economic systems in order to increase benefits is due to its holistic in improving biodiversity and human development, thus, instrumental in industry economy development.
- It is recommended that Water User committees should be reinforced and supported as organs for effective and efficient industries as opportunities of producing and increase income.
- The issue of water user paying system is very clear. The problem remains with whether water availability will be sustainable.
- With economic reasons the system will improve the water management at catchments levels and ensure sustainability of water flow.
- Sustainable “water availability” to all citizens”.
- Transparency and team work among the water user committee members
- Water users ownership of the project management and operations.
- Water rights to all not an individual property!