



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

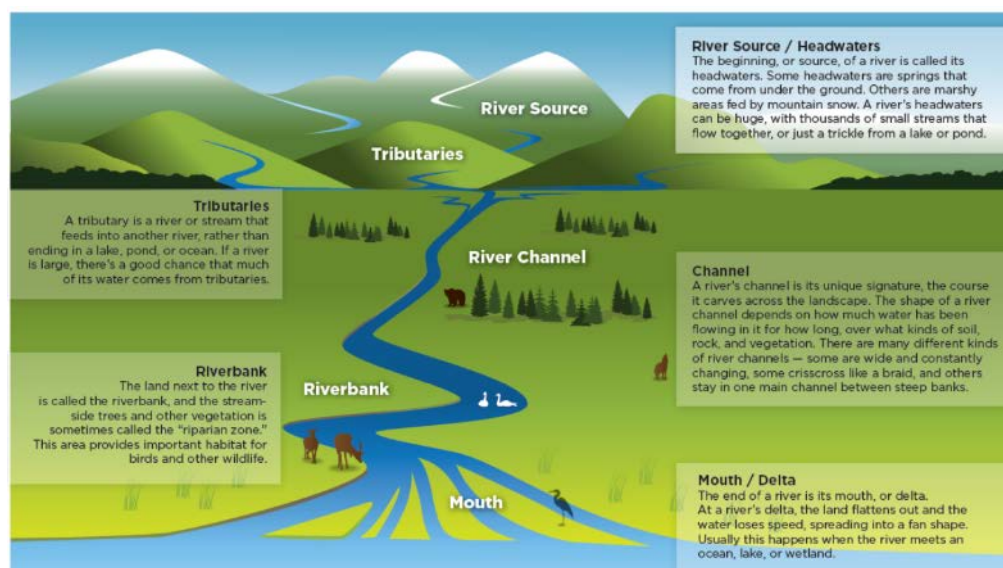
FEED THE FUTURE TANZANIA – MBOGA NA MATUNDA



FACTSHEET - SIXTY METERS RULE

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (EMA) OF 2004, SECTION 57

'No human activities of a permanent nature or which may, by their nature, likely compromise or adversely affect conservation and, or the protection of ocean or natural lake shorelines, river bank, water dam or reservoir, shall be conducted within sixty meters' this law is referred as 60 meters rule



STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

A number of stakeholders were involved in understanding the sixty meters rule, these include;

The Ministry Of Water

- National Environmental Management Council
- Rufiji Water Basin Authority
- Wami-Ruvu Basin Authority,
- Lake Rukwa Basin Authority
- And Nyasa Basin Authority.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE





FEED ^{THE} FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



KEY FACTS

- Farmers are not supposed to farm within 60 meters of either side of a river bank or any water source like wetlands, lake, and river source
- There is an exception to the sixty meters rule, which allow farmers to conduct more friendly and harmonious activities within 30 meters from the water source. This includes activities such as bee keeping and planting fruit trees. Approval should be obtained from the relevant water basin authority
- The Water Resources Management Act of 2009, section 34, gives the Minister power to protect a water source even beyond 60 meters if the source is crucial for example a dam or a reservoir is under threat
- According to section 187 of the EMA sub section 1,2 and 3 the penalty for environmental pollution is not less than TZS 3 million not exceeding 50 million or jail time not more than 12 years or both.
- According to section 103 of the WRMA 2009, any person who pollutes the water in the river, stream or water course shall be liable to conviction to a fine not less than TZS 1 million and not more than 10 million or imprisonment of not less than six months but not more than two years or both

WATER ABSTRACTION PERMIT

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT (WRMA) 2009, SECTION 43:

‘Any person who diverts, dams, stores, abstracts or uses water from surface or underground water source, or for any such purpose constructs or maintains any works, shall apply for a water use permit in accordance with this act’

KEY FACTS

- Farmers who abstract water for irrigation purposes should seek a water use permit.
- The permit stipulates responsible use and conservation of water.
- Farmers are encouraged to join or form Water User Associations (WUAs), to share permit costs and to expedite the process.
- Water permits help users to ensure lawful use of water, to have a voice in water usage decisions and to access various loans where the permit can be used as a minimum qualification document.
- Request for water permits are made to the respective water basin office, with the requesting fees, which vary depending on the water usage.

Relevant charges for water abstraction permit for smallholder farmers

Requirements	Fees
Application form (request form)	TZS 60,000
Annual fees (may vary depending amount of water used) (water user fee)	TZS 150,000