

ANBO PRESENTATION

KOPANONG HOTEL MARCH 2007

Progress with Cross Border IWRM in the IncoMaputo Basins

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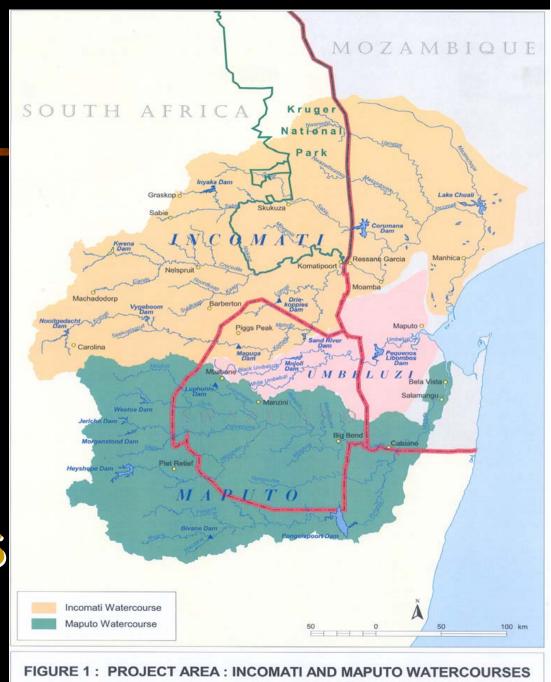
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STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

- Early history
- Interim IncoMaputo Agreement
- Subsequent activity

INCOMATI AND MAPUTO

WATERCOURCES



CAREOL DE

EARLY HISTORY Phase 1

Before 1954:

Enough water for all needs

All countries develop with little or no consultation

EARLY HISTORY Phase 2

1954 to 1983

All three countries develop considerable infrastructure with little or no consultation

EARLY HISTORY

Phase 3

BILATERAL NEGOTIATION STARTS

- 1980 Competition for water forces Swaziland and RSA to enter into intensive consultation
- Komati River Development Treaty between Swaziland and RSA signed in 1992
- Mozambique not directly involved

EARLY HISTORY Phase 4

TRILATERAL NEGOTIATION MATURES

- 1991 Piggs Peak Agreement start of meaningful trilateral interaction
- Joint Incomati Basin Study results from Piggs Peak Agreement
- Political situation in both Mozambique and RSA not conducive to interaction

INTERIM INCOMAPUTO AGREEMENT (IIMA) Phase 5

TRILATERAL COOPERATION

1998 – All three parties express the desire to develop a water use agreement

INSTITUTIONAL HIERARCHY

- Heads of State
- Water Ministers
- Tripartite PermanentTechnical Committee
- Task Team

DEVELOPMENT OF AGREEMENT

BROAD PROCESS:

- Appoint Task Team
- Terms of Reference
- Development/negotiation process

RESULT

TRIPARTITE INTERIM AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
AND
THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND
FOR CO-OPERATION ON THE PROTECTION AND
SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION OF THE WATER
RESOURCES OF THE INCOMATI AND
MAPUTO WATERCOURSES

Signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg on 29 August 2002

Obligations

- Manage water use
- Pollution prevention
- Information exchange
- Communication
- Capacity building

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES

- Water quality management
- Transboundary impact
- Establishment of monitoring systems
- Mitigation of the effects of floods and droughts
- Partnership in effective and efficient water use
- Security of infrastructure
- Reference projects

OUTCOME

- Commitment from member states
- Basis for cross border cooperation
- A milestone water agreement for southern Africa
- Access to investor funding
- National level planning with more certainty

LESSONS LEARNT

- Develop tight tor
- Begin with technical side it allows for building of trust before political issues comes to the table
- Secretarial function very important
- Consider: transparency, honesty, integrity

LESSONS LEARNT (continued)

- Process has to be supported from high managerial and political level (intervention sometimes required)
- Participants should be capacitated beforehand
- Process needs to be managed strongly
- Negotiating rules unspecified

ELEMENTS/DRIVERS FOR SUCCESS

- Political will
- Common needs and objectives
- Communication skills
- Access to specialist knowledge
- Strong management
- Technical/subject knowledge
- Administrative support
- Trust
- Patience
- Understanding

FURTHER WORK

Phase 6

 Convert into "CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW" by parties taking action to interpret and apply the IIMA

Implementation of the IIMA

PROCESS

- Analyse IIMA for work to be done
- Develop implementation and activity plan
- Develop Scopes of Work and ToR's
- Implement

WORK PACKAGES

- WP1-Shared watercourse institutions
- WP2-Review national water policies and legislation
- WP3-Integrated water resource management
- WP4-Augmentation of water supply to Maputo
- WP5-Disaster management
- WP6-Transboundary impacts

WORK PACKAGES (CONTINUED)

- WP7-Exchange and access to information
- WP8-Capacity and confidence building
- WP9-Stakeholder participation
- WP10-System operating rules
- WP11-Preparation for comprehensive agreement
- WP12-Managing the implementation of the IIMA

FIRST IMPLEMENTATION BATCH

- TPTC strengthening
- Project manager and coordinator
- Information exchange
- Maputo water supply study
- Disaster management

POINT TO PONDER

- On Orange-Senqu and Limpopo the strategy was to institute an RBO before a water use agreement
- On the IncoMaputo the strategy was to do a water use agreement before an RBO
- When reviewing the relative progress of the two approaches, are any conclusions to be reached?

CONTACT DETAILS

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