OVERVIEW OF THE SADC TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT: RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION AT A UNEP – STAP CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY OF REGIONALISM AND INTERNATIONAL WATERS

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SADC INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

- Summit of Heads of States and Government
- Council of Ministers
- Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense & Security
- Organ on Politics, Defense & Security
- SADC Tribunal
- Sectoral Committee of Ministers & Senior Officials
- Standing Committee of Senior Officials
- TROIKA
- SADC National Committees
- SADC Secretariat
- Directorate of Infrastructure & Services
- Water Division
- Sub-Committees
- Sub-Committees
- Water Resources Technical Committee
Institutional framework of the SADC Water Sector

- Committee of Ministers of Water
  - Senior Officials
    - SADC Secretariat Infrastructure and services
      - Water Division
        - River Basin Organisations (e.g. ORASECOM and OKACOM)
        - Regional Network & Partnerships (e.g. GWP, IUCN and NAWISA)

- AMCOW Technical Advisory committee
- Lead ICP
  - Water Strategy Reference Group

Levels:
- Policy
- Programme
- Project

Water Resources Technical Committee & Sub Committees
- SADC contact points
- RSAP Focal points
- RSAP Sub-committees

Project Implementation Agencies
BACKGROUND TO SADC WATER PROGRAM

- Large parts of SADC are Arid and drought prone
- High vulnerability to floods and drought
- Water is the most shared resource in the SADC Region;
- There are 15 major Shared Watercourses in the SADC Regions between the 12 continental member states
- To guide the process of cooperation and regional integration a number of protocols based on the principles of the treaty were negotiated agreed and adopted;
  - The Protocol on shared watercourses was adopted in 1995, came into force in 1998, revised in 2000;
  - Revised Protocol came into force in September 2003;
  - The Protocol in turn provides for and promotes the establishment of shared watercourse institutions
Shared Aquifer Systems

The concept of “Governance”

Trialogue

This is about rule making, rule application and rule adjudication.

This is about legitimacy of the government processes.

This is about society, economy and ecology, i.e. the sustainable development discourse.

This is about science informing and supporting the policy-making process.

This is about a balance and integration between the natural and the social sciences.

This is about science in the service of society.

2nd Order Resources keep it all in balance and in synch.

Government

Interface

Science

Interface

Society

Interface

REGIONAL LEGAL, POLICY AND STRATEGIC INSTRUMENTS

- SADC Treaty and Declaration (1992) as amended;
- SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses;
- Regional Vision for Water (2000);
- Regional Water Policy and Strategy (2006);
- Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2003);
- Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Management and Development (RSAP-IWRMD)
Regional Protocol on Shared Watercourses:

- Based on the SADC Treaty (Art 22 of the treaty)
- Protocols spell out the objectives and scope of, and institutional mechanisms for cooperation in water
- Signed by member states in August, 1995, in JHB, South Africa
- Protocol came into force on the 29th September, 1998 (after attaining 2/3 ratification)
- The establishment of a distinct and dedicated water sector, August, 1996;
- Protocol was amended/revised in 2000 to take on board development in international water law and address concerns of some member states
- Revised protocol came into force in September 2003
The Main Objectives of the Protocol is to:

- “Foster closer cooperation for judicious, sustainable and coordinated management, protection and utilization of shared watercourses and advance the SADC agenda of regional integration and poverty alleviation”

The Protocol seeks to advance the sustainable, equitable and reasonable utilization of shared watercourses;

Shared Watercourse: “a system of surface and ground waters consisting by virtue of their physical relationship a unitary whole normally flowing into a common terminus such as the sea, lake or aquifer;

Gives the right to use coupled with the duty to protect the watercourse;

Obligate parties to notify each other on planned measures;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River Basin</th>
<th>Type of arrangement</th>
<th>Countries involved</th>
<th>Date Signed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Orange-Senqu River Basin</td>
<td>Orange-Senqu River Basin Commission (ORASECOM)</td>
<td>Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inkomati and Maputo River</td>
<td>Inkomaputo Water Sharing Agreement</td>
<td>Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zambia and Zimbabwe</td>
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## Other Basin Arrangements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River Basin</th>
<th>Type of arrangement</th>
<th>Countries involved</th>
<th>Date Signed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pungwe Basin</td>
<td>Joint Water Commission</td>
<td>Mozambique and Zimbabwe</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Umbeluzi River Basin</td>
<td>Joint Water Commission (Joint Water Commission)</td>
<td>South Africa, Mozambique, and Swaziland</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cunene Basin</td>
<td>Permanent Joint Technical Commission</td>
<td>Angola and Namibia</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Cuvelai Basin</td>
<td>Permanent Joint Technical Commission</td>
<td>Angola and Namibia</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Buzi and Save Basins</td>
<td>Joint Water Commission</td>
<td>Mozambique, and Zimbabwe</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Inkomati Basin</td>
<td>Komati Basin Authority</td>
<td>South Africa and Swaziland</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Orange-Senqu River Basin</td>
<td>LHDA</td>
<td>Lesotho and South Africa</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provide a framework for cooperation on Water Resources Management and Development at National, Transboundary Levels (Shared Watercourses);

Was Developed to address the need to consolidate policy provisions on water into one single document

to establish inter-sectoral coordination on water related management issues at regional, river basin and national levels.

A Strategy for its implementation has been Developed and approved by ICM June 2006.
WATER POLICY
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

SADC Regional Integration and Poverty Eradication

- Industrial Development
- Food Security
- Access to Water & Sanitation
- Water for Peace
- Energy Security
- Safety from Disasters

Development without compromising the Environment

Integrated Water Resources Management

- Institutions at national and regional levels
- Capacity Building
- Stakeholder Participation
- Conflict Resolution
- Water Resources Information Management
- Environmental Management
- Water Policy Conceptual Framework
- Goal Objectives Approach Tools
RSAP 3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

RSAP III

Governance
- Enabling Environment
- Capacity Development
- Empowerment

Infrastructure
- Facilitation
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Social Development

Management
- Understanding
- Risk Reduction
- Benefit Sharing

IWRM as an Approach
RSAP Key Implementation Principles

- Prioritisation of strategic activities with broadest impact
- River Basin Approach
- Principle of subsidiarity – focus on regional initiatives complementing national and RBOs activities
- Participatory and consultative approach
- Decentralised management through RBOs and Implementing Agencies
CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Water is critical for all our development initiatives as a means to an end therefore a Catalyst for development;
- An enabling environment is critical for success and sustainability of water programmes – should be maintained and natured;
- At a regional level our interventions should be strategic and add value to ongoing member states initiatives;
CONCLUSIONS…

- Water resources in SADC are seen as an opportunity for cooperation and peace rather than cause for conflict;

- Groundwater resources are less understood but needs to be properly managed;

- All other sectors and role players should take part in the development of our shared water resources;

- With a multiplicity of shared watercourses (which includes groundwater) in SADC it is imperative that there is collective and collaborative to water development and management;
I THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION