



The South African IWRM Scorecard ...

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Presentation Approach

- **PART 1 - Background & Context**

1. Historical, geographical and climatic backdrop
2. Factors influencing priorities

- **PART 2 - Performance**

1. Allocations, Storage, Supply & Protection
2. Transformation & Redress

- **PART 3 - Issues & Challenges**

1. The Developing Country “Sustainable Development” dilemma
2. Institutional uncertainty & lassitude
3. The Infrastructure value-chain
4. Integrated & Coordinated Planning
5. The “Just Do It ...” mindset

- **PART 4 - Lessons & Future Options ...**

1. Adaptive & Risk-Management for Policy & Practice
2. Prioritisation requirements & recommendations





PART 1

Background & Context

1. Historical, geographical and climatic backdrop
2. Factors influencing priorities



- **Climate**

- Uneven rainfall, evaporation; climatic cycles; climate change

- **Geography**

- Water distribution; human settlement & topography; competing & conflicting users

- **History & Politics**

- Colonialism; apartheid; recent democracy

- **Legislation**

- Irrigation Act 1912; Water Act 1956; Water Services Act 1997; National Water Act 1998

Briefly ... **THE FACTORS INFLUENCING WATER MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES IN RSA**

1. Development patterns in the country: agriculture in the early- to mid-1900's; and, later mining, urban & industrial settlements in locations unable to supply growing water demands;
2. The historical and political legacies of Colonialism and Apartheid; and,
3. Legal systems affecting land settlement, ownership and water use (especially the Roman Dutch influence) that reinforced 1 & 2.
 - Examples from the Water Act 54 of 1956 include:
 - (a) the riparian rights principle;
 - (b) the concepts of public and private water; and,
 - (c) surplus and normal flows, etc.

All further exacerbated by the fact that

South Africa is semi-arid and has an uneven water & rainfall distribution, high evaporation rates and cyclical climatic events!!!

Briefly ...

THEIR IMPACTS & LEGACIES

1. Legislation appropriate for the well-watered British / European situation (+/- 8x more water) than in RSA
2. Inequitable access and basic needs supply of water to the majority of Black and Women South Africans (in South Africa and the Bantustans)
3. Agriculture is the largest water user in the country (with government support) – even though water poor and variable climatic regimes
4. Large investments in infrastructure to support agricultural water use and further infrastructure investments to support industrial and urban centres located away from available water resources
5. Increasing sectoral competition and greater mining, industrial, urban and agricultural impacts on water quality



PART 2

Performance

1. Transformation & Redress

2. Allocations, Storage, Supply & Protection





SO ... What did we do?

1. Constitutional Mandate

- RSA is a constitutional state – Constitution is the supreme law of the land
- Has an enshrined [Bill of Rights](#) which describes what every SA citizen is entitled to
- Describes the roles & responsibilities of spheres of government e.g. water management is an “exclusive national competency” although water services delivery is shared with provincial and local government; environment is a “concurrent competency” shared by national and provincial spheres of government

2. [Review of water policy and legislation](#)

- In accordance with Constitutional imperatives (National Water Policy, Water Services Act – Free Basic Water Policy, [National Water Act](#) – Basic Human Needs Reserve & Allocation Prioritisation, Strategic Framework for Water Services, [National Water Resources Strategy](#), Municipal Structures Act – Municipal Demarcation Board, [Municipal Systems Act](#) - IDP & revenue collection, [Division of Revenues Act](#) – Funding from fiscus)
 - Comprehensive, intensive and inclusive
- including standards (RDP), implementation considerations, options, approaches and plans

1 & 2 = POLITICAL WILL of GOVERNMENT

SO ... What did we do? (2)

3. Programme and Project Development & Implementation

- **Enabling strategies** – Water Services Development Plans; funding (Municipal Infrastructure Grant, DoRA) ; resources & expertise; local beneficiary engagement & empowerment (Build-Operate-Train-Transfer = BOTT; gender mainstreaming)
- **DWAF restructuring, legal & institutional re-alignment** – WR management delegation to lowest appropriate level (CMA, WUA); greater coherence, accountability & responsibility; Water Services Authorities (local government) & Water Services Providers (Water Boards & Private Sector Companies)
- **Coordinated Planning on a programme and project basis** – the DWAF 6 WR Strategic Programmes (eg. [WAR](#) programme)
- **Partnerships, Stakeholder Empowerment & Support and Capacity Building**

3 = ENHANCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY (DELIVERY CAPACITY & RESOURCES)

SO ... What did we do? (3)

4. Monitoring & Reporting

- WSDP as the planning and performance measurement instrument (financial, sustainability – O&M)
 - Interventions (O&M, fiscal, asset, planning, capacity)
- Alternative sources (groundwater, rainwater harvesting, re-use & recycling, use of second class water for non-domestic purposes)

5. Evaluation & Review

- Effectiveness of legislation, policies and implementation strategies
- Revision of the Water Services Act and amendments to the National Water Act
 - SANITATION now receiving critical attention!!!

4 & 5 = PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL & REVIEW



What is our scorecard?

WATER SECTOR

- The Strategic Framework for Water Services (2003)
 - The National Water Resources Strategy (2004)
- Masibambane Sector Support programme (Phases I, II & currently III) – progressing from a water services to water sector focus





What is our scorecard?

WATER SERVICES

- In 1994 ~ 12 million people did not have access to safe drinking water. By December 2005 supply to 10 million people had been reached, well in advance of the MDG target set at the WSSD in 2002. RSA received a CSD award for its performance in this regard.
- The Free Basic Water Policy (6000 l/household/month) in place and being implemented
- There remains a tremendous challenge to address the supply needs of our remaining citizens – mainly rural and scattered in remote locations

THE POST-1994 FOCUS ON WATER SERVICES DELIVERY HAS BEEN LARGELY SUCCESSFUL – HOWEVER, SUSTAINABILITY AND O&M OF SUPPLY SCHEMES REMAINS A CHALLENGE

What is our scorecard?

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- Issues of equity in access to water use for economic purposes (beyond domestic) remains a challenge – Water Allocation Reform (WAR) Programme launched in 2005
- Water Conservation and Demand Management Sector Strategies developed
 - Water Availability Assessment studies underway
- Resource Directed Measures – Reserves and the Classification System in progress
- Dedicated Stakeholder Empowerment initiatives (IWRM Project) and Capacity Building networks (FETWater)
- **Limited evidence of redress in water allocations and efficient USE - demand management, sectoral balances and “social justice” (race & gender)**

POST-1994 EFFORTS HAVE FOCUSED ON NATIONAL WATER ACT COMMISSIONING & MAINTAINENCE ACTIVITIES



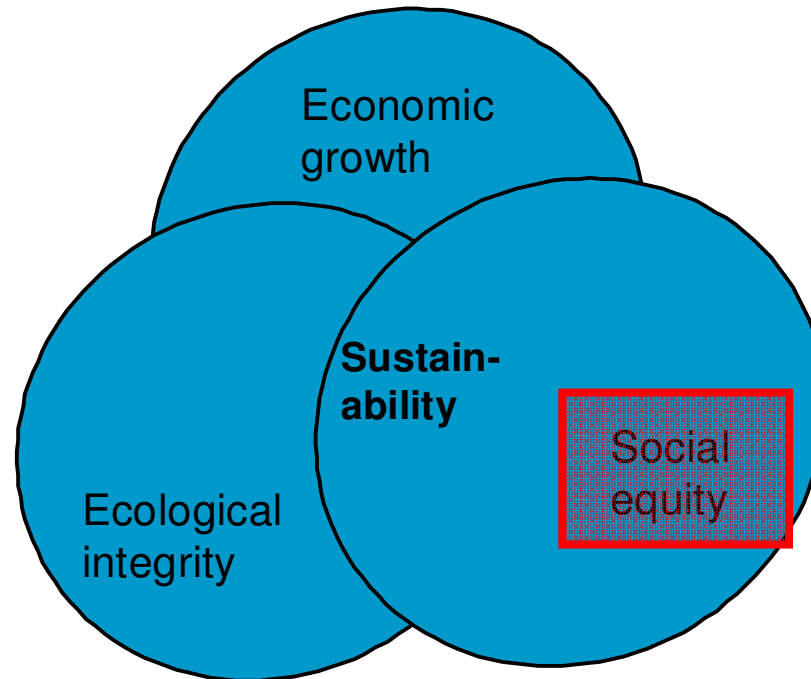
PART 3

Issues & Challenges

- 1. The Developing Country “Sustainable Development” dilemma – ‘SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT’ vs ‘DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLY’**
- 2. Institutional uncertainty & lassitude**
- 3. The Infrastructure value-chain for water security – including MICRO- (household-level) TO MACRO-INFRASTRUCTURE interventions**
- 4. Integrated & Coordinated Planning**
- 5. The “Just Do It ...” mindset**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

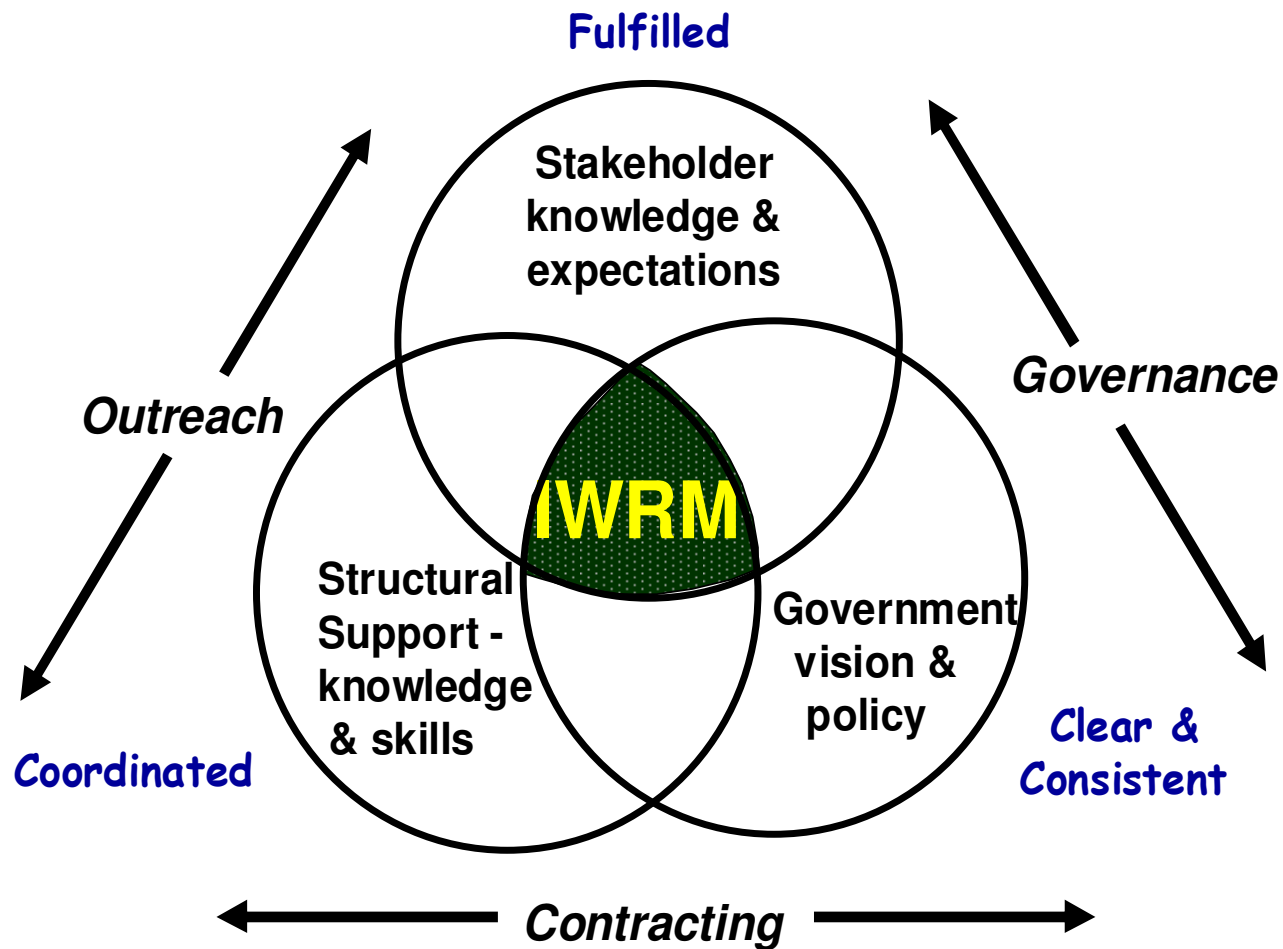


WSSD Jo'burg 2002

People, Planet, Prosperity

“The Stakeholder Approach to Empowering Communities through information flow”

- The Social Partnerships for Effective Dialogue –





External

- 1. Water use entitlements – dealing with the abolishment of riparian rights as well as curtailments to existing water uses**
- 2. Support mechanisms – policies (free basic water), subsidies (resource poor farmers) and grants; pricing strategy; extension services; other reform programmes (LRAD, CASP, ISRDP)**
- 3. Capacity – stakeholder capacity skew in RSA; in-house implementation capacity constraints; capacity-building programs, partnerships and knowledge management**
- 4. Confusion about the institutional structural & functional environment. No consistently clear message in accordance with original policy provisions.**

Internal DWAF Considerations

- 1. Practical & Uncomplicated – nothing new; just a different way to do things (work smarter not harder & out of the box)**
- 2. Processes must minimise capacity & resource burden on DWAF & stakeholders**
- 3. Give effect to Govt’s. transformation and service delivery imperatives and programme of action**
- 4. Operating in a highly integrated environment and the possibility of unintended outcomes (eg knock-on effects on other processes because of delays with Validation & Verification projects – Water Availability Assessment Studies, Compulsory Licensing) (Constitutional imperatives of balancing the “public interest” with “individual rights” in the form of fair administrative justice)**



PART 4

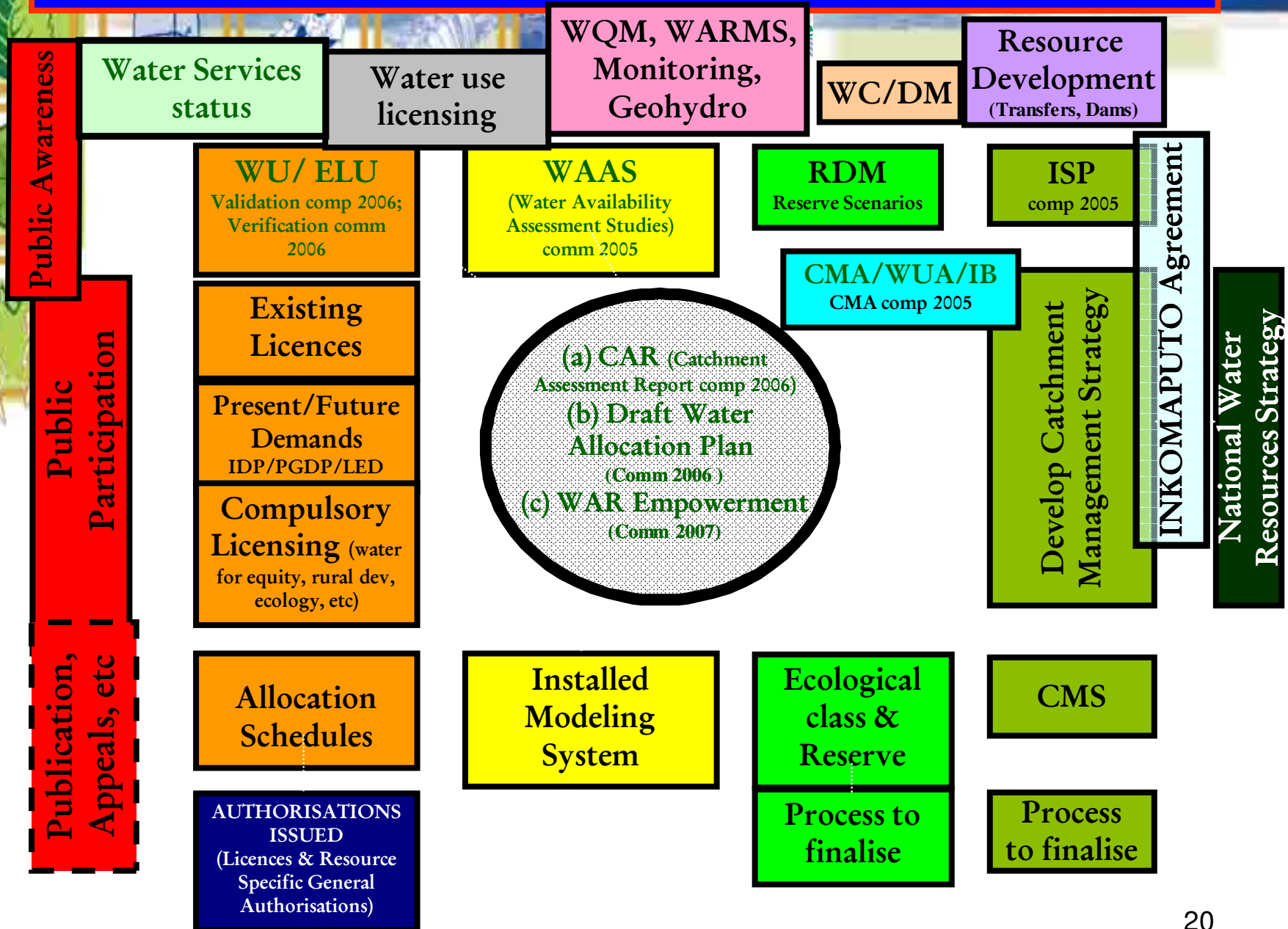
Lessons & Future Options ...

1. Adaptive & Risk-Management for Policy & Practice

2. Prioritisation requirements & recommendations



IWRM / WAR PROJECT CONSOLIDATION - INKOMATI





CONCLUSIONS & SUMMARY

- Well-researched legal and institutional structures, tools and mechanisms to support “customized IWRM” in catchments;
 - The adoption of catchments as hydrological management units;
 - A single custodian and nationally-led leadership approach;
 - Decision-making processes that are delegated to catchment-based institutions to allow for the customization of approaches to water management on the basis of local and regional dynamics and circumstances;
 - The emphasis on sector support, stakeholder awareness and empowerment through a number of initiatives at all levels of society. These include programmes and initiatives like FETWater (Framework programme for Education and Training in Water), Masibambane, IWRM Project and WinSA;
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- **A poor “common understanding” of IWRM in its various manifestations;**
 - **A pre-occupation with attempting to accomplish too-much-too-soon;**
 - **too many priorities (over-ambitious);**
 - **An expectation of “perfection before implementation”;**
 - **The over-complication of implementation processes; and**
 - **The poor deployment and an increasing dearth of IWRM-capable individuals in the active sector.**

Moving on

6. The future ...

- Sustaining and moving beyond domestic
- Water for Economic Growth and Development
- Bridging the gap between Water Resources Management (WRM) & Water Services Delivery - IWRM
- Water Security (structural and institutional) – Resource Development, Resource Protection, Water Conservation & Demand Management

1. Water Allocation Reform (WAR)

2. ERADICATING LICENSING BACKLOGS & MORE EFFICIENT LICENSING SYSTEMS

3. WATER SCARCITY (Quantity & Quality – including 3.1. Infrastructure Development & Management; 3.2. Water Use Efficiency and 3.3. Compliance, Monitoring & Enforcement)



Thank You

for

Your

Attention