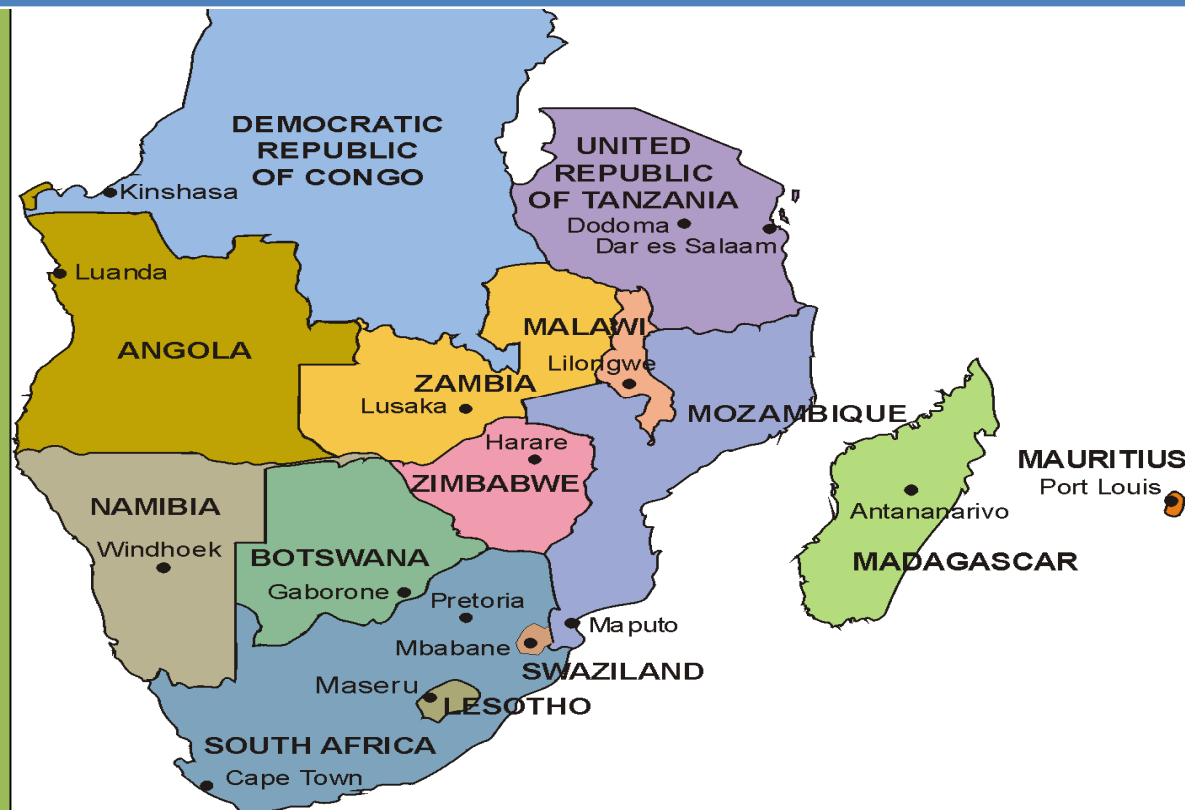




**Global Water  
Partnership  
Southern Africa**

**Oct.2008**

## Status of IWRM Reforms in Southern Africa



This document is a synthesis report on the status of IWRM reform processes in the SADC region. Report was compiled as an input to the SADC Water Division's regional report to SADC Water Ministers meeting held in October 2008, Tanzania.

Prepared by:

GWP Southern Africa for SADC  
Water Division

# **GWP SOUTHERN AFRICA**

## **Status of IWRM Reforms in Southern Africa**

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### **IWRM Planning Among SADC Member States**

**Report Prepared by GWPSA**

**October. 2008**

This document is a synthesis report on the status of IWRM reform processes in the SADC region. Report was compiled as an input to the SADC Water Division's regional report to SADC Water Ministers meeting held in October 2008, Tanzania.

## Synthesis of IWRM Status in SADC Member States

<i>Country</i>	<i>IWRM Status – October 2008</i>
<i>Angola</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angola is facing post-war reconstruction and nation building, and has just started a process that will enable the country to establish better water resources management</li> <li>• National Directorate of Water has developed a Water Sector Development Strategy, based on the concept of IWRM</li> <li>• The policies and institutions required to implement the strategy are identified and the Strategy also covers the role of the private sector</li> <li>• Government has developed an IWRM Road Map with facilitation from GWPSA, UCC water and the Angola Water Partnership through funding that was facilitated by the SADC Water Division from UNEP.</li> <li>• The country has been demarcated into 47 hydrological basins for water management</li> <li>• The Road Map defines actions to support the implementation of the water development strategy which includes establishment of basin institutions</li> <li>• Road Map involved stakeholders from water related sectors and civil society</li> <li>• In February 2008 the DNA hosted a National Water Forum which brought together stakeholders from different sectors to discuss and pave the way forward for water resources management in Angola.</li> </ul>
<i>Botswana</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Botswana initiated the preparation of a Water Policy at the end of 2004. The new policy gives IWRM significant weight.</li> <li>• Botswana also revised its National Water Master Plan and the Revised National Water Master Plan is now available.</li> <li>• Botswana also has a National Development Plan (NDP), which addresses the MDGs. Chapter 12 of this NDP is dedicated to water resources.</li> <li>• The essence of the National Water Master Plan and the SADC Vision for Water Life and the Environment is highlighted (and Botswana's Vision 2016), as well as a Water Conservation and Demand Management was completed, adopted and published 2006</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Water Law is under preparation based on the review process of Botswana’s National Water Master Plan. The same review is also based on the SADC water policy and strategy, which address sound water resources management.</li> <li>• A proposal which was submitted to UNDP – GEF (<i>Accruing multiple global benefits through IWRM/WE Planning: A demonstration project for sub-Saharan Africa</i>) was approved for co-financing with the Government of Botswana and GWP. The Department of Water Affairs and the Botswana Country Water Partnership will be embarking on the development of the IWRM/WE Plan. Part of the UNDP- GEF project will be a pilot project on “<i>Water Conservation through conjunctive use of grey water re-use and harvested rainwater in schools within Botswana</i>”.</li> </ul>
<p><i>DRC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has a Water Supply and Sanitation Policy but no specific Water Resources Policy.</li> <li>• The country has several national planning documents that address water issues: PRSP, Roadmap to achieve MDGs, Agricultural Development Plan for DRC (2000), Energy Master Plan, National Plan for Environmental Actions (1997) and the National Drinking Water and Sanitation Master Plan (1996-2015).</li> <li>• The Economic Legislation Water Obligations (1953) presently constitutes DRC’s Law for Water</li> <li>• A National Water Code has been drafted and is pending endorsement by Parliament.</li> <li>• Government is implementing a project to reform the water sector with the support of the World Bank and GTZ.</li> <li>• Key focal areas are setting up the enabling environment for IWRM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water law drafting, Water policy and strategy drafting</li> <li>- Identification of institutions involved in water sector development</li> <li>- Rules and standards catalogue drafting</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations started last year on these instruments</li> <li>• Final drafts are yet to be presented to cabinet and parliament</li> <li>• DRC Water Partnership is supporting government in stakeholder mobilization in the water reform process.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An IWRM plan is on the Agenda to follow up on the water policy, water law and strategy</li> </ul>
<p><i>Lesotho</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesotho has a Water Resource Management Policy from 1999. The Policy explicitly states IWRM and is under implementation</li> <li>• The Water and Sanitation Policy was developed and approved in 2006</li> <li>• To address the MDGs, Lesotho developed the Lesotho Vision 2020. Recently a number of water projects will be implemented under the Millennium Challenge Account programme.</li> <li>• Additionally, the country has the following strategy documents: the Agriculture Sector Strategy Document (2003), the Lesotho Energy Policy Framework (2002), and the Strategic Planning of Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture (2004).</li> <li>• Lesotho developed a PRSP 2004/2005 – 2006/2007, which includes reference to water supply &amp; sanitation, &amp; water for agriculture</li> <li>• GWPSA and UCC Water and have recently jointly facilitated the development of an IWRM Road Map. Road Map identifies the linkages with policy, strategy and highlights the need to development an IWRM Implementation Plan based on the strategy.</li> <li>• The Water Sector in Lesotho is currently undergoing institutional changes aimed at improving the management of the country's water resources with support from the World Bank</li> <li>• Under the World Bank funded Water Sector Improvement Program (WSIP) an IWRM Strategy and a Drought Management and Water Demand Management Strategy have been developed and have been approved.</li> <li>• Terms of Reference for the development of the IWRM Implementation Plan and the Implementation Plan for the Water and Sanitation Policy have recently been developed and consultants to carry out the work will be identified and assigned shortly.</li> <li>• The Lesotho Government, working with the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI), is developing a Financing Strategy for the Water Sector in Lesotho.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Malawi</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water policy of Malawi was adopted in 2005. The policy clearly defines IWRM. To reduce poverty and to achieve the MDGs, Malawi developed a Growth and Development Strategy in 2005.</li> <li>• Malawi's Water Resources Act (1969) has been complemented by the Water Works Act (1995) and the Irrigation Act (2001).The Country has embarked on revision of the 1969 water law. A draft water law is now available</li> <li>• Government, with the support of GWP, developed an IWRM Implementation Plan with Prioritised Projects for 2008 – 2012. The plan has four Strategic Focal Areas namely Enabling Environment, Integrated Catchment Management, Water Supply and Sanitation, Institutional Capacity Building and Institutional Coordination and Implementation.</li> <li>• The IWRM Implementation Plan was officially handed over to the Minister of Irrigation and Water Development in July 2008 and will be launched end of 2008 once it has been adopted by Cabinet.</li> <li>• Through the GWP facilitated IWRM Planning process, elements of IWRM have been incorporated in National Development Strategy (MGDS)</li> <li>• World Bank is supporting the National Water Development Program (II) and this is being linked with the national IWRM planning process.</li> <li>• A new water law is being developed and a draft is now available with support from the World Bank. A Water Development Strategy is also being developed with the World Bank assistance.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Mauritius</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A National water policy is in preparation. Public planning documents addressing water resources management are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation (2005), National Development Strategy &amp; the Sugar Sector Strategic Plan (2001), the Non-Sugar Sector Strategic Plan 2003 – 2007, the Integrated Electricity Plan 2003 – 2012, the White Paper for the National Environment Policy (1991), National Environmental Strategies, National Environmental Action Plan II and Environmental Investment Programme (1999), which has a horizon of 2009, the Central Water Authority Corporate Plan 2004 – 2008, and the National Sewage Master plan (1994).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Since 2002 a water act has been in preparation. There are numerous</li> </ul>

	<p>existing laws, standards and guidelines related to water issues from the 19th century onwards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Rivers and Canals Act No. 35 (1863), the Ground Water Act No. 55 (1969), the Ground Water Authority (1971), the Irrigation Authority Act (1979), the Forests and Reserves Act (1983), the Wastewater Management Authority Act (2000), and the Environmental Protection Act (2002) etc.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritius does not have an IWRM plan, but actions taken in the past together with current initiatives follow good water resources management principles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Although it is not indicated in any water law or code, the Environmental Protection Act (2002) ensures consultation and the exchange of information with the public. Stakeholders are encouraged to participate in decision making on water rights and investments</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Mozambique</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Water Policy of Mozambique was published in 1995. It has recently been revised within the framework of a national Water Resources Strategy, supported by the World bank</li> <li>• The Water Law of August 1991 is also being revised and includes obligations for many elements of IWRM.</li> <li>• A Water Resources Management Strategy (WRMS) has been finalized and is inspired by IWRM principles</li> <li>• Through the World Bank support the Mozambique Water Development Strategy has been developed</li> <li>• GWPSA has recently begun the process of facilitating an IWRM plan (based on the WRMS)</li> <li>• IWRM Plan is expected to be completed by end of 2009. GWP is currently supporting the development of an IWRM Implementation Plan which is being developed by the Water Resources Unit within DNA. A MoU has been signed to this effect.</li> <li>• Mozambique has a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and a MDG Country Report, and both include aspects of water resources management</li> </ul>
<i>Namibia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Namibia's National Water Policy was published in 2000. The Water</li> </ul>

	<p>Policy proposes a framework and a strategy to steer towards equitable, efficient and sustainable water resources management and water services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The basic principles, on which the policy is based, reflects the aspirations of the Namibian Constitution &amp; core principles agreed at international level. The policy states and defines IWRM, and further refers to Agenda 21 and the Dublin principles as fundamental to good water resources management.</li> <li>• The Water Resources Management Act was published in Dec 2004. And the water sector review process is geared towards IWRM.</li> <li>• The implementation of the Water Resources Management Act forms part of the Action Plan relevant to IWRM, e.g       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of basin management. The need for the creation of institutions to manage the water and other resources within a basin has been identified in the Act. Functional responsibilities for IWRM will be vested in Basin Management Committees to be established in major basins in the country.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• With facilitation from GWPSA, a proposal was submitted to AfDB and has been approved.</li> <li>• The Consultants and the Project Manager for the development of the IWRM Implementation Plan have been identified and a Project Steering Committee team established.</li> <li>• The IWRM Implementation Plan is to be developed over a period of two years</li> </ul>
<i>South Africa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are two pieces of legislation that govern the water sector: The National Water Act of 1998 and the Water Services Act of 1997.</li> <li>• South Africa has most of the framework for IWRM in place and the National Water Resources (NWR) Strategy is considered a national IWRM plan. A first version of the National Water Resources Strategy was launched in September 2004 with the provision for a review every five years. The NWR Strategy is due for review within 2008.</li> <li>• The National Water Resources Strategy provides a list of other planning documents which have a cross cutting impact on the water sector such as:       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental management, disaster management, financial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<p style="text-align: center;">management, access to information and administrative justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Africa has developed legislation that translates IWRM into law and makes provision for its practical implementation. The publication of the National Water Resources Strategy is the culmination of a process of public consultation</li> <li>• 19 Catchments Management Agencies (CMA) will be established for the Water Management Areas and these will spearhead IWRM at local level</li> <li>• The Incomati CMA has been established and the Crocodile CMA is also in the process of being established.</li> <li>• The Department of Water Affairs has recently developed a strategy on Water for Growth and Development (W4GD) within the Masibambane III (lets work together), a multi-donor sector wide approach to water use and development in South Africa. The Strategy is currently going through intensive consultations within the country.</li> </ul>
<i>Swaziland</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swaziland's Water Policy has been in preparation since 2000 and a draft was completed in 2007 awaiting public consultation.</li> <li>• The draft policy was submitted to the National Water Authority and now waits final round of stakeholder's consultations before being finalized.</li> <li>• Swaziland PRSP and MDG Country Reports both have aspects of water supply and water for farming and irrigation, and do not address water resources management.</li> <li>• Several planning documents with reference to water resources exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Physical Development Plan, the Environmental Action Plans, and other public documents all address key elements of good water resources management</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Water Act was published in 2002 and adopted in mid 2003. The Water Act provides obligations for many aspects of IWRM</li> <li>• In early 2005, Swaziland started developing an IWRM plan with help from GWP. The plan is expected to be completed in 2009. The planning process of the IWRM plan is lead by the National Water Authority (NWA).</li> <li>• The NWA requested the Swaziland Country Water Partnership, to facilitate the process and in August 2008 consultants to develop the</li> </ul>

	<p>IWRM Implementation Plan were identified and assigned. An inception report the IWRM Planning Process has since been developed and presented the Technical Drafting Team. The Country Water Partnership will lead in stakeholder consultations during the identification and prioritization of issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Situation analysis has been developed and the process to develop strategies is on-going.</li> <li>• Through a GWP facilitated process Guidelines for the Establishment of the River Basin Authorities</li> <li>• A legal notice has been published for the establishment of the four River Basin Authorities.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Tanzania</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanzania has a National Water Policy in place since 2002. It recognizes the principles of IWRM</li> <li>• The Water Utilization Act (Control and Regulation) dates back to 1978. The most recent amendment was made in 1997 and includes obligations for the IWRM approach.</li> <li>• To reduce poverty and to reach the MDGs, Tanzania has developed a National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2005). In addition to this, Tanzania has the following policy documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the National Agricultural and Food Security and Irrigation Master plan</li> <li>- (2003), the Energy Policy of Tanzania (1992), the Wild Life Policy of Tanzania (1998), and the National Forest Policy of Tanzania (1998).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A Water Sector Development Strategy that embraces main aspects of IWRM is in place and indicates how the water policy will be implemented.</li> <li>• River Basin Boards have been formed in all of the nine river basins and efforts are also underway to update legislation which will assist in the implementation of the new water policy. Currently under UNDP – GEF funding IUCN ESARO is facilitating the development of Basin IWRM Plans in Pangani Basin and Wami Basin.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Water and Livestock Development has a recurrent programme for capacity building on IWRM.</li> </ul>

<i>Zambia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zambia has a national water policy from 1994. A revision of that policy started in 2005 and a revised draft was completed in 2007.</li> <li>• There is a water act from 1949, which has been under revision since 2003. This process included country-wide stakeholder consultations.</li> <li>• A Water Resources Management Bill has been developed and has presented to Cabinet for consideration.</li> <li>• The Bill is being updated to incorporate input from cabinet</li> <li>• A Water Pricing Strategy is also being developed to complement the revised Water policy and Water Bill.</li> <li>• The Water Bill fully recognizes IWRM principles and proposes setting up of a Water Resources Management Authority and Catchments Council for decentralized water management</li> <li>• Ministry of Energy and Water Development, with facilitation from Zambia Water Partnership, led in the development of an IWRM Implementation Plan</li> <li>• The IWRM Implementation Plan from 2007 – 2010 was developed and presented to senior decision makers involving all Directors and Heads of Planning countrywide.</li> <li>• The IWRM Implementation Plan has been agreed to be the main planning document for water related programs in the 5th National Development Plan</li> <li>• 5th National Development Plan (2006-2010) was developed and through facilitation from Zambia Water Partnership through the Water Sector Advisory Group (WSAG), IWRM programs have been incorporated.</li> <li>• The IWRM Plan has been developed and the Final IWRM Implementation Plan was presented to the Ministry of Energy and Water Development in July 2008. The Plan will be launched in 2009.</li> <li>• The Final IWRM Implementation Plan (2007 – 2010) has four Strategic Focal Areas namely Water Resources Management, Water Resources Infrastructure Development, Water Supply and Sanitation and Monitoring, Evaluation and Capacity Building.</li> </ul>

<i>Zimbabwe</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is water policy from 2001 entitled: Towards Integrated Water Resource Management. The document contains the Water Policy and the Water Pricing Policy.</li><li>• Zimbabwe takes water resources management into consideration in a number of official documents related to poverty reduction, agriculture, energy etc.</li><li>• The Water Act published in 1998, and the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) Act published 2001, constitute the water law. Together they address most key elements of IWRM.</li><li>• Many regulations addressing WRM exist such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- water permits, water levy, sub-catchment council rates, establishment of catchments and sub catchments, wastewater and effluent, etc</li></ul></li><li>• A Water Resources Management Strategy exists, inspired by IWRM principles, and this gives overall guidance to the water sector</li><li>• Two water resources management institutions, ZINWA and Catchment Councils were formed in 2001.</li><li>• ZINWA is responsible for the technical side of implementation. Catchment Councils monitor the usage of water in their different areas of jurisdiction; they issue permits for accessing water as well as discharge.</li><li>• At present all the seven catchments have produced Catchment Outline Plans for managing the water in the catchment areas.</li></ul>
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