

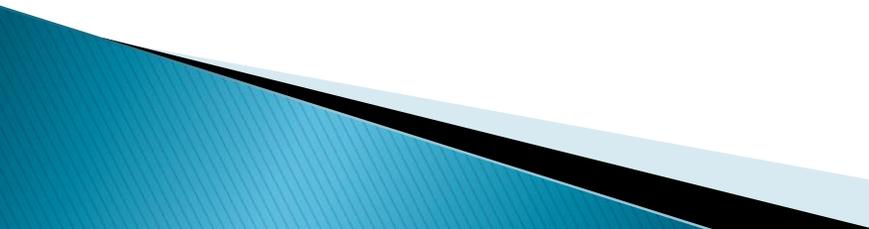
IWRM in Zimbabwe

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Three papers

1. **Surges and Ebbs in the Formulation and Implementation of IWRM in Zimbabwe**
 2. **The Complex Politics of Water and Power in Zimbabwe: IWRM in the Catchment Councils of Manyame, Mazowe and Sanyati (1993–2001)**
 3. **Land, Farming and Integrated Water**
 4. **Resources Management (IWRM): A Case Study of the Middle Manyame Sub-catchment**
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Land and Water – 1990s

- ▶ Unequal access to water
 - ▶ New Water Act 1998
 - ▶ Zimbabwe National Water Authority 1998
 - ▶ Address access to water and enable the water sector to pay for itself.
 - ▶ Reforms paid for primarily by donors – GTZ (German Govt, Dutch, Swedish, and British)
 - ▶ Assumed a relatively stable agricultural sector
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Rationale for 1998 reforms

- ▶ *“With such a background {too much government involvement and cost} government decided in May 1994 to form the Zimbabwe National Water Authority which amalgamates the functions of Regional Water Authority and those of the Department of Water Resources and to operate on commercial lines. The proposal for the formation of ZINWA is in line with the objective of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP), to streamline civil service operations and promote economic efficiency.”*
- ▶ Joice Mujuru,

Common Interests

- ▶ Farmers suffering from drought
 - ▶ Government had to reduce employees and costs
 - ▶ Political economy object was to make water available to black Zimbabweans
 - ▶ But Zimbabwe did not during the 1990s change dual land ownership structure of Zimbabwe
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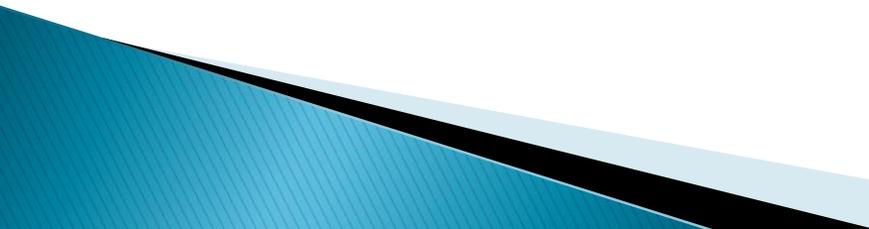
New institutions, Funding

- ▶ One of 4 Dublin Principles is to have water users make decisions about water.
 - ▶ Ecological boundaries, stakeholders, allocations of water to be done by elected subcatchment and catchment councils.
 - ▶ Funding comes from those who are using commercial water – have to pay for water for business purposes.
 - ▶ Almost all funding to set up the process came from Donors
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Catchment and Sub-Catchment Councils

- ▶ Dependent upon participation by water users including urban authorities, mines, agriculture
 - ▶ Provide service that water users want to pay
 - ▶ Allocate new permits on basis of beneficial use of water
 - ▶ Pay for permits, pay for water or user pays
 - ▶ IWRM provides the means to seek technical and non-political ways to improve water distribution and water management while removing political issues
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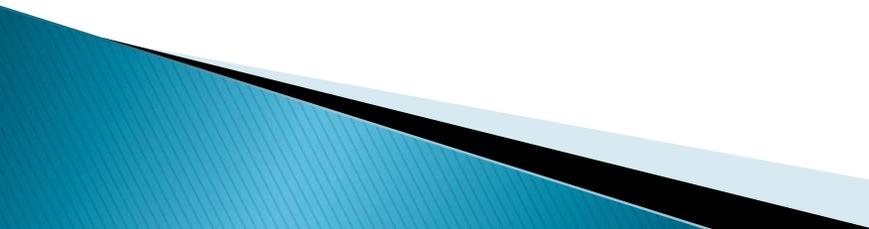
Importance of politics

- ▶ 2000 and the political crises led to Fast Track Land Reform
 - ▶ IWRM promises integration of land and water but certainly was absent in land reform.
 - ▶ Water systems and irrigation systems not considered. Looting of equipment, destruction, or abandonment
 - ▶ New farmers on large scale politically connected, smaller scale not irrigating, did not want to pay for water
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2013–2015

- ▶ New water policy mainly written by the World Bank
- ▶ Non-acceptance of principle of user pay by farmers
- ▶ Urban Issues have come to dominate water sector and politics:
 - Prepaid meters
 - Cut-offs for those not paying
 - Adoption of human right to water
 - Usage of water dramatically declined
 - Expansion of seasonal wetland and streambank garden cultivation

IWRM an afterthought

- ▶ IWRM requires real resources
 - ▶ Government Bankrupt
 - ▶ Turning to Private Sector
 - ▶ Lack of resources for Catchment Councils unless a large company wants to control water through permits.
 - ▶ Water supply and sanitation taken priority as part of ZANU's strategy to seek rent and to capture cities back from MDC.
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New water policy

- ▶ a) aimed at solving the crisis in all water sub-sectors including irrigation, urban and rural water supply, rural and urban sanitation, and the water infrastructure,
- ▶ b) ensuring that all the institutions would be based on IWRM principles, c) insisting on full cost recovery
- ▶ d) ensuring the protection of the environment
- ▶ and e) offering protection of the water rights of vulnerable communities and individuals.
- ▶

New Water Policy – IWRM not really there.

- ▶ The Policy aims for a five year period (which probably is too short) to rebuild much of Zimbabwe's water and sanitation infrastructure, to capacitate the Ministry and ZINWA while improving the functioning of catchment and sub-catchment councils. In addition the major dams will have to be inspected and repaired while city and town water and sanitation systems will have to be funded and upgraded while the government of Zimbabwe remains in severe economic difficulty.

Investments needed?

- ▶ According to the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) the investment gap to meet the national targets for meeting the MDGs for water were estimated to be as large as US\$365 million per year for water and US\$336 million for sanitation. AMCOW 2010: 2 Water Supply and Zimbabwe Turning Finance into Services for 2015 and Beyond

- ▶ <http://www.gwp.org/en/WACDEP/>
- ▶ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/17762/7241500REPLACE0PUBLIC00CSO0Zimbabwe.pdf?sequence=1>
Accessed August 8, 2014.

Zimbabwe Political Events

Table 1. Important national political events, results and outcomes that affected implementation of IWRM in Zimbabwe

Year	Event	Results	Outcomes
2000	The ruling ZANU PF party sponsored national referendum on new constitution is rejected	Ruling ZANU PF allows war veterans to invade white commercial land in protest heralding the start of fast track land reform programme	Agricultural production declines, Donors withdraw financial support from the water sector, Start of economic downturn, which resulted in government defaulting on loans
	National elections	Opposition MDC party wins 57 out of 120 seats	Ruling ZANU PF party is unsettled and promotes fast track land reform
2002	Presidential elections	President Mugabe wins elections and cements his power	Ruling party continues its land policy which negatively effects the water reform
2005	National elections	Opposition MDC loses seats to 41 out of 120	Ruling ZANU PF party becomes confident and does not change policy, Economic crisis deepens giving rise to hyperinflation

2008 – a pivotal year

- ▶ 2008
- ▶ National elections
- ▶ Opposition MDC wins parliamentary majority by 110 out of 210 seats, Ruling ZANU PF loses parliamentary majority and its presidential candidate (Robert Mugabe) loses in the first round and wins a disputed second round
- ▶ International isolation is enhanced, country cannot access lines of credit and donor funds, Hyperinflation worsens, Political dialogue starts in September to resolve political impasse

Four years of GNU and then ZANU-PF

	Worst cholera outbreak in Africa in last 15 years affects 92, 000 cases in 2008/2009 and over 4 000 deaths, (Mason, 2009).	International community offers water supply and sanitation support as part of humanitarian assistance	
2009	Political settlement culminating in a National Unity Government in February 2009	International recognition resulting in some level of international engagement	Humanitarian assistance continues and diversified from short term intervention into long term intervention in the form of rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure mainly in urban areas, GDP growth of 6 % registered in 2009 and over 10% in the following two years.
2013	National Elections	ZANU Pf regains parliamentary majority and its leader (President Mugabe) wins presidential elections putting an end to the national unity	Western donors and multi-lateral institutions continue to engage government on development programmes.