

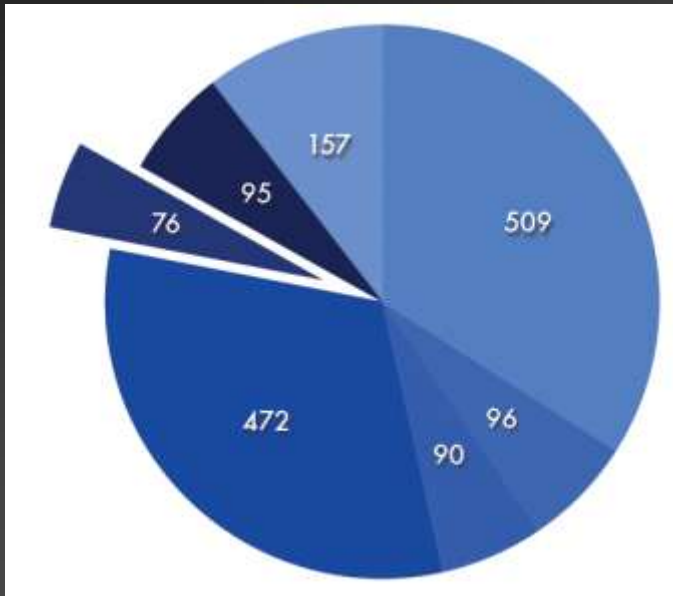
GEF International Waters: Lessons in transboundary collaboration on shared water systems in southern Africa

**International Conference on
Freshwater Governance for Sustainable Development,
Drakensberg, South Africa, 5-7 November 2012**

Speaking points

- GEF International Waters projects in the region
- The Orange-Senqu River Basin
- The GEF-IW assessment and planning methodology, and its application in the Orange-Senqu River Basin.

Global Environment Facility



GEF themes

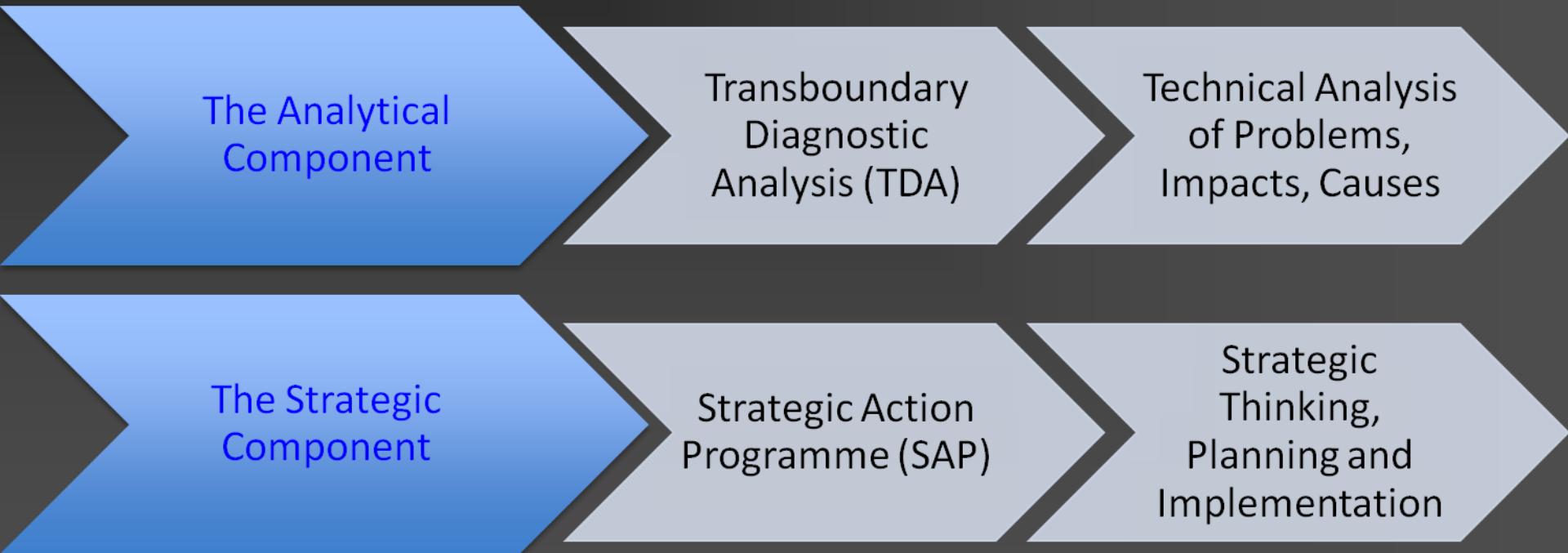
- Biodiversity
- Climate Change
- International Waters
- Land Degradation
- Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Cross-cutting Capacity Development.

GEF International Waters support to ORASECOM

- 4 years duration, 2010 to 2013
- Project budget USD 6.3 million
- Project Coordination Unit, hosted in ORASECOM Secretariat.



GEF-IW analysis and planning methodology



UNDP-GEF Orange-Senqu Strategic Action Programme



ORASECOM Water Information System

WIS
ORANGE-SENQU RIVER BASIN
WATER INFORMATION SYSTEM

Home Search Content Search Map

Search Content
This is where one can search for information by keywords, themes or dates.

Keyword Search
Clear All 20 rows Search

Themed Search
Data
Resources
Requirements
Infrastructure
Documents
Study Reports
Maps
News
Image

Date Range
Start: End:

Photo1
wisp.orasecom.org - Photo001.jpg

DDT - The Devil You Know (local)
wisp.orasecom.org - ScienceScope_DDT.pdf
Research by the CSIR and the University of Pretoria has shown that people living in areas sprayed with DDT consume the chicken, fish and vegetables produced in that area.

DDT - The Devil You Know
www.csir.co.za - ScienceScope_DDT.pdf
Research by the CSIR and the University of Pretoria has shown that people living in areas sprayed with DDT consume the chicken, fish and vegetables produced in that area.

Allemanskraal Factsheet
wisp.orasecom.org - Allemanskraal Dam.doc
Allemanskraal Factsheet
Reservoirs

WRP1
Some description dsgdfgd
Rainfall - Evaporation - Flow - Irrigation - Reservoirs

hghghgh
sdgdfgsgdfg

asdgfsdgsa
dfsgdfsgdfsgdfg

wisp.orasecom.org

Status

- Portal operational
- Data migration (now 30,000 files)

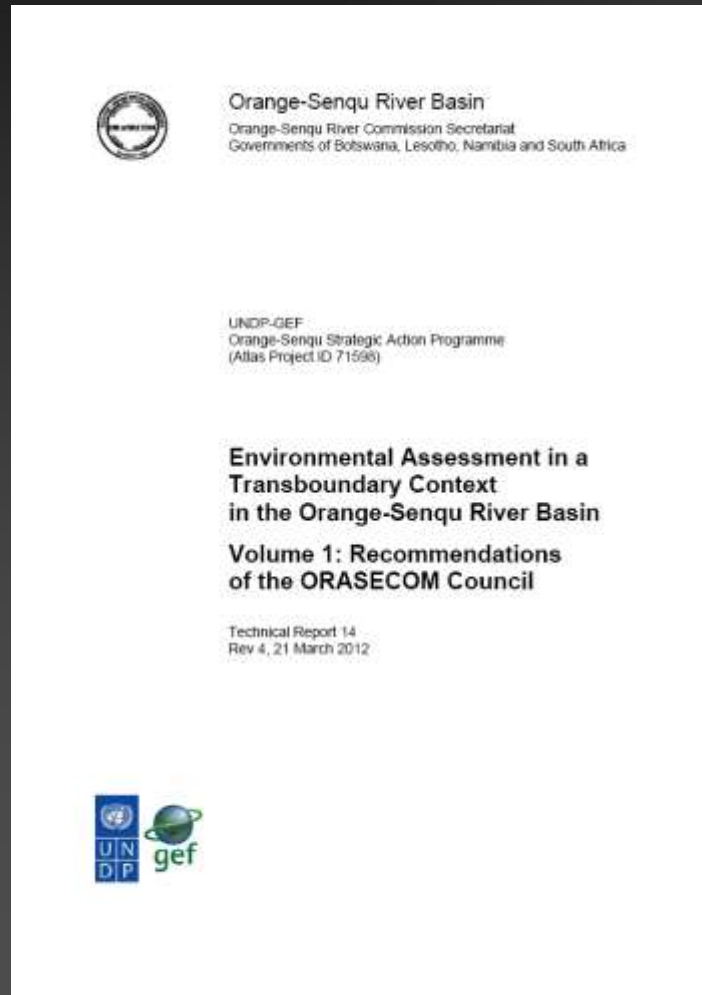
Ongoing

- Enhancements to functionality
- Improvement of thematic search
- Data wiki
- Improvement of 'look and feel'

Next

- Profiles of third party data custodians.

Transboundary environmental assessment



Rationale

- Guide assessment of trans-boundary impacts, using SEA and EIA tools
- Focus on 'water issues' and linked to institutional arrangements pertinent to ORASECOM.

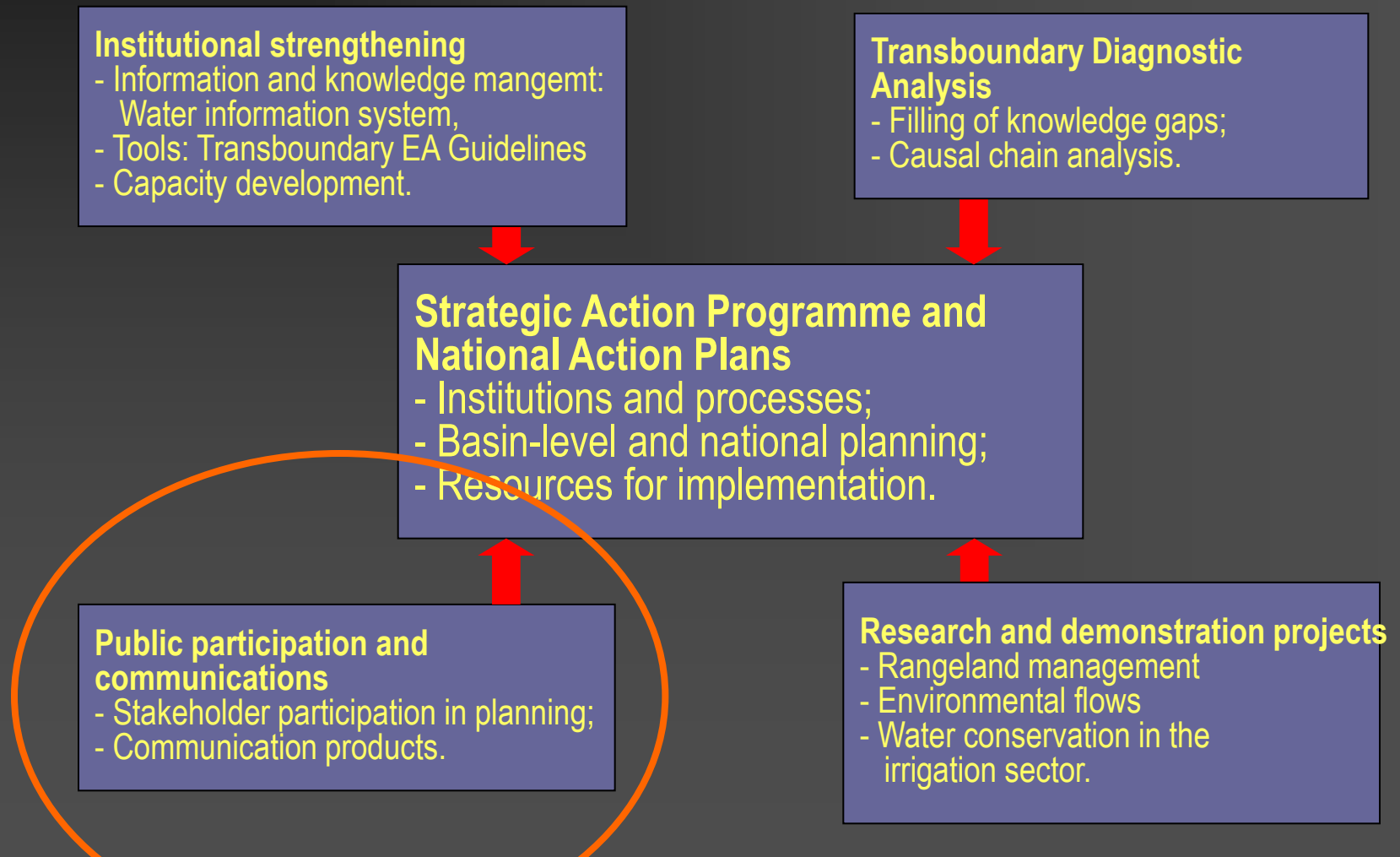
Status

- Qualified draft

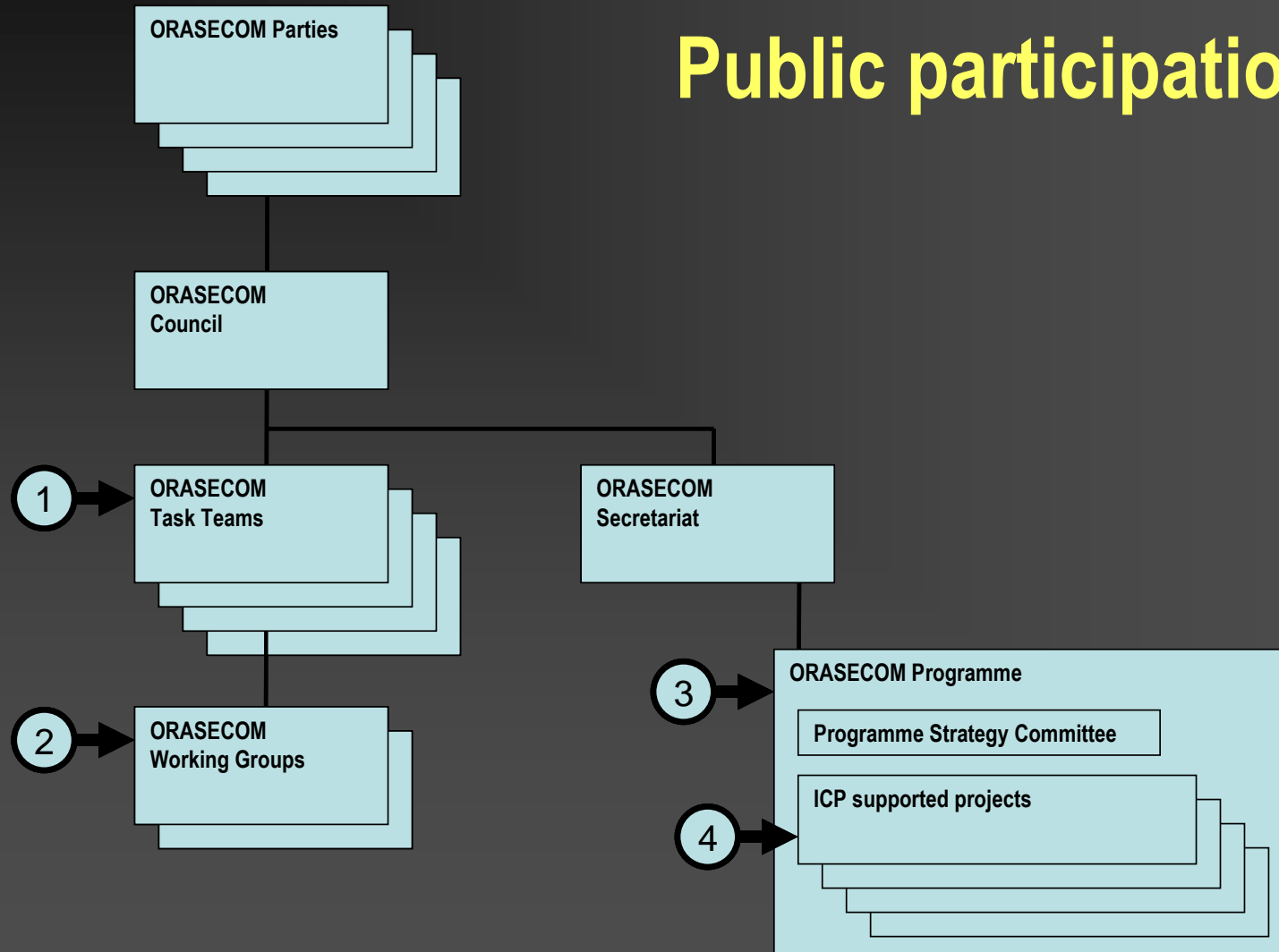
Next

- Finalisation.

UNDP-GEF Orange-Senqu Strategic Action Programme



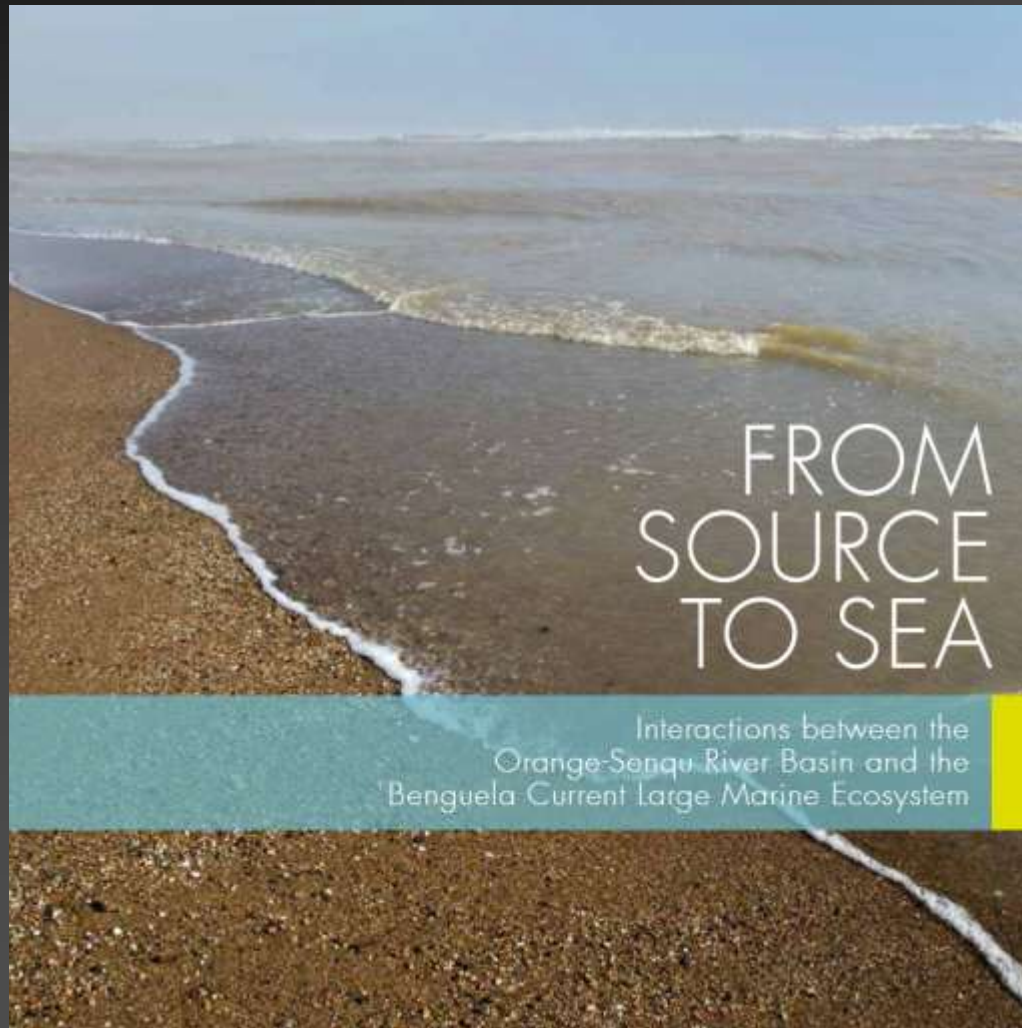
Public participation



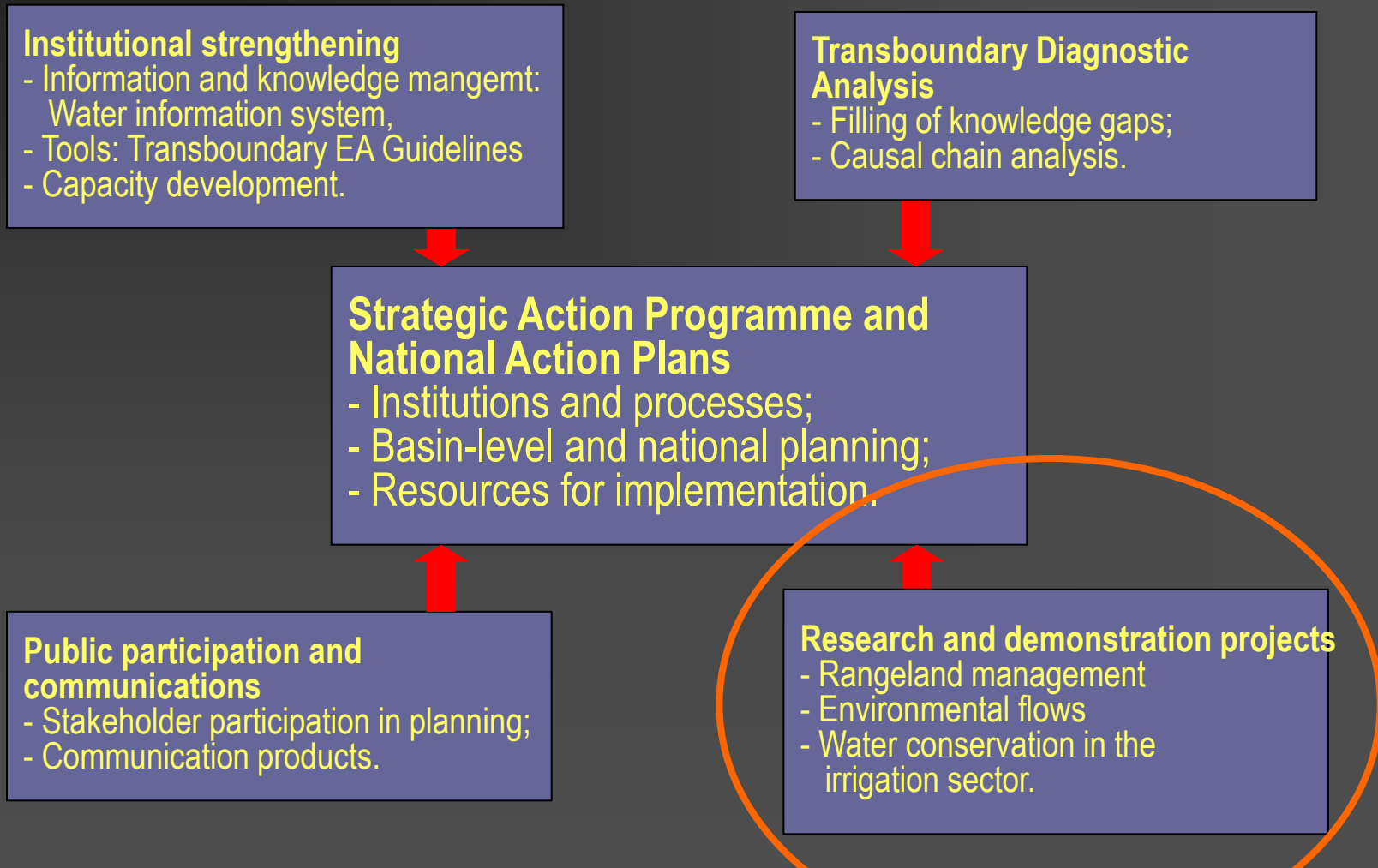
Orange-Senqu Infrastructure Catalogue



'From Source to Sea' Brochure



UNDP-GEF Orange-Senqu Strategic Action Programme



Community-based rangeland management





Research Project on Environmental Flows



Water management in the irrigation sector



UNDP-GEF Orange-Senqu Strategic Action Programme



Preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis



Adopted 2008

**Recommendations in
four main areas:**

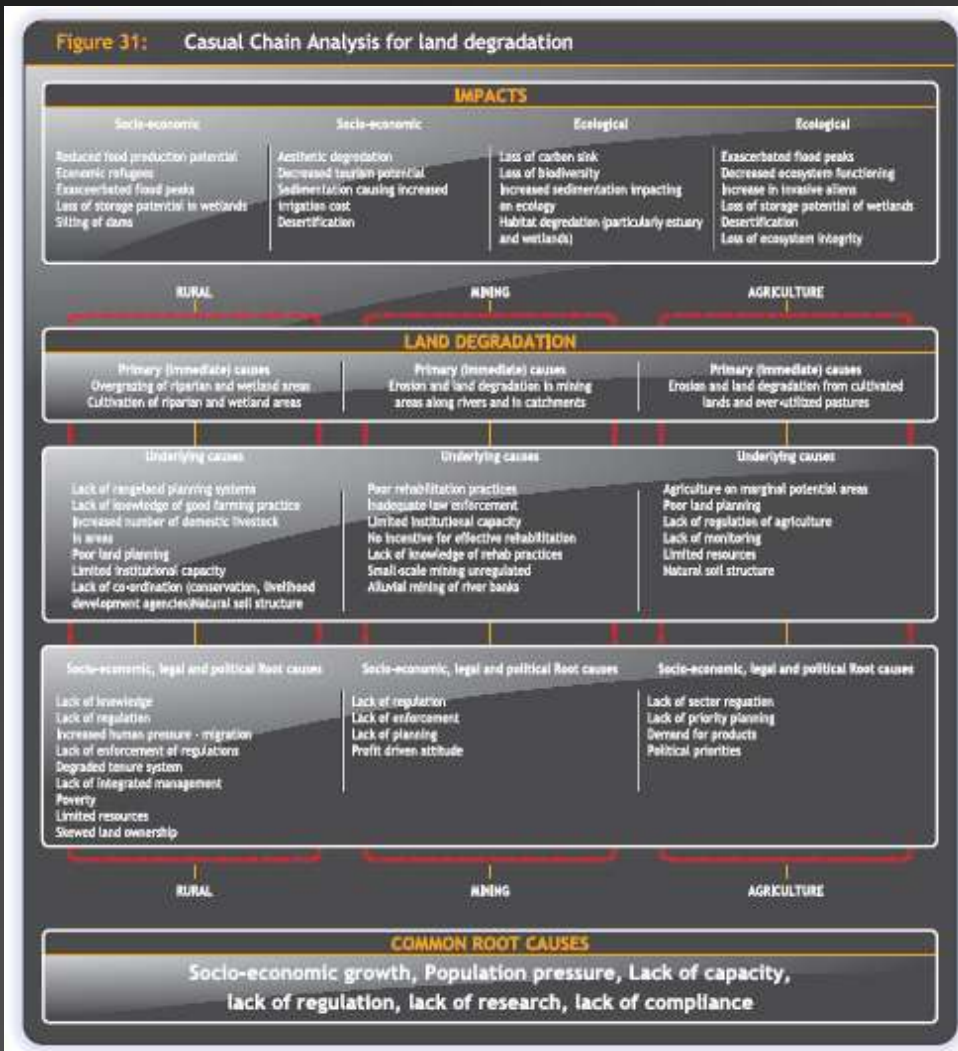
- Hydrological regime
- Water quality
- Land degradation
- Alien invasive vegetation.

Causal Chain Analysis

- Started at observed impacts on the ground
- Identified underlying and root causes
- It links the problem with causes and effects

Preliminary TDA CCAs:

- Good level of detail
- Some linkage and logical
- Links causes to impacts – a good idea
- Graphics make it difficult to interpret
- So, could a decision maker translate into action?



Recommendations of preliminary TDA



Hydrological regime

- Establish detailed water resource balance for the basin
- Assess environmental flow requirements
- Formulate a 'basin vision' and decision framework;
- Establish principles for water allocation and benefit sharing.



Water quality:

- Establish basin wide water quality objectives
- Undertake basin wide water quality assessment
- Improve water quality monitoring .

Recommendations of preliminary TDA (cont.)



Land degradation

- Assess scale and scope of land degradation
- Pilot community-based management approaches.



Alien invasive vegetation

- Strengthen monitoring
- Integrate eradication efforts.

Moving towards a final TDA



Makes information more accessible

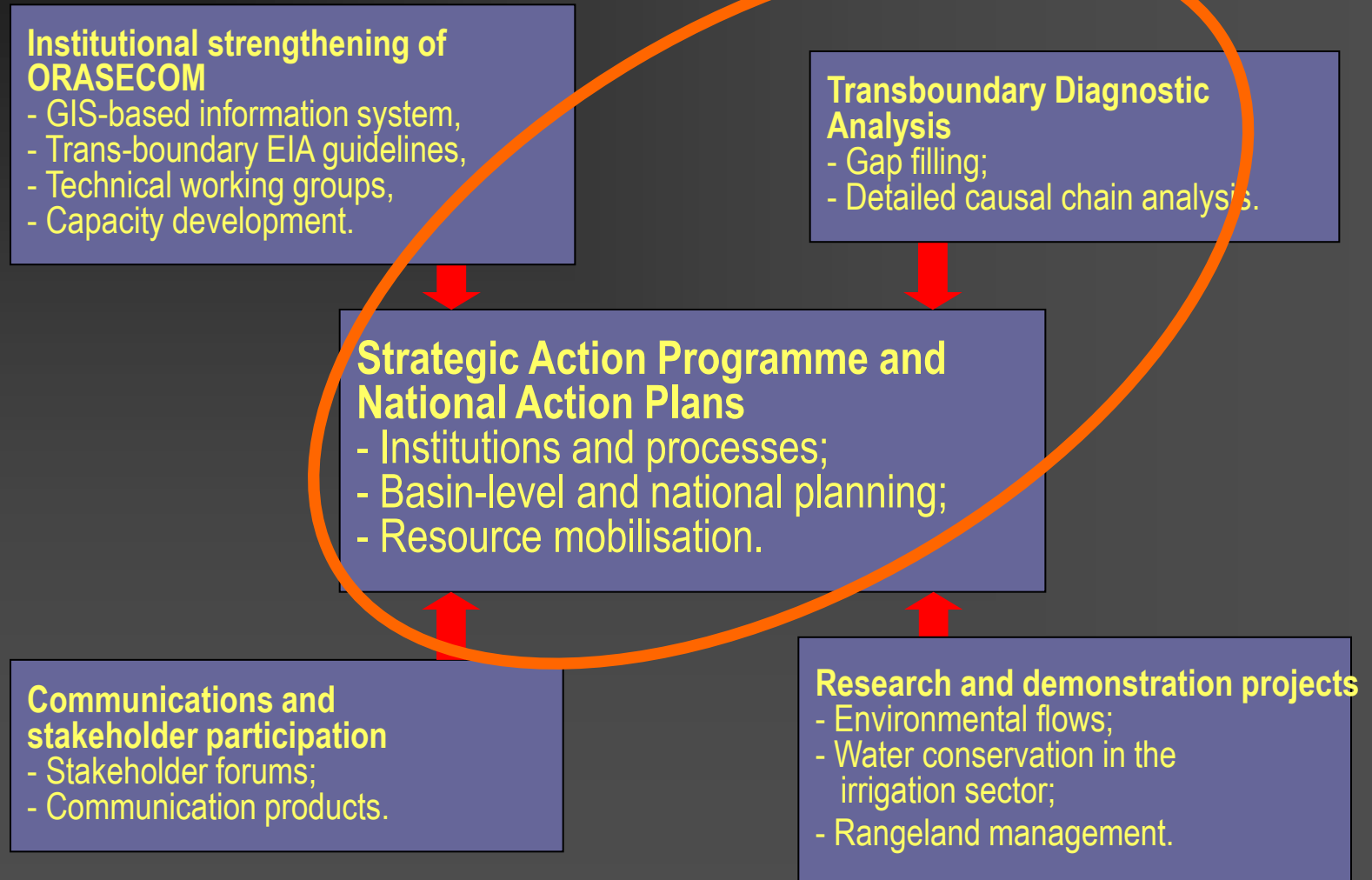
- Improved causal chain analyses for easier interpretation and use
- Informative boxes on relevant issues
- Info-graphics and maps
- Photos.

Brings new and more specific information to the table

- Water balance, sediment loads, water quality, climate change, irrigated agriculture, issues.

Identifies potential intervention points.

From science to negotiation



The IWRM paradigm

Global Water Partnership, 2000:

“IWRM is a process which promotes the co-ordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. IWRM emphasises integration of the management of land and water resources, of surface water and groundwater, of upstream and downstream uses, of sectoral approaches, of economic production and environmental sustainability, and of the state and non-state stakeholders.”

World Bank, Water Resources Sector Strategy 2003:

“The principal challenge of management is not a vision of Integrated Management of Water Resources, but rather a pragmatic focus albeit with principles and which seeks efficiency, equity, and sustainability while recognizing that water resources management is intensely political and that reform requires the step-by-step articulation of prioritized, practical and patient interventions.”

What is the scope of a river basin organisation?

Thematic complexity

Social and
economic
development

Environment,
water resources
management



Resource
protection

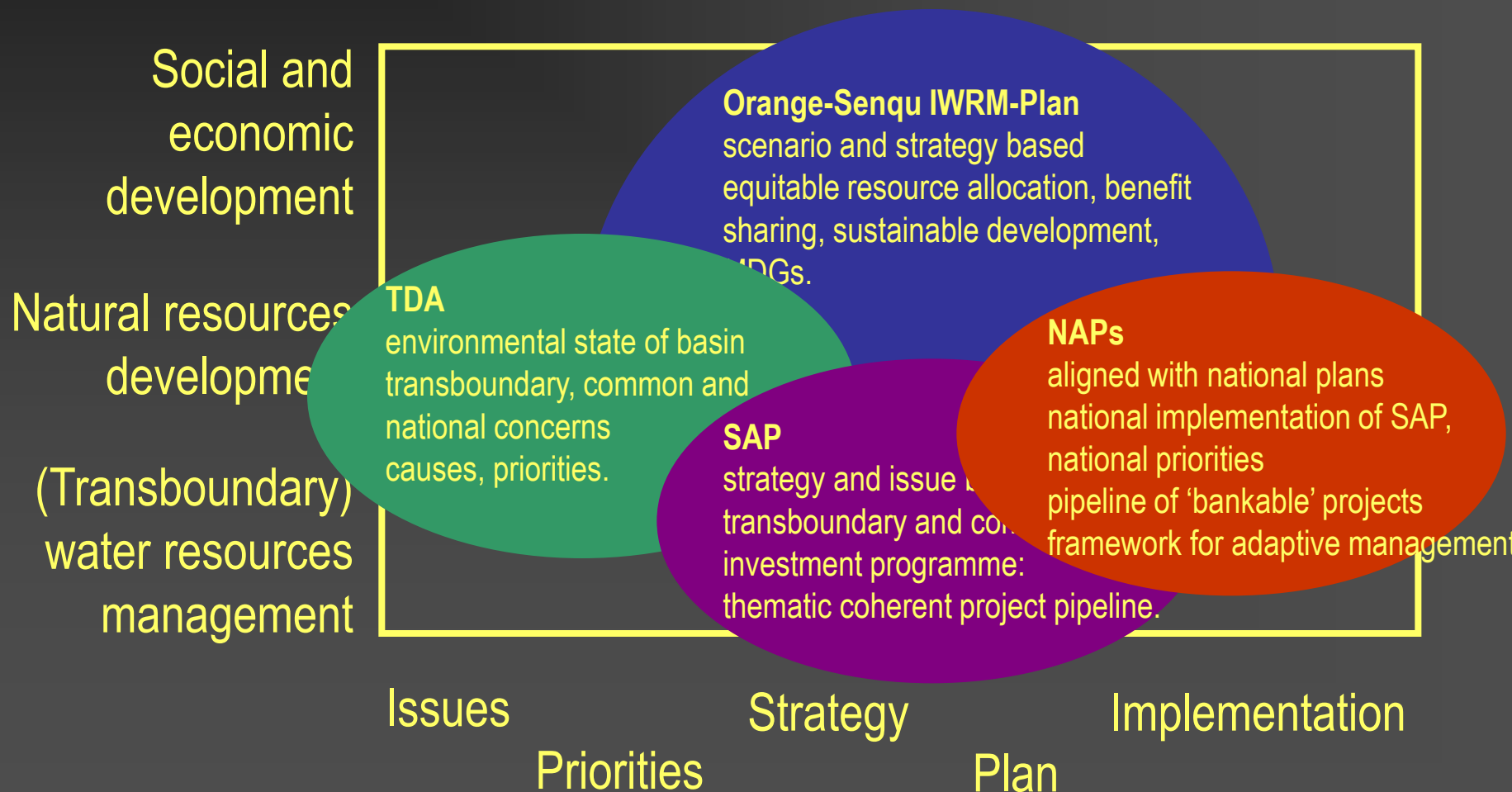
Resource
allocation

Sustainable
development

Benefit
sharing

Level of cooperation

The Orange-Senqu IWRM-Plan contributions through the GEF TDA, NAPs-SAP process





NAPs-SAP development

Some 20 national and regional level workshops.

National working groups

- Professionals representing state ministries: environment, water, planning, finance
- Drafting of NAPs.

National stakeholder forums

- Including institutional stakeholders and civil society
- Validating NAPs.

Regional SAP working group

- Composed of selected national NAPs working group members
- Drafting of SAP.

Facilitating consultant

- Facilitation of workshops
- Drafting of white papers
- Compilation of NAPs and SAP.

Lessons: What comes first?

NAPs-then-SAP:

- Building country interest and buy-in.

SAP-then-NAPs:

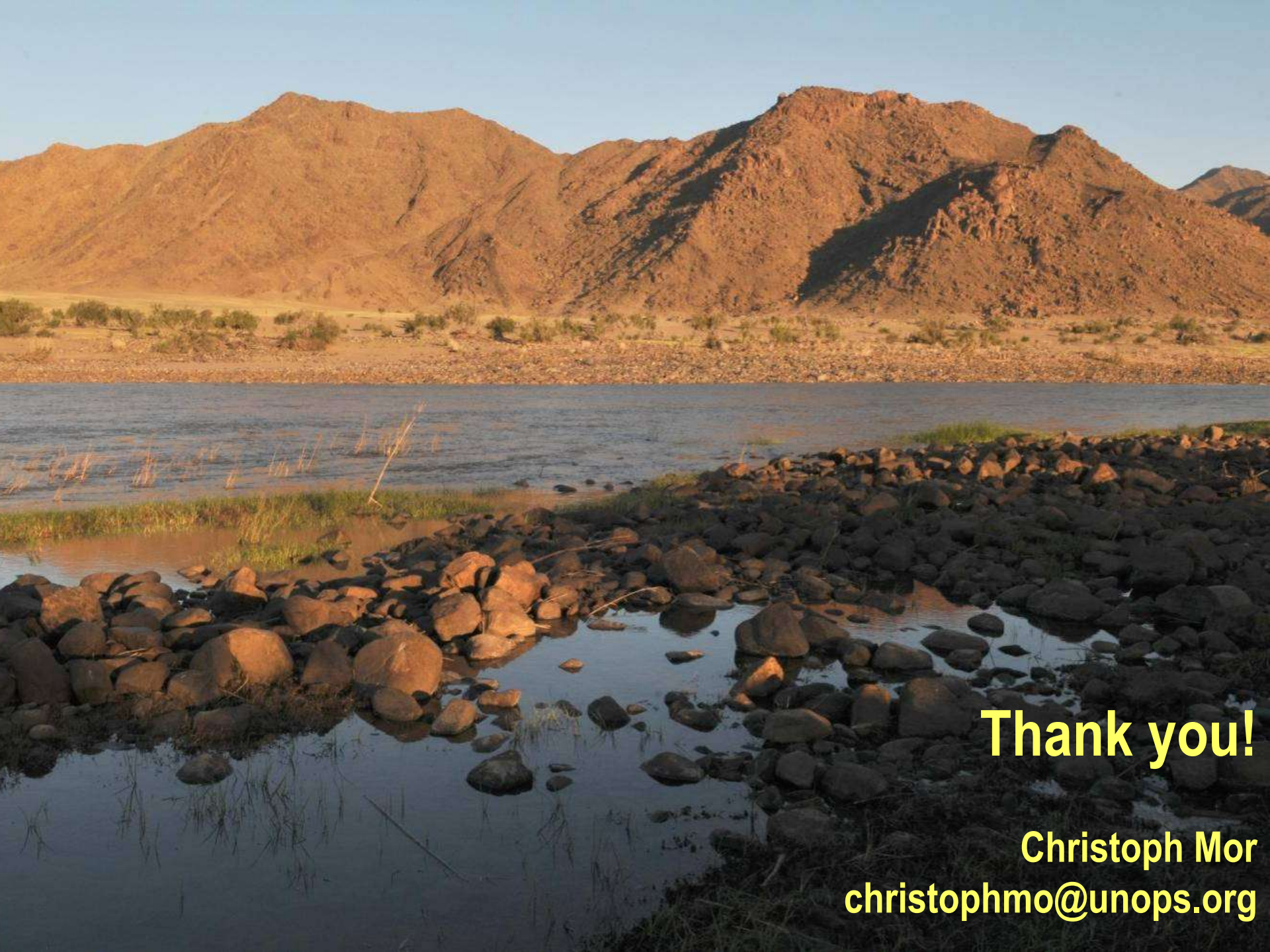
- Assists in developing a sense of regional solidarity
- Clearer guidance for countries regarding areas of focus.

NAPs and SAP somewhat concurrently:

- Processes to influence each other.

Lessons: Keep it simple.

- No authoritative guidelines
- NAPs and SAP to be compatible with an array of international directives, treaties, regional and multinational agreements, national norms and sector objectives and plans, and competing ICP programmes (Master planning fatigue)
- A balance has to be struck between ‘overarching authority’, ‘comprehensiveness’ and ‘practical operationality’
- Processes to allow for uneven experience and capacity across the countries and help to best identify and build on respective strength while taking measures to address capacity weaknesses
- Consensus building through ‘broad stakeholder, intersectoral and interministerial processes’, under time and resource constraints.



Thank you!

Christoph Mor
christophmo@unops.org