

The logo features a stylized human figure in blue and green, with a red outline. The text 'nile basin discourse' is written vertically along the figure's side. Below the figure, the slogan 'One Nile - One Family' is written in a smaller font.

1ST NILE BASIN DISCOURSE INAUGURAL SUMMIT

**SUMMIT THEME: INTEGRATION AND INCLUSION: NEW IDEAS FOR
COLLABORATION IN RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND
PRACTICES**

**SUB-THEME 1: NURTURING COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

ENTEBBE, UGANDA

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NURTURING COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

1. INTRODUCTION
2. RATIONALE FOR USING WATER DIPLOMACY FRAMEWORK (WDP)
3. LESSONS LEARNT FROM SADC –LHWP AS A CASE STUDY OF BEST PRACTICE



INTRODUCTION

- CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED BY THE NILE BASIN OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH, DIMINISHING RESOURCES SUCH AS AGRICULTURAL LAND, DESERTIFICATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE NOT UNIQUE TO THIS REGION
- COOPERATION BY ALL BASIN MEMBERS A MUST IF 2030 SDGS ARE TO BE ACHIEVED
- NEW SET OF AGREEMENTS THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT PRESENT CHALLENGES TO BE DEVELOPED FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE ENTIRE NILE BASIN
- “OUT OF THE BOX” APPROACH IMPERATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NB
- USE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS NOT AN OPTION TO MOBILISE BOTH COMMUNITIES AND GOVERNMENTS
- STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING ALL-LEVEL, ALL-INCLUSIVE TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION BASIN WIDE AND SUB-BASIN
- EMBRACING DIVERSITY BY COLLABORATIVE ASSESSMENT OF SOLUTIONS AND USE OF BEST PRACTICES IN RIVER AND BASIN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPING POLICIES THAT ARE “**OUT OF THE BOX**” AND FORWARD THINKING
- **WHAT MEASURES HAVE THE NILE BASIN TOGETHER WITH NBI, NBD COLLECTIVELY PUT IN PLACE TO FAST-TRACK ACTION TOWARDS THE TRANSFORMATIVE AGENDA 2030 SDG?**
- IS 13 YEARS SUFFICIENT FOR NB TO ACHIEVE THE TRANSFORMATIVE AGENDA 2030 SDG GOAL?



WATER DIPLOMACY FRAMEWORK

THE WATER DIPLOMACY FRAMEWORK

ACKNOWLEDGE KEY ASSUMPTIONS

Water is a flexible resource.

Science, policy and politics combine to create water networks.

Water networks are complex.

Assumption #1:

Water networks are open and continuously changing.

Assumption #2:

Water network managers must take account of uncertainty, non-linearity and feedback.

Assumption #3:

Water networks need to be managed using a non-zero sum approach to negotiation.

THEORY: CHARACTERIZE WATER NETWORKS PROPERLY

Distinguish among simple, complicated and complex water networks.

Identify appropriate domains, levels and scales.

Recognize that the natural, societal and political domains (NSPD) are interconnected.

Locate problems on the certainty-uncertainty and agreement-disagreement continua.

Understand what it means to operate in the Zone of Complexity.

PRACTICE: MANAGE WATER NETWORKS PROPERLY

Recognize that simple, complicated and complex water networks require different management approaches.

Ensure appropriate stakeholder representation.

Engage in scenario planning and joint fact-finding.

Emphasize value creation.

Mediate informal problem-solving and seek consensus.

Commit to adaptive management (AM) and organizational learning.

Implement an appropriate management strategy for each water network.

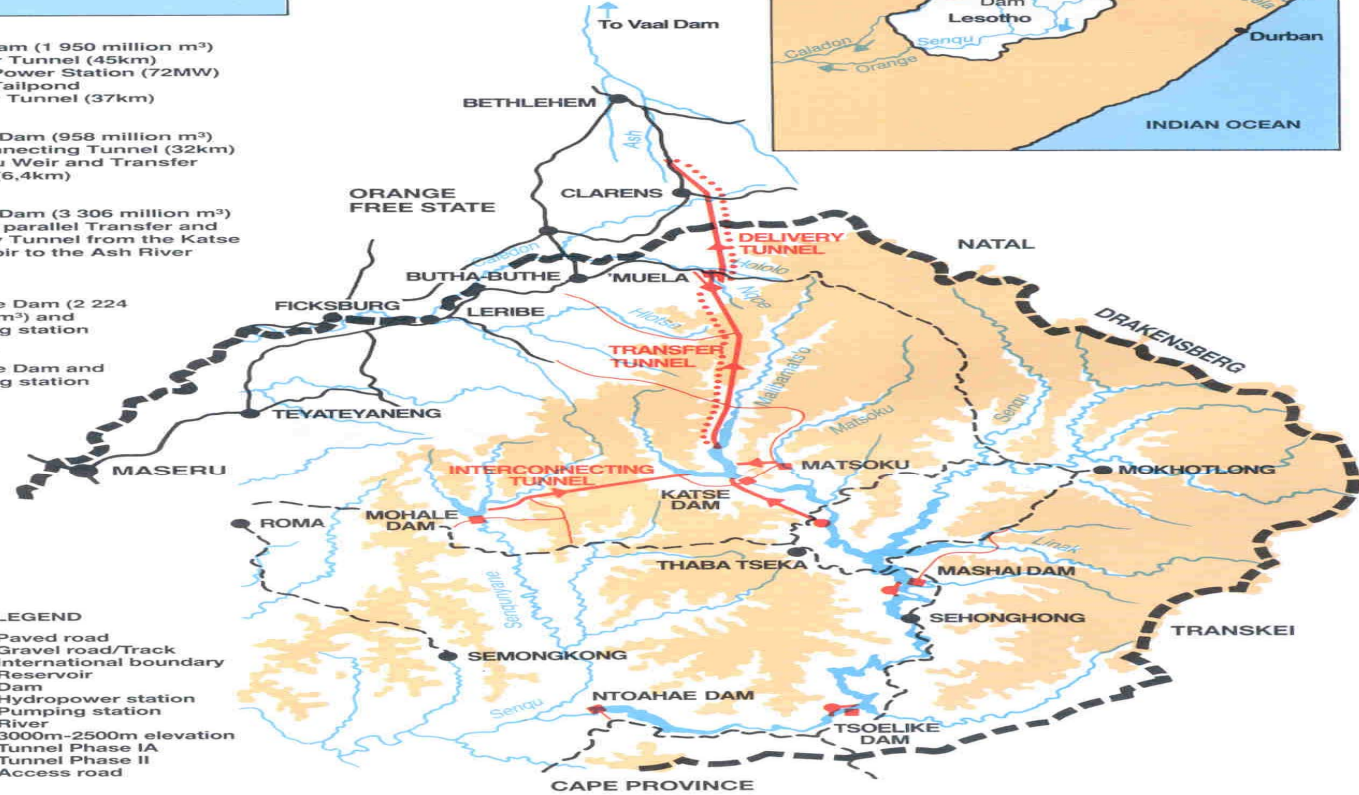
Copyright Shafiqul Islam and Lawrence Susskind
Water Diplomacy: A Negotiated Approach to Managing Complex Water Networks,
Resources for the Future, 2012

LHWP COMPONENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION



- PHASE IA**
 - Katse Dam (1 950 million m³)
 - Transfer Tunnel (45km)
 - Muela Power Station (72MW)
 - Muela Tailpond
 - Delivery Tunnel (37km)
- PHASE IB**
 - Mohale Dam (958 million m³)
 - Interconnecting Tunnel (32km)
 - Matsoku Weir and Transfer Tunnel (6,4km)
- PHASE II**
 - Mashai Dam (3 306 million m³)
 - Second parallel Transfer and Delivery Tunnel from the Katse Reservoir to the Ash River Outfall
- PHASE III**
 - Tsoelike Dam (2 224 million m³) and pumping station
- PHASE IV**
 - Ntoahae Dam and pumping station

- LEGEND**
- Paved road
 - - - Gravel road/Track
 - - - International boundary
 - Reservoir
 - Dam
 - Hydropower station
 - Pumping station
 - River
 - 3000m-2500m elevation
 - Tunnel Phase IA
 - Tunnel Phase II
 - Access road





REVISED SADC PROTOCOL ON SHARED WATERCOURSES (2000)

- SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC) COUNTRIES ESPECIALLY SOUTH AFRICA, BOTSWANA AND NAMIBIA ARE CONSIDERED TO BE WATER SCARCE COUNTRIES.
- AS EARLY AS THE 1980'S WATER HAS ALWAYS PLAYED A UNIFYING ROLE IN THE SADC REGION LEADING TO REGIONAL CO-OPERATION.
- SUBSEQUENTLY, SEVERAL PROTOCOLS ON SHARED WATERCOURSES IN SADC WERE DEVELOPED AND ADOPTED BY MEMBER STATES. (ANGOLA, BOTSWANA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, SEYCHELLES, SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE)
- THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROTOCOL ARE THE FOLLOWING:
 - FOSTER CLOSER COOPERATION FOR JUDICIOUS, SUSTAINABLE AND CO-ORDINATED MANAGEMENT,
 - PROTECTION AND UTILISATION OF SHARED WATERCOURSES, AND
 - ADVANCE THE SADC AGENDA OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION.



HOW COOPERATION HURDLES/CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN SADC COUNTRIES AROUND TRANSBOUNDARY ARE RESOLVED?

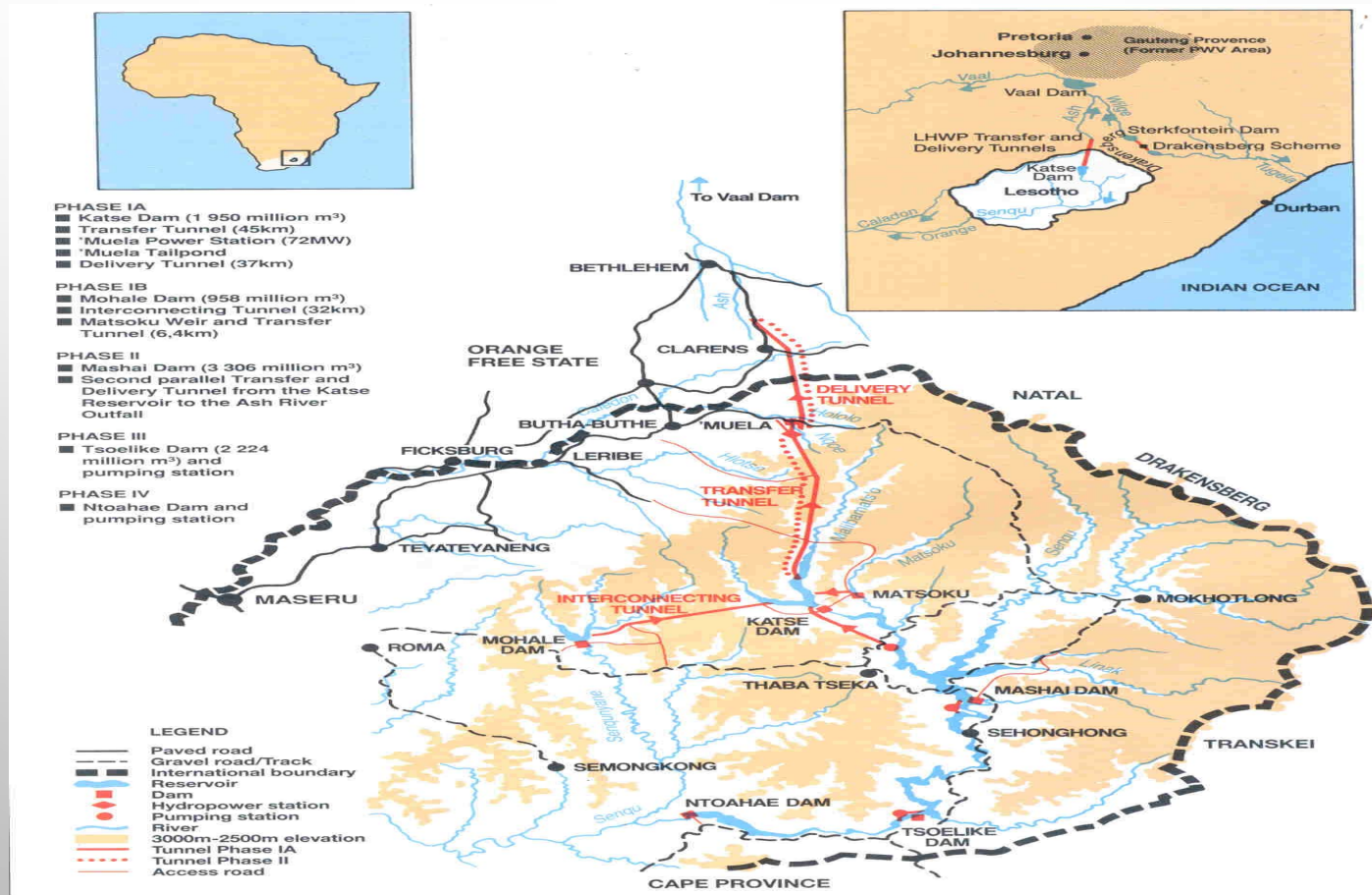
- SADC COUNTRIES ARE BOUND BY LEGAL FRAMEWORK THAT ALL MEMBER STATES ARE PARTY TO.
- THE PROTOCOLS WHICH LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION HAVE CLEAR OBJECTIVES:
 - a. PROMOTE AND FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SHARED WATERCOURSES AGREEMENTS AND SHARED WATERCOURSES INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT THEREOF;
 - b. ADVANCE THE SUSTAINABLE, EQUITABLE AND REASONABLE UTILISATION OF THE SHARED WATERCOURSES;
 - c. PROMOTE A CO-ORDINATED AND INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATERCOURSES
 - d. PROMOTE HARMONISATION AND MONITORING OF LEGISLATION AND POLICIES FOR PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVATION, PROTECTION OF SHARED WATERCOURSES, AND ALLOCATION OF THE RESOURCES THEREOF, AND
 - e. PROMOTE RESEARCH AND TECH. DEV., INFO EXCHANGE, CAPACITY BLD. AND APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATE TECH IN WATERCOURSES.



HOW LESOTHO AND SOUTH AFRICA DEALT WITH WATER DIPLOMACY TO ACHIEVE THE LHWP AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE TWO COUNTRIES?

- LHWP IS A PROJECT THAT WAS CONCEIVED DURING THE HEIGHT OF APARTHEID AND MILITARY RULE IN LESOTHO
- APARTHEID GOVERNMENT UNDERSTOOD THAT WATER IS A SHARED RESOURCE THAT THEY ALONE HAD NO ABSOLUTE RIGHT TO.
- VARIOUS AGREEMENTS AND PROTOCOLS ENTERED INTO WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, LESOTHO, BOTSWANA AND NAMIBIA, MARKING THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SHARED WATERCOURSE.
- LHWP – WAS THE “**OUT OF THE BOX**” APPROACH AND SOLUTION, WHEN SOUTH AFRICA WAS CONSIDERING A PROJECT TO AUGMENT THE VAAL RIVER SYSTEM TO SUPPLY WATER TO THE ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL HUB OF SOUTH AFRICA IN CURRENT GAUTENG PROVINCE. LHWP WAS INVESTIGATED 1930S.

GEOGRAPHIC LAYOUT OF THE LHWP AND ITS COMPONENTS



GOVERNANCE OF LHWP





ROLE OF LESOTHO HIGHLANDS WATER COMMISSION (LHWC)

COMPOSED BY TWO SETS OF DELEGATES REPRESENTING GOVERNMENTS OF LESOTHO AND SOUTH AFRICA

1. LHWC TAKES ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL DECISIONS ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENTS
2. THEY ARE NOT POLITICAL – HAVE OFTEN DIFFERED WITH POLITICIANS ON ISSUES THAT WERE NOT WELL THOUGHT OF TO PROTECT THE POLITICIANS
3. DECISIONS BY DELEGATES ARE BY CONSENSUS (ONLY ONE DISPUTE DECLARED SINCE 1986 TO DATE AND WAS RESOLVED WHEN STUDY CONDUCTED PRODUCED RESULTS





WHAT WAS THE COOPERATION ON LHWP ABOUT?

- A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED WITH THE OVTS (ORANGE VAAL TRANSFER SCHEME) TO BUILD THE RESERVOIR DOWNSTREAM OF THE ORANGE RIVER AS COMPARED TO BUILDING IT IN THE HIGHLANDS OF LESOTHO.
- CONCLUSION WAS SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS TO BE DERIVED SHOULD SOUTH AFRICA CHOOSE TO BUILD THE RESERVOIR INTERNALLY.
- YET SOUTH AFRICA ELECTED TO BUILD THE LHWP IN LESOTHO FOR TWO REASONS.
 - OBTAIN WATER FROM THE SOURCE AND USE THE RESERVOIRS AS STORAGE,
 - SUPPORT INDUSTRIAL AND MINING DEVELOPMENT IN GAUTENG PROVINCE
 - ASSIST LESOTHO TO DEVELOP WITH THE ROYALTIES GENERATED FROM THE WATER DELIVERED TO SOUTH AFRICA
 - CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT IN LESOTHO DURING CONSTRUCTION AND POST CONSTRUCTION.
- OCTOBER 1986 LHWP TREATY BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND LESOTHO WAS SIGNED



15.1 BENEFITS TO SOUTH AFRICA

- HIGH **QUALITY WATER** TRANSFERRED > 13 423 MILLION M³ TO DATE
- IMPROVED **SECURITY OF WATER SUPPLY**, SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED WATER TREATMENT COSTS
- SECURE **LOW COST WATER SUPPLY** FOR MINING, POWER AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, HOUSEHOLDS AND AGRICULTURE
- RSA **CONTRACTORS AND CONSULTANTS** IN MAJOR CONTRACTS
- JOB OPPORTUNITIES



15. BENEFITS TO LESOTHO

- BOOST TO ECONOMY
- ROYALTY REVENUE (2016) = **M837,306,430**
- CUMULATIVE ROYALTIES REVENUE = **M7.572BILLION** (JAN 1998 -JUNE 2017)
- HIGH **QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE** (ROADS, BRIDGES, CAMPS) MEANS
 - IMPROVED ACCESS INTO THE HIGHLANDS AREAS
 - GREATLY REDUCED TRAVELLING TIME
 - **INCREASED TOURISM** POTENTIAL
 - **JOB OPPORTUNITIES** DURING CONSTRUCTION
- **SKILLS TRANSFER TO BASOTHO- BOTH BLUE AND WHITE COLLAR JOBS**
- WORK FOR LOCAL **CONTRACTORS AND CONSULTANTS**



KEY LESSONS LEARNT

- ALL STAKEHOLDERS SHOULD HAVE TRANSPARENT ENGAGEMENT FOR THE SAKE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THIS ONE WATER RESOURCE “NILE RIVER”
- WILLINGNESS TO ENGAGE IS CRITICAL NOT AN OPTION
- LONG TERM VISION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COUNTRIES
- NOT A CASE OF THE STRONGER TAKES ALL BUT RATHER LOOKING AT LONG TERM SUSTAINABLE MUTUAL BENEFITS
- REAL PARTNERSHIP AND WILLINGNESS TO SHARE DATA
- GOOD GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

CONCLUSION



- “OUT OF THE BOX” APPROACH IMPERATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NB
- USE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS NOT AN OPTION TO MOBILISE BOTH COMMUNITIES AND GOVERNMENTS
- STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING ALL-LEVEL, ALL-INCLUSIVE TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION BASIN WIDE AND SUB-BASIN
- EMBRACING DIVERSITY BY COLLABORATIVE ASSESSMENT OF SOLUTIONS AND USE OF BEST PRACTICES IN RIVER AND BASIN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPING POLICIES THAT ARE “**OUT OF THE BOX**” AND FORWARD THINKING
- RECOMMENDATION SINCE NBD IS NOT A GOVERNMENT ORG TOGETHER WITH NBI SHOULD FORGE TRANSPARENT, HONEST PARTNERSHIP WHERE NBI COULD USE NBD TO MOBILISE GOVERNMENTS TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES.
- **NB HAS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO REWRITE HISTORY AND DETERMINE ITS DESTINATION BY DEVELOPING ALL-INCLUSIVE LAWS AND AGREEMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENTIRE BASIN**