

**MINUTES OF THE FIRST CONSULTATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS OF
THE SOUTHERN REGION ON THE REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF ACTION
FOR THE OPERATIONALISATION OF THE SADC VISION
HOTEL HOLIDAY INN - MAPUTO
AUGUST THE 9TH, 2004**

1. Introduction

Eng. Suzana Saranga, Head of the Cabinet for International Rivers at the National Directorate for Waters thanked the stakeholders for their participation and considered this to be a proper occasion to discuss matters related to water scarcity. She briefly explained the context of the meeting and referred to the ongoing process within SADC aimed at looking for ideas with the involvement of the stakeholders for the implementation of the SADC Vision adopted in 2000, in The Hague.

She hoped that the contribution of the consultations would help materialize the Vision at national level by identifying specific projects which impact positively on the people.

2. Agenda

The point 8 of the Agenda of the meeting (anex 1) was slightly modified. The Vision on an appropriate sanitation for all and secure waste management and sustainable management that was to be presented by Architect Bernardino Victor of the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Actions was replaced by Mrs. Vanessa Cabanelas of Environmental Justice. This was due to the fact that Arch. Bernardino did not participate in the preparatory meetings of the Working Committee and the ensuing consultative meeting. The agenda was approved with these changes.

3. Presentation of participants

The list of participation is as follows (see annex 2):

	Name	Institution	Telephone	E-mail
1	Sílvia Dolares	Environmental Justice	082 239515	ja-ngo@yahoo.com
2	Vanessa Cabanelas	Environmental Justice	082 872139	ja-ngo@yahoo.com
3	Otília Xavier	Mader-DNHA	082 423229	dnha@zebra.uem.mz
4	Francisco Álvaro	DNA - GRI	082 442225	falvaro@tropical.co.mz
5	Suzana Saranga	DNA - GRI	01 309 621	suzanas@tropical.co.mz
6	Amândio Sarmiento	GAGER-FDHA	082 490919	-----
7	Zefanias Mucavele	DPOPH-Gaza	082 421100	-----
8	Jona Uchoam	EDM	082 830613	-----
9	Armando Abacar	EDM	48 15 37	aabacar@edm.co.mz
10	Nádia Jaz	PMA	48 22 46	Nadia.vaz@wfp.org
11	Senisse Leuis	ARA-Sul - UGBI	082 48 08 22	-----
12	Taefane, Justino	HICEP-Chokwe	082 303 287	-----
13	Aurélio Nhabetse	MADER-DNHA	01415110	-----
14	Jean Boroto	GWP SA	+27 832310866	jboroto@wol.co.za
15	António Jaiela	Maragra	082 1943809	
16	Vasco Munguambe	ARA-Sul	306729/30	arasul@tropical.co.mz
17	Marta Monjane	IUCN	490599	Martam.iucn@tvcabo.co.mz
18	Enoque Joao	MOZAL	082309016	Enoque.joao@bhpbillion.com
19	Jaime Mianga	UGBS	082 707509	miangajrm@yahoo.com
20	Custódio Vicente	DNA/DGRH	+258 1 309 862	custodio- mvicente@hotmail.com
21	Enoque Jonas E.	COFAMOSA-Moamba	082 44 39 96	-----

4 PRESENTATION OF THE VISION AND ITS OBJECTIVES – GWP SA REPRESENTATIVE

The representative of GWP SA highlighted in her presentation the role of GWP SA in the process of integrated management of water resources. Issues stressed included:

Global Water Partnership is a working partnership amongst all those involved in the water management, such as:

- Government Agencies
- Public institutions
- Private Firms
- Professional Organizations
- Multilateral Development Agencies
- NGO's
- Other institutions committed to the Dublin Principles.

The GWP SA representative stressed that the principles of Rio-Dublin state that:

1. Drinking water is a finite resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment
2. The development and management of the water resources should be based on a participative approach, involving users, planners and politicians at all levels
3. Woman play a central role in the provision, management and safeguard of water
4. Water has an economic value across all of its competitive uses and its economic and social value should be recognized.

Since several stakeholders were present at the meeting, the representative of GWP found to be necessary to explain them the real meaning of the expression "Integrated Management of Water Resources" which she defined as: "...a process that promotes the development and management of water, land, and related resources, in order to maximize the resulting economic and social well-being equitably without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems".

4.1 Background of the Vision

The conceptualization of the SADSC Vision was facilitated by GWP IS and was adopted in December 1999, by the responsible Sector Ministers and then presented to the 2nd World Water Forum held in The Hague, the Netherlands, in 2000.

For the implementation of this Vision a Framework of Action in various countries (FFA) is needed. The Vision spans until 2025 and in order to be effective it is important to take into account the existing and ongoing initiatives.

The Vision of Southern Africa for Water, Life and Environment calls for the Equitable and Sustainable Use of Water for Social and Environmental Justice, Regional Integration and the Economic Benefit for Present and Future Generation.

It has a timeframe till up to 2025.

The Vision has 8 declarations of Sub-Visions, namely:

- **Sub-Vision of Equitable and Sustainable Socio Economic Development in Southern Africa.**
- **Sub-Vision of Equitable Access to Water of reasonable Quantity and Quality**
- **Sub-Vision of appropriate sanitation to all and safe management of waste**
- **Sub-Vision of food security for all Families**
- **Sub-Vision of safe supply of Energy for all Families**
- **Sub-Vision of Sustainable Environment**
- **Sub-Vision of safety regarding Natural Disasters**
- **Sub-Vision of integrated development and management of Water resources.**

It considered the vision to be relevant and therefore urged the need to develop a Framework of Action to turn the vision (dream) in to reality.

Three activities of the Working plan of the framework of action were identified, namely:

- Dissemination of information
- Development of the Regional Framework of Action
- Conceptualization of National Framework of Action

Dissemination of Information
Distribution of documents

Distribution of Postcards of the Vision
Videos of the Vision (in English, French and Portuguese)
Vision in CD (new)
Manual and leaflets of the Action Framework (*Still a draft*)
Elaboration of the Regional Framework of Action to be carried out based on support studies, namely:

- Revision of the
- Social,
 - Environmental
 - Institutional

Initiatives that fit into the studies of the regional office

Other support studies

In coordination with SADC:

- Revision of initiatives on Policy and Strategy
- Cross sectoral revision of policies related to water (given the nature of the declaration of the 8 sub-visions)

The representative of GWP informed that between the 27/28 of January 2003 workshops were held, in the St George Hotel, Pretoria, for the coordinators of the countries. 11 SADC Countries, members of the Technical Committees of Water Resources (like governments' officers, representatives of NGOs and representatives of the Private Sector) took part in this workshop.

The key issues identified in the workshop included:

- A well established policy and institutional mechanisms are essential for an effective implementation of the Integrated Management of Water Resources;
- Effective participation of Stakeholders;
- An effective and reliable information system for the region
- Indicators and timeframe to fulfill the Vision (*MDGs are guidelines ...*)
- Understand the economic Value of Water
- Regional strategy that recognizes the ecological and social aspects
- Regional cooperation and management of shared water flows.

The workshop adopted the guidelines for the development of the National Framework of Action, country coordinators were selected, three countries (Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania) were chosen to serve as pilot cases for the revision of the initiatives and deep consultations and the lessons of these countries will serve as a basis for the elaboration of the Regional Framework of Action.

Focus on Mozambique:

The Consultations process in Mozambique is proceeding, and should fit into the process of the preparation of the Strategy for the Management of the Water Resources of the Country. The establishment of a Country Water Partnership (CWP) would facilitate Stakeholders Involvement in the Sector.

The planning process of the Integrated Management of the Water Resources (as a result of the Sustainable Development Summit) could eventually be financed by the Global Partnership of Water for Mozambique.

1 SUB-VISION ON THE EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHER AFRICA – PRESENTED BY MR. FRANCISCO ÁLVARO

The presenter said that he would focus on the aspects that would facilitate discussions about the proposals for actions in the context of Mozambique, that should then be further deepened by the participants.

He presented an overview of the objective of this sub-vision as in the Vision document. He brought new elements that he considered provocative as starting points and to facilitate the discussions. The points submitted by the presenter were approved by participants as reflecting the Mozambican position to materialize the vision.

The vision draws its attention to the following aspects:

- The future of the population of the region should be healthy and to that end there is the need to press for an environmentally sustainable social, economic development.

It should be stressed that the expression **environmentally** did not appear in the original document of the Vision, its inclusion was latter proposed by the presenter. He stressed that the vision aims to materialize the Global commitment of poverty eradication. In this water plays a relevant role and has the potential to improve life quality for all.

Thus, to achieve the objectives of this global commitment the focus of the development should be the family.

He underlined the fact that this vision puts some demands on the water sector. However, the sector alone does not determine the desired outcomes of the equitable and sustainable development resulting from a process that should be widely shared by the basis, focused on the people, and take into account the social realities of the region. However, important improvements inside the water sector will contribute to this end.

He stressed the economic, social and environmental value of water and therefore its costs and pricing. These costs result from necessary investment in infrastructure and its maintenance, the social impact of the choices of water users and the environmental impact.

To attain the global objective of poverty eradication, the vision argues for the States of the region to take the following actions in the context of the Sub-Vision on the Equitable and Sustainable Development in Southern Africa.

In the context of this sub-vision 10 actions are proposed:

- Regional Cooperation and Integration
- Promotion of Stakeholders participation
- Promotion of public/private partnership
- Good Governance
- Effective education about health and hygiene
- Establishment of efficient Institutional Mechanisms
- Promotion of equitable Trade and investment
- Diversification of the additional economy
- Involvement of women's and young

In the implementation and materialization of the actions proposed in the document of the vision participants suggested various actions that should be carried out by the grassroots, with the support from SADC through the “*Global Water Partnership*”.

For each of these actions it proposes that SADC supports the Governments in the following aspects:

1 Regional Cooperation and Integration

- SADC's Countries should jointly undertake the integrated Management and Development of common rivers. In order to attain this objective these countries ought to be supported in their efforts of establishing River Basin Agreements.
- SADC's Countries should disseminate information at stakeholders level, about the impact of droughts and floods and stakeholders should know their responsibilities regarding the rationalization of water resources. For the countries lacking the financial and material resources for this process, SADC should look for support alternatives aiming at fulfilling this objective.
- SADC should support the countries of the region in ensuring that stakeholders have access to water and to the necessary information for the development of their projects. Hence, countries should be supported in constructing infrastructures that ensure access to water in a sustainable manner.

- An appropriate framework should be created for Stakeholders Participation in the development programs of the region, and supported in its implementation.
- The Public should be made aware of the importance of cooperation in the management of transfrontier water resources as conflict prevention elements as well as regional integration and unity promotion factors.

2 Promotion of the participation of “Stakeholders”

Participation of the Private Sector should be promoted in the following aspects:

- In the discussion of the negotiating documents aimed at streamlining positions and ensuring its feedback. This process has been difficult due to lack of conditions that enable an effective communication between the sector and stakeholders. More effort aimed at looking for appropriated forms to improve communication is needed.
- There is a need of ensuring feedback in this process, meaning that the results of the negotiating processes should be properly disseminated to “stakeholders” and these have the responsibility of fulfilling the Agreements.

It proposed that SADC's Countries should be supported in this manner.

3 Promotion of public/private partnership

In this area Stakeholders consider that SADC should encourage the use of economic incentives to promote the involvement of the sector (through bank credits) and of the Basin Committees.

4 Good Governance

It is proposed that SADC should encourage member states to adopt good governance oriented towards transparency, inclusion and accountability in the decision making process. SADC has to develop guidelines to that effect.

5 Effective education on health and hygiene

It is proposed that SADC supports the countries of the region in the following actions:

In the combat of water related diseases (cholera and diarrhea’s, bilharzias) in the schools and public awareness about the consequences of inadequate sanitation.

It is known that the prevalence of HIV/SIDA is increasing, adding to governments urgency.

Ongoing studies indicate that the access to drinking water and the improvement of hygiene practices can reduce the impact of opportunistic diseases and consequently reduce precocious death. The access to drinking water in good conditions prevents most of the endemic diseases, like the cholera and malaria.

Positioning:

It is proposed that SADC supports member states in the preparation of educational material related to HIV/SIDA and water (its importance) having as focal point of the process the schools.

6 Establishment of Institutional Mechanisms

SADC should support the establishment of local level institutions (Schools, Hospitals, industrial centers at grassroots level) and Communities should be involved in the planning process.

The establishment of regional institutions such as Basin Commissions, Joint Commissions to allow for the establishment of a regionally integrated economy should be promoted.

7 Promotion of equitable Trade and Investment

Related to this point the need for further research on the concept of virtual water and to study its negative impact on the weaker economies of the region is worth stressing.

8 Diversification of the additional economy

The possibility of SADC engaging itself in the support of investment mobilization for the sector and of comparative advantages of production diversification should be investigated.

9 Involvement of women and the young

Improvement of the water supply system to allow woman to dedicate themselves to other domestic tasks, and above all, to allow children, girls in particular, to have enough time to study.

The youth should be involved in SADC's activities.

2 SUB-VISION ON THE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER IN REASONABLE QUANTITIES AND QUALITIES – PRESENTED BY ENG. SUZANA SARANGA.

This presentation had the following content:

Presentation of the Components

- Sub-vision
- Proposed actions
- Ongoing actions
- Challenges
- Opportunities

Proposed actions :

Planning and Administration

- Policies and sectors integration
- Legal and Institutional framework
- Protection of water resources
- Technical and Financial training

Research promotion

- Undertake research on appropriate strategies and technologies that contribute to the efficient and rational use of water, and improve the supply of drinking water for the populations.

3 SUB-VISION ON SAFETY REGARDING NATURAL DISASTERS – PRESENTED BY ENG. SUZANA SARANGA.

According to the vision document the objective of this sub-vision is to reach a point in which water related natural disasters can be timely predicted and their negative effects on peoples life quality and the environment mitigated.

Proposed actions:

- Early warning systems
- Coordination between all the intervenient´s
- Strategic plans
- Allocation of resources
- Strategic infrastructures
- Insurance schemes against losses
- Research

4 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES – PRESENTED BY ENG. SUZANA SARANGA.

She said that the objective of this sub-vision is to reach a situation in which water management leads to efficient use and equitable distribution for the socio-economic and environmental benefit.

Proposed actions in this context are:

- Conceptualization of an integrated management strategy
- Rationalize and reinforce institutions
- Establishment of information systems
- Harmonization of policies and legal structures
- Target and performance indicators
- Participation of all the intervenients

Ongoing actions in Mozambique contributing towards the implementation of the Vision (1) Water Resources Management National Strategy (in preparation) include:

- Revision of Water Law and Policies
- Institutional capacity building
- Development of Water Resources
- Investments
- Shared Water Resources
- Public Awareness
- HR management, water supply and sanitation Five Year Plan.
- Water Sector Development National Program (PNDA)
- PARPA
- Vision 20/25
- Cooperation agreements on common Water Resources (Zambezi, Limpopo, Umbelúzi, Maputo, Incomáti and SADC's Protocol)
- Joint studies about common basins (Maputo, Umbelúzi, Incomáti, Limpopo, Púngoè and Zambeze)
- INGC
- Studies on flood warning systems.
- Rehabilitation of hidro-meteorological networks.
- Information exchange mechanisms with upstream countries.

Challenges in the Vision implementation

- Ensure the involvement and contribution of all the interested parts.
- Ensure funds to implement concrete projects/initiatives.

Opportunities for the Vision implementation

- There is a favorable Framework and Environment (eg. National agenda, PARPA, Regional Protocol, Programs/Plans of the Government, GTA).
- Harmonization with ongoing national and regional actions.
- SADC and GWP could facilitate the access to the funds.
- The experience gained by GWP-SATAC could ensure the participation of the interested parts in the process.

Results of the workshop

- Confirmation that ongoing activities are part of the implementation of the Vision.
- A survey of missing actions/initiatives.
- Recommendations for the identification and development of projects in the context of the Vision.

5 SUB-VISION OF FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL FAMILIES

It is proposed that the vision acknowledges the existence of three indicators for food security, namely: quality, quantity and time. In the case of this vision the time factor is not mentioned.

It is proposed that regional self-sufficiency in terms of food security is based on national self-sufficiency.

To this end it is proposed to give regional governments support to accomplish following actions:

- Creation of conditions for easy access to credit,
- Creation of incentives (preferential green-tariffs),
- Diversification of sources of revenue generation,
- Regulations that defend the rights of small farmers,

- Create differentiated tariffs based on public or private investment,
- Energy distribution should accompany potential hidro-agricultural zones,
- Promote water collection systems at local level.

6 SUB-VISION FOR A SUSTAINABLE ENVORONMENT

As for the current situation, the document presents little evidence to support the claim that the environment is recognized as a legitimate factor.

There is the need to support the Governments of the Region in the following aspects:

- In the management of dams considering and implementing ecological flows;
- In environmental impact studies for water resources development infrastructure and projects, to minimize environmental impacts.
- Inventory of infrastructures.

For this effect it is proposed to recommend the following actions:

- Include the private sector in the environmental education, so that it becomes integral part of resource management.
- Strengthen the effective control, monitoring and inspection of industrial waste management,
- The Polluter-Payer Principle should be adopted to ensure Social and Environmental responsibility, and the fines should revert for the adoption of improved technologies and to restore the environment to its natural state.

There should be a crosspollination of ideas. The communities should be part of development projects from the conception to implementation and control. Projects should reflect the real needs of local communities.

Governments ought to be supported in the following :

- To disseminate information, consultations and involvement of communities in this process, workshops ought to be organized on location.
- The Ministry of State Administration should be involved in the dissemination of information and consultation of communities. The mass media can also serve the purpose of information dissemination.

To evaluate the implementation of the Vision, a continuous evaluation shall be carried out and in the case of projects, evaluation should be periodically, for a specific period.

7 SUB-VISION OF THE SAFE SUPPLY OF ENERGY FOR ALL

Regarding the Energy Supply for all, stakeholders propose to inform SADC on the need to take the following actions:

- The promotion of the environmental education should be made at the Rural, urban and peri-urban levels.
- The national self-sufficiency in terms of energy should contribute for the regional self-sufficiency.
- In the creation of incentives to use forms of alternative energy (other than coal), especially for urban and peri-urban zones.
- Replace the use of motor pumps using hydrocarbon fuel with alternative energy generation systems.

The minutes of the consultations held on 09/08/04 are still being drafted and will be sent as soon as the preparation process is finished.

General aspects:

There is the need to conciliate the objectives of this regional vision with the Millennium Development Goals water and sanitation targets and the resolutions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in 2002.

To this end, SADC needs to encourage and support Governments.

To monitor the implementation of the Vision, a continuous evaluation should be made and, in the case of projects, periodic evaluations should be carried out, for a specific period.

To further deepen this questions there is need to consult with the following institutions:

National Directorate of Energy, Nutrition Department, SETSAN, NGOs.

The representative of the Department of Alternative Energy at the National Directorate of Energy should also be consulted in order to discuss different sources of alternative energy.