



OUR VISION IS “EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION OF WATER RESOURCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT FOR FUTURE AND PRESENT GENERATIONS”

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION IN MOZAMBIQUE

NOVEMBER, 2004

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Abbreviations

2000 Revised Protocol	SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses
ARAs	Regional Water Administrations
ARA Sul	Regional Water Administration For Southern Mozambique
CWP	Country Water Partnership
DNA	National Directorate for Water Affairs
DNHA	National Directorate For Hydraulic Agriculture
FFA	Framework For Action
GRI	International Rivers Office
GWP SA	Global Water Partnership Southern Africa
GWP – SATAC	Southern African Technical Advisory Committee
INGC	National Institute for Disasters Management
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOPH	Ministry Of Public Works and Housing
MOZAL	Mozambique Aluminum Company
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations

PARPA	National Program for Absolute Poverty Reduction
PNDA	National Program for the Development of Water Sector
SADCC	Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
ZAMCOM	Zambezi Commission

1 BACKGROUND

In the Declaration: ***Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation***, adopted in Lusaka, Zâmbia, on 1st April, 1980, the Heads of states or Government of independent states of Southern Africa committed themselves to pursuing policies aimed at economic liberation and integrated development of the economies of the region. This declaration gave rise to the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

In 1992, in light of the changes that occurred in the region, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was transformed to Southern African Development Community (SADC). In article 22 of the SADC Treaty, Member States are encouraged to conclude such Protocols as may be necessary in each area of cooperation, which shall spell out the objectives and scope of, and institutional mechanisms for cooperation and integration.

Within this spirit, SADC Members States undertook efforts for establishing of SADC Water Protocol. In 2000, SADC region signed the Protocol on Shared Watercourses in the SADC region. While the signature of the SADC Protocol was taking place, the region was similarly engaged in developing a Southern African Vision. This Vision was presented in the Hague and it was incorporated in the global vision and adopted in the Netherlands in the year 2000 as an international community's commitment. The vision calls for **“Equitable and Sustainable Utilisation of water for social, environment justice, and economic benefit for present and future generations”**. The Vision's target is the year 2025.

In working towards the achievement of objectives of the region's vision a balanced approach between the vision and the latest developments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on water and sanitation and the resolutions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development of 2002, in

Johannesburg, should be considered.

The absence of a Regional Framework For Action creates difficulties for the implementation of the Vision. The prioritization of the implementation process of the Projects targeted for poverty reduction in the region requires that a Framework For Action to be designed as guiding document in the region and in countries for the Implementation of the Vision. The region has similarities in terms of lacking of the capacity, which could enable full utilization of the region's natural resources. It is, therefore, within this context that the countries were encouraged to design their countries' Framework For Action, with the relevant priorities for achieving the Vision's objectives highlighted. These National priorities would be incorporated in the Regional Framework For Action. Among all SADC countries, Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania were selected to make in-depth consultations for this process.

Due to budget constraints Mozambique was advised by GWP SA to hold only two workshops namely: one in Maputo **for Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane Provinces** and the second in Tete for **Zambezia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete, Manica and Sofala provinces**. The first regional workshop brought together stakeholders from the Provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane. And the 2nd was held in Tete and gathered stakeholders from Sofala, Tete, Manica, Zambezia, Nampula. Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces were also invited but were not represented due to reasons outside our control.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 Vision Perspective

The socio-economic development of Mozambique depends on the water available in the shared watercourses. Various stakeholders particularly the rural poor communities depend on water of these shared watercourses.

The set up of the Framework For Action in Mozambique will support Mozambique to implement the SADC Vision and consequently to advance its development. The foundation of the Framework For Action is the operationalisation of the vision “Equitable and Sustainable Utilization of water for social, environmental justice, and economic benefit for present and future generations”.

2.2 Sub-vision Objectives

The above vision has the following 8 sub-vision objectives, which the FFA process intends to develop strategies for their implementation.

- Equitable and sustainable social and economic development in Southern Africa;
- Equitable access to water of an acceptable quantity and quality;
- Proper sanitation for all and safe waste disposal;
- Food security for all households;
- Energy security for all households;
- A sustainable environment;
- Security from natural disasters; and,
- IWR development and management.

Having several sectors in Mozambique whose development depend on water, in the process of implementing the FFA in the country a link between FFA and the other planned water initiatives have been considered. This linkage is relevant due to the fact that both FFA and the planned initiatives tend to anchor the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Mozambique and therefore, a coordinated approach may become productive and may result in avoidance of duplication of efforts.

The Consultation process has really been very useful and it constituted an opportunity for awareness of the importance of water among the stakeholders and also contributed to sensitize the stakeholders on efforts that are undertaken Nationally and Regionally towards poverty alleviation. Most importantly, the Framework For Action has enabled stakeholders to express their views and opinions to be ultimately incorporated into National and regional Framework For Action.

3 METHODOLOGY

The main document used for this assignment was the Document Vision which is to interpret it into reality entailing therefore, the involvement of the Stakeholders.

The involvement of the stakeholders and the public in general showed to be important as their aspirations and ideas will be reflected into the national and Regional Framework For Action. It was within this context that Mozambique was envisaging holding a minimum of four (4) workshops throughout the country to cover as much as possible a large number of stakeholders consulted. However, due to budget constraints we tied ourselves in holding only two workshops. One in Maputo for the three provinces of South of Mozambique and another in Tete for North and Center Provinces of Mozambique.

4 MOZAMBIQUE'S FFA CONSULTATION PROCESS

Due to budget constraints Mozambique was obliged to hold only two workshops namely: one in Maputo for Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane Provinces and the second in Tete for Zambezia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete, Manica and Sofala provinces. However, due to reasons outside our control, Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces did not participate in the meeting.

The first Consultation Workshop was held on the 09th August 2004, in Maputo and it gathered a considerable number of stakeholders of Maputo, Incomati and Umbeluzi Rivers from Maputo, Inhambane and Gaza Provinces.

4.1 Preparatory work

In preparation to the Framework For Action in Mozambique, two important preparatory meetings were held on 29th of July and 04th August 2004, respectively (See Annexes 1 and 2). The objective of the first workshop was to confirm the Team Members' availability to commit themselves for the assignment. In this regard the following people were invited to be part of the Mozambican team to the process::

- a) Mr. Francisco Álvaro - Directorate of Water Affairs, Mozambique (Co-ordinator of the process in Mozambique).
- b) Ms. Suzana Saranga - Directorate of Water Affairs (Head of International Rivers Office) Committee Member.
- c) Mr. Aurélio Nhabetse - MADER – DNHA (Committee Member)
- d) Ms Vanessa Cabanelas - Environmental Justice (Committee Member)
- e) Ms Sílvia Dolores - Environmental Justice (Committee Member)
- f) Mr. Bernardino Victor - Ministry of Environmental Affairs

4.1.1 Background to the process

Mr. Francisco Álvaro made a brief information on the background of the process where he highlighted the fact that in 2000, Ministers of Waters in the Region having signed the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses. As some members of the Committee did not yet know the process he further informed that the signature of the Revised Protocol was a corollary of intense negotiations. And the Protocol Document reflects the commitment of the states of the region for the region's enhancement of cooperation for the integrated management of

their common resources.

Mr Alvaro further indicated that while the negotiation process for the revision of the SADC Protocol was ongoing, the Global Water Partnership was entrusted by the SADC to develop the SADC Vision. And Water Ministers then adopted the Vision in December 1999 and it was presented and adopted in the 2000, March, and incorporated into the Global Vision.

4.1.2 Objectives of the Preparatory meetings

For the process of consultations there were selected (3) countries, Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania to constitute pilot study for them to develop their National Framework for Action, which will be considered in the process of establishment of the Regional Framework for Action. This process entails the collection of several sensitivities and aspirations from the “stakeholders” in the country on concrete actions to be incorporated into the Regional Framework For Action with positive impact within the communities in order for the target of 2025 be achieved with success. In order for this to succeed it is necessary the involvement of various sectors to enable the process to be transparent and participatory. For this end it was hoped that each member of the committee would contribute towards that end and that would be responsible for one or two thematic areas of the Vision.

During the presentation of the objectives, Mr. Francisco Álvaro informed that each Committee Member would sign a contract with IUCN on behalf of the GWP SA. Then, the contracts were distributed in order for each of the Committee member read them upon which they could be signed and handed back to the IUCN.

In the following meetings of 04th August and also during the consultations meetings namely the 09th August and the 17th November, 2004, Mr. Bernardino Victor did not show himself up and he was replaced by Ms Sílvia Dolores of the Environmental Justice.

5 CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS (MAPUTO - 09/08/040 AND TETE 17/11/04)

Important Note: In all the Consultations meetings the format and the content of the presentations were all the same. Having that in mind, the report will package all the thematic areas presentations in one and also the recommendations will be packaged into one-packaged recommendations.

5.1 Welcome Remarks

Eng. Suzana Saranga, Head of the International Rivers Office at the National Directorate for Water Affairs thanked the stakeholders for their availability to participate in the workshop and considered that moment 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 processes 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 participants would help to materialize the Vision at national level by identifying specific projects, which impact positively on the people.

In Tete, the Workshop was officially open by the representative of Provincial Director of Public Works and Housing in Tete, Eng. José Fernandes who thanked the opportunity for the team to select to host the Stakeholders Consultations Meeting in Tete Province. He emphasized that it was a honour for them to convene the meeting given the fact that Tete is bordered by three countries, namely: Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zâmbia.

He then addressed to the participants and highlighted that after the Vision was adopted by the Water Ministers in 1999, SADC is now giving opportunity for the SADC countries seek for appropriate means to have it implemented and for this process be achieved three countries were selected to make in-depth consultations with stakeholders whose results will be considered as guidelines for

the rest of the SADC countries.

He reiterated that the feelings that would be expressed by the participants would also be a reason for reflection by the Government of Mozambique and that it would also seek to see how these could be addressed to the International cooperating Partners. He further indicated that the presence of the stakeholders confirmed a joint commitment to recognize the interests of each and every one of them.

5.2 Draft Agenda (Annex 3 and 4)

Item 8 of the Agenda of the meeting in Maputo 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 Affairs was replaced by Ms. Silvia Dolores 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. And the Draft Agenda for the Consultations in Tete was also slightly modified to replace Mr. Aurélio Nhabetse with Mr. Hélio Banze who was not present in that meeting.

5.2.1 *The Vision and its objectives – GWP SA representative - Mr. Jean Boroto (Annex 5)*

Mr. Boroto's presentation was only presented in one of the workshops, in Maputo. Some of the important issues of his presentation were captured by Mr. Francisco Álvaro presentation in Tete.

The representative of GWP SA highlighted in his presentation the role of GWP SA in the process of integrated management of water resources. Issues highlighted included mentioning that the 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 highlighted that the principles of Rio-Dublin state that:

1. Fresh 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 participatory 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 he 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".

5.2.2 Background of the Vision

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

For the implementation of this Vision the development of a Framework of Action (FFA) in various countries is needed. The Vision's target is 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 Generations.

It has a timeframe limit 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.**

He highlighted the relevance of the Vision and therefore, the urgency of developing 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 for Action
- Conceptualisation of the National Framework for Action

On the Dissemination of Information implies:

- 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 is to be carried out based on support studies, namely the Revision of the Social, Environmental, Institutional Initiatives and studies that fit into the studies of the regional office.

5.2.3 Other support studies

In coordination with SADC to make a Revision of initiatives on Policy and Strategy and 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) participated 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 fulfil the Vision (*MDGs should be considered as 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 for Action.

5.2.4 Focus on Mozambique

The representative of GWP SA indicated that the Consultation process in Mozambique had started, 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 World Summit on Sustainable Development) could eventually be financed by the Country Water Partnership in Mozambique.

5.3 Sub-Vision on the Equitable and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in Southern Africa – presented by Mr. Francisco Alvaro – (Annex 6).

Mr. Francisco Álvaro pointed out in his presentation that he would focus on the aspects that would facilitate discussions. These aspects would be related on the proposals for actions in the context of Mozambique, which should then be further deepened by the participants.

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

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 a need to ensure the environmentally sustainable social and economic

development.

It should be stressed that the expression **environmentally** did not appear in the vision document; its inclusion is therefore proposed. 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 quality of life 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 addressing some demands on the water sector. However, the sector alone does not determine the desired outcomes of the equitable and sustainable development. This results from a process that should be widely shared from the grassroots, focused on the people, and taking into account the social realities of the region. However, important improvements inside the water sector would contribute to this end.

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

To attain the global objective of poverty eradication, in the context of the Sub-Vision on the Equitable and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in Southern Africa, the vision argues for the States of the region to take the following 10 actions.

- Regional Cooperation and Integration
- Promotion of Stakeholders participation
- Promotion of public/private partnerships
- Good Governance
- Effective education on 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 on grassroots, with the support of SADC through the “*Global Water Partnership*”.

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

5.3.1 *Regional Cooperation and Integration*

SADC 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 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 supportive 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 transboundary water resources as a conflict prevention element as well as regional integration and unity promotion factor.

5.3.2 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 defining countries 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 appropriate forms to improve communication should be undertaken.
- 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 having the responsibility of fulfilling the Agreements.

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 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 should develop guidelines to that effect.

5.3.5 Effective education on health and hygiene

It is proposed that SADC supports the countries of the region in the combat of water related diseases (cholera and diarrhea's, bilharzias) in the schools and public awareness about the consequences of inadequate sanitation.

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.

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

5.3.6 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 processes.

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

5.3.7 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 stressed.

5.3.8 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.

5.3.9 Involvement of women and the young

The Improvement of water supply mechanism to allow the youth and women in general to dedicate themselves to other domestic tasks, and above all, to allow children, girls in particular, to have enough time to study is highlighted.

The youth should be involved in SADC activities.

5.4 Sub-Vision on the Equitable Access to water in reasonable quantities and qualities – Presented by Ms. Suzana Saranga – (annex 7)

This presentation had the following content:

Presentation of the Components

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

Proposed actions :

5.4.1 Planning and Administration

– Policies and sectors integration

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

5.4.2 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.

5.5 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 degradation mitigated.

Proposed actions:

- Early warning systems
- Coordination between all the relevant sectors
- Strategic plans
- Allocation of resources
- Strategic infrastructures
- Insurance schemes against losses
- Research

5.6 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 strengthen institutions
- Establishment of information systems
- Harmonization of policies and legal structures
- Target and performance indicators
- Participation of all the relevant Sectors

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

- Revision of Water Law and Policies
- Institutional capacity building
- Development of Water Resources
- Investments
- Shared Water Resources

–Public Awareness

- Human Resources management, water supply and sanitation Five Year Plan.

- National Program for Water Sector Development (PNDA)

-PARPA

-Vision 20/25

-Cooperation agreements on common Water Resources (Zambezi, Limpopo, Umbelúzi, Maputo, Incomáti and SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse)

-Joint studies on 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.

5.6.1 Challenges in the Vision Implementation

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

5.6.2 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.

5.6.3 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.

5.7 Sub-Vision of Food Security for all Households (annex 8) – Presented by Mr. Aurélio Nhabetse.

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.

5.8 Sub-Vision for a Sustainable Environment (Annex 9) – Presented by Ms. Vanessa Cabanelas.

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

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 all existing hydroelectric 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 is necessary.
- 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 and these improved technologies must be environmental friendly.
- There should be a crosspollination of ideas. The communities should be part of development projects from the conception of project to their implementation and control. Projects should reflect the real needs of local communities.

Governments ought to and 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 the communities. The mass media can also serve the purpose of information dissemination.
- To evaluate the implementation of the Vision, a continuous evaluation

should be carried out and in the case of projects, evaluation should be periodically, for a specific period.

5.9. Sub-Vision of the safe Supply of Energy for all – Presented by Ms. Vanessa Cabanelas (Annex 10)

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.

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

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.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Both Maputo and Tete Workshops were very important and very interactive. The momentum served to make the stakeholders aware that the governments of the region and SADC organization bear their concerns and there are a lot of expectations regarding how the general conclusions coming out of this

workshops will be addressed and implemented.

The various conclusions and recommendations are highlighted in each of the Sub-Visions below as follows:

6.1 Sub-Vision on the Equitable and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in the Southern African Region, the following aspects are identified:

- Lack of Water hampers the development of the region in general and Mozambique in particular.
- The region should present the statistics data of water resources availability.
- A System evaluation, correction and monitoring of water resources.
- Risks associated with management and the development of water resources should be identified this should include the management of such risks.
- Implementation of management and mitigation of floods and droughts should be implemented in SADC. This should entail the risk analysis (Floods and droughts vulnerability).

Within the context of the Vision there are local and basin wide initiatives that should be undertaken, namely:

- Reduction of Saline Intrusion (ex. In Incomati, Pungoe rivers), through construction of weirs other techniques which support actions towards reduction of Saline Intrusion.
- Establishment of Associations to identify small joint initiatives, this

initiatives should be competitive to attract funding.

- Undertaking of small consultancy services is also encouraged to support the preparation of projects related to water utilisations for poverty alleviation.
- Promotion of simple techniques/ appropriate for retention of water adaptable to the rural urban areas. In the urban areas for example there should be investigated the possibility of recycling pluvial/residual waters.
- The problem of sediment deposition and aquatic weeds in rivers should be resolved. Experiences of this practice should be obtained in the neighbouring countries.
- Promotion of techniques, which enable the improvement of the demand management/ rational use of waters, should be encouraged.

The Stakeholders also considered the way in which this initiatives should come up from (Bottom-Up/Top-down?)

- Bottom-Up. From the grassroots fetch the initiatives.
- The State should ensure support for its development.
- The State should also ensure the exchange of experiences at the horizon level (Among the Communities).
- There involvement of the Private Sector should be encouraged in the sustainability of the projects and the local initiatives (ex. MOZAL Community, SASOL etc)

In order for this achieve the desirable results the involvement of the media is paramount. The involvement of these might contribute in the process of the dissemination and the implementation of the Vision. These could include:

- Television

- Schools
- Newspaper
- Associations of various nature

The inter-sectoral co-ordination in planning of the development actions should be strengthened.

6.2 Sub-Vision of Equitable access to water of acceptable quantity and quality:

- There is an emphasis for the need for construction of weirs and dams environmentally sustainable for the regulation of the flows.
- To make effective the legal instruments for penalization for non-compliance of the conservation measures of the water resources.
- The need for a clear definition of the institution responsible for the application of sanctions for the non-compliers in conservation measures of the water resources.

6.3 Sub-Vision for Food Security for all households

An emphasis is given for the following issues, which were heavily debated on:

- The need for the establishment of a fund for the construction and implementation of hydraulic projects, not only for irrigation, but also dykes for protection against floods, for collective use. Some funds for this initiative should come from fees collated by the use of the waters in the ARAs.
- In terms of local initiatives within the context of the vision, implement committees of development at the community levels, in order to ensure an active participation in the definition of the initiatives, and also it requires ensuring representativeness in this process.

- The process of identification and development of these initiatives should be from bottom up.

The organizations that must also be consulted in the identification and development of these initiatives should also include, the following:

OCBs (Communities organizations in grassroots), NGOs, Civil Society in General, Public Institutions – Ministry of health, education, etc), Superior Educational Institutions and Research Institutions, Technical Institutions, etc.

- To ensure the involvement of all local administrations, community chiefs etc. should play an important role.
- There is need for a periodical evaluation of the process of implementation of the Vision (annually) at the local level and in every five years in general.
- The contribution of Mozambique may be an example for the community participation in the decision making with success (Tchuma Tchato).
- There should also be created a credit line for agriculture and livestock activities.
- The development of technical partnerships in the region should be promoted
- There should also be promoted the establishment of industries and food processing services in rural areas;
- Ensure market availability for products from agriculture of small and medium farmers;

6.4 Sub-Vision for Energy security for all households

Aspects that have been highlighted, as recommendations in this Sub-vision comprise the following:

- Other energy sources in the countries should be considered in the vision. For Example, Mozambique has a great potential for coal mineral;
- Local initiatives: The use of Biogas should be promoted at the community level, in particular in communities with good practices in livestock; The use of motor pumping a solar energy for small communities should be promoted.
- Once again it is encouraged that the process of identification and development of these initiatives should start from the bottom-up.
- Energy should be affordable for all at all prices;

6.5 Sub-Vision for Sustainable Environment

The highlights in this sub-vision include:

- It is important to promote the Integrated Management of Natural Resources in general;
- Promote the zoning of degraded areas, promote the forestation a to severely combat the deforestation and the burnings;

- Ensure the fiscalization and effective monitoring of the water quality;
- Environmental education should start from primary schools, and at the community levels, taking profit of the traditional knowledge in these initiatives;
- The principle polluter pay, and the creation of incentives best conduct and efforts in the protection of the environment should be promoted.
- Ensure that the civil society's opinion has a role to play in the process of decision making regarding any project of development.

6.6 Sub-vision from Natural Disasters

With regard to this vision the following recommendations are proposed from the stakeholders:

- Create attractive socio-economic conditions in high areas or areas with lower risk.
- The Governmental institutions and other interested actors to improve to sensitise the communities should be capacitated.
- Mapping of extreme risk and vulnerable areas should be promoted.
- It is important if a specific model for infrastructures for protection could be investigated and recommended.
- Furthermore, a specific legislation, which penalises the reincidents in the risk areas, should be established.
- Proper escaping platforms should be established for those in order to enable people promptly save their lives.
- It is also important that early warning systems could be functional at the grassroots level with the involvement of the local structures.

- It is important to strengthen the legal instrument on the territorial occupation penalising those who commit infractions.

For the success of the consultations process the team elaborated a set of questions (annex 10)

