

ZIMBABWE COUNTRY WATER PARTNERSHIP

DRAFT REPORT OF THE

ZIMBABWE'S

FFA PROCESS

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For
Zim-CWP

(With contributions from E. Guzha-Mutare Report and B. Banda-Bulawayo Report.)

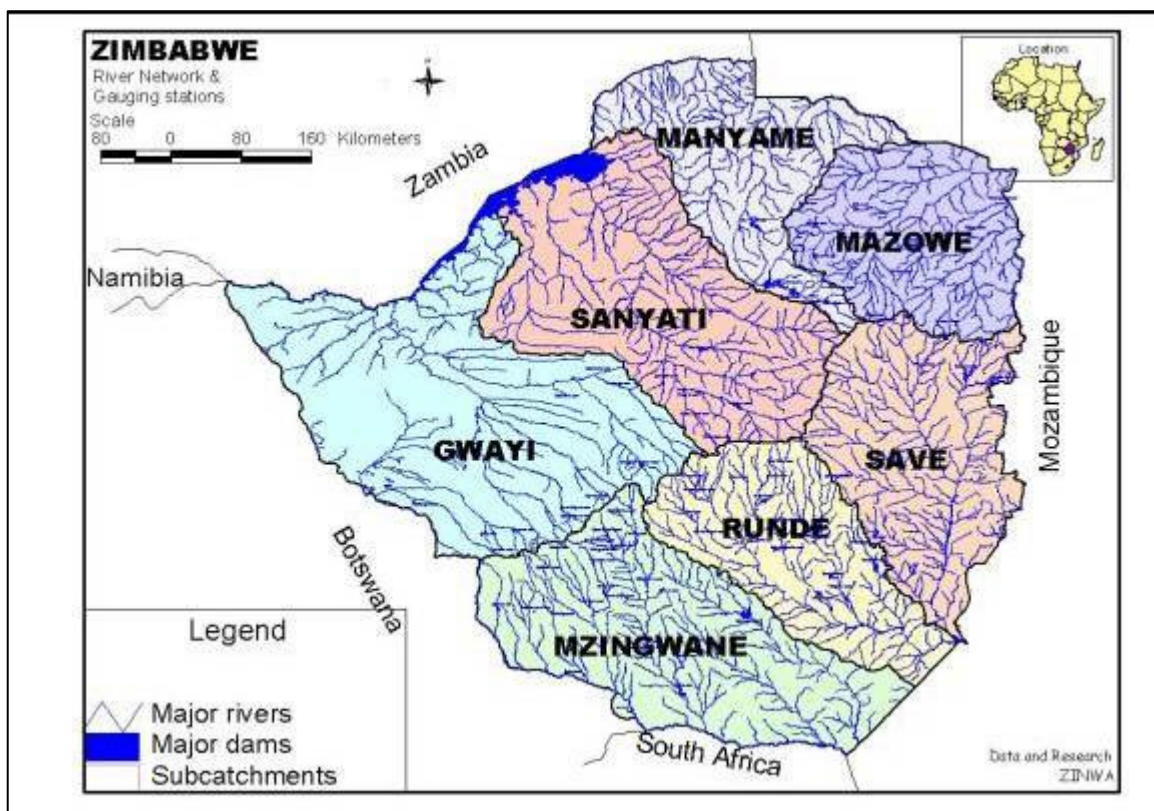
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1.0 BACKGROUND:

The FFA process in Zimbabwe was zoned into three zones in which the stakeholder consultations were conducted. It was not feasible to hold the national consultations at venue owing to long distances some stakeholders would have to travel. Further considerations also proved it difficult to hold the consultations in the seven catchment areas, which would tend to be costly to manage.

Therefore the three zones, which were agreed, were Harare zone (for Manyame and Mazowe catchments), Mutare zone (for Save and Runde Catchments) and the Bulawayo zone (for Mzingwane, Gwai and Sanyati Catchments). The Zimbabwean map inserted below reflects the seven major River Basins in which the consultations would have been conducted.

ZIMBABWE'S SEVEN CATCHMENT AREA BOUNDARIES



1.1 BASIS FOR FFA CONSULTATIONS

The stakeholders were also made to understand that the ultimate output of the National FFA process consultations was to give effect to the Regional Vision for Water, Life and Environment

In summary the nine-subvision statements provided the basis of the National FFA process consultations:

- Equitable and Sustainable Socio - Economic Development in Southern Africa.
- Equitable Access to Water for 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 (i.e. drought and flood management).
- Integrated Water Resources Development and Management.
- Institutional Capacity building programme.

1.2 HARARE ZONE`S FFA CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

1.2.1 Background To Consultations And Group Discussions

The workshop started with a background of topical presentations by a number of resource persons, an effort targeted at in sighting or providing guidance to the multi-stakeholders (*among whom was Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Water Resources and Infrastructural Development who presented a key Note address*) on pertinent issues leading to comprehensive FFA process consultations as shown below:

- Introduction to the FFA and the nine sub-visions process document : Mr.M.Mvura
- Background to FFA workshop objectives :Barbara Banda
- Roles of GWP-SA and the IWRM principles :Mr. J.Boroto
- Zim. Water Sector Reforms-Water for Food Production Cde S. Pazvakavambwa
- Understanding the Vision in the Zimbabwean context : Eng. Mutede
- Water Management issues in Zimbabwe : Eng. Mugumo

1.3 THE STAKEHOLDER GROUPS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN FFA PROCESS

Scores of stakeholders from various sectors attended the National FFA consultations with the following attendance recorded at the respective zones:

- Harare zone-----55 participants
- Mutare zone-----45 participants
- Bulawayo zone-----58 participants

The various participants came from the various stakeholder groups, which constitute the *stakeholder-driven Water Management Institutions* called *the Catchment and Sub –*

Catchment Councils in the country. Hence the participation of the stakeholders was not on an individual basis but on an institutional representativeness from the stakeholder groups listed below:

- Ministry of Water Resources and Infrastructural Development
- Zimbabwe National Water Authority
- Ministry of Local Government
- Rural District Councils
- Department of AREX
- Large scale Commercial Farmers
- Small Scale Commercial Farmers
- Communal Farmers
- Resettled Farmers
- Indigenous Commercial Farmers
- Industrialist
- Traditional Chiefs
- Urban Councils
- Small Scale Miners
- Large Scale Miners

2.0 GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON THE VISION AND ITS SUBVISION STATEMENTS

The facilitation and management of the National FFA Consultations process was generic for the three zones. The rationale behind this strategy was that, the FFA consultations` findings had to be representative of the true situation on the ground with regards to the planning, developmental and management needs of Water and the related Natural resources to enhance the optimum socio-economic benefits of the people of Zimbabwe leading to a realistic contribution to the Regional FFA consultation process.

Subsequent to the presentations of topical issues by the resources persons, the workshop turned into nine group discussions leading into the intended FFA consultations. The nine individual groups reported back on the stakeholders` views on each subvision in plenary sessions at all the three workshops.

2.1 STAKEHOLDERS` VIEWS ON RESPECTIVE SUBVISIONS

2.1.1 GOUP ONE: A VISION OF EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN S.A

❖ What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Socio-economic policies in place.
- o Gender and youth development policy in place.

❖ What are the Constraints hindering the intended development

- o Insufficient financial resources.
- o Lack of skills to utilize local resources improve the livelihoods of the people.
- o Lack of cooperation among stakeholders to initiate income generation initiatives.

❖ What need to be done to sustainably address the socio-economic equity?

- o Poverty eradication initiatives
- o Introducing support schemes
- o Introducing capacity building and training workshops on the utilization of the local resources in the income generation projects

2.1.2 GROUP TWO: A VISION OF EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER FOR AN ACCEPTABLE QUANTITY AND QUALITY

What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Enabling environment i.e. the legal framework is in place (New Water Act, 1998)
- o Institutional frame in Place i.e. the Water Management in the form of the Subcatchment and Catchment Councils are in place.
- o Water resources available i.e. a lot of government and privately owned dams in place
- o Stakeholders willing to share the water resources so far available

What needs to be done to equitably redistribute Water Resources?

- o Evaluation of the water resources availability
- o Carry out water demand assessments
- o Assessment of the water reticulation systems
- o Upgrading of the Water resources infrastructure
- o Assess the level of Catchment and Subcatchment development
- o Involve stakeholders in the water allocation and redistribution exercises
- o Introduction of stiffer water pollution penalties and monitoring fees

2.1.3 A Vision Of Proper Sanitation For All And Safe Waste Disposal

What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Policies in place
- o Institutional support in place i.e. institutions providing training workshops on sanitation are available in the country
- o Stakeholders willing to learn more about sanitation and good hygiene practices

What need to be done to enhance good sanitary facilities to all?

- o Provision of proper and safe sanitary facilities
- o Landfill of dam sites

2.1.4 *GROUP THREE: A VISION OF FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS*

What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Policies in place
- o Land resources available
- o Agricultural extension expertise available
- o Insufficient food storage facilities

Constraints/Challenges

- o Uncontrolled grain marketing
- o Insufficient capital base
- o Land degradation

What need to be done to enhance food security

- o Provision of irrigation support schemes
- o Command Cropping systems
- o Controlled grain sales and movements
- o Provision of local, district, provincial and national food storage facilities
- o Provision of capital injection for irrigation schemes
- o Provision of input and equipment schemes
- o Setting incentives for food growers
- o Setting up effective grain pricing
- o Implementation of soil conservation around mechanisms
- o Operationalization of integrated water resources management
- o Awareness raising of the Water Act provision
- o Equitable land and water distribution

2.1.5 GROUP FOUR: A VISION OF ENERGY SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Infrastructure –i.e. dams, coal
- o Untapped gas deposits

Constraints/Challenges?

- o Lack of financial resources
- o Lack of coordination with the riparian countries
- o Deforestation problems in some parts of the country
- o Lack of adequate technology to tap the available resources

What need to be done to sustainably address the socio-economic equity?

- o Forest regeneration programmes
- o Opening up of new coal mines
- o Construction of dams with hydropower generation components
- o Integrated development planning with riparian states

2.1.6 GROUP FIVE: A VISION OF A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Environmental policies now in place.
- o Stakeholder institutions in place –Catchment and Subcatchment councils.
- o Expertise available from Government departments e.g. DNR, AREX, Mines and RDCs.

Constraints/Challenges?

- o Land degradation due to rampant gold panning activities.
- o Lack of financial resources.
- o Lack of coordination with the riparian countries.
- o Deforestation problems in some parts of the country
- o Recurrent pollution problems.
- o Poor and overwhelmed waste water treatment plants.
- o Lax effluent monitoring mechanisms.
- o Waterweeds threatening a number of large water bodies especially Chivero and Manyame lakes which supply raw water to city of Harare
- o High eutrophication level in Harare's Mukuvisi river system due to partially or untreated industrial effluent discharges.

What need to be done to sustainably address the socio-economic equity?

- o Creation of local bylaws to cab gold panning activities
- o Creation of local conservation and monitoring structures
- o Implementing water and related natural resources conservation programmes
- o Environmental water requirements assessment
- o Provision of incentives to efficient and environmental friendly -effluent discharges
- o Upgrading of the waste water treatment plants inclusive of the reticulation system
- o Introducing stiffer penalties and monitoring fees
- o Integrated environmental planning and management practices
- o Harvesting of waterweeds from the Mukuvisi and the Manyame river systems in an environmental friendly manner

2.1.7 GROUP SIX: A VISION OF SECURITY FROM NATURAL DISASTERS (i.e. drought and flood management).

The people of Zimbabwe in the Southern Africa require security from Water and Natural Disasters. It must be acknowledged that, water is always a problem one way or another. During a period of its scarcity, ***DROUGHT conditions*** prevail BUT during a period of its abundance, ***FLOOD conditions*** prevail. Hence a two-intervention scenario exists, i.e.

- Drought mitigation measures
- Flood mitigation measures

What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Policies in place
- o Institutional framework in place- e.g. Structures such as Civil Protection Unit
- o Technology and experts available.

Constraints/Challenges?

- o Land degradation due to rampant gold panning activities
- o Lack of financial resources
- o Lack of coordinated approach in flood warnings and management

- o Deforestation problems in some parts of the country
- o Lack of proper flood early warning system/mechanisms
- o Inaccurate weather forecast
- o Limited resources-e.g. inadequate flow measuring device
- o Lack of proper co-ordination among concerned parties

What need to be done to sustainably address the socio-economic equity?

- o Provision of flood early warnings
- o A coordinated flood warning and management
- o Creation of stakeholder flood reaction structures
- o Provision of resources i.e. financial and local expertise for relief support system
- o Integration with the riparian states in flood warnings and management practices

Drought Mitigation Measures.

- o Support schemes to enable farmers to do irrigated crop production
- o To encourage farmers to plant drought resistance and short season crops to encounter insufficient rainfall ZIM-CWP
- o Economic use of water resources
- o Proper management of water resources in a participatory approach to enhance effective supervision of utilization of water.
- o Construction of alternative water resources (surface or ground water resources)
- o Setting up of drought relief committees.
- o Stakeholders' consultations on flow regions, types of crops proving to be adaptive to regional, national, provision of climatic conditions
- o Donor, government and private interventions

Flood Mitigation Measures

- o Early Warning Systems.
- o Hydrological data dissemination.
- o Lack of efficient and effective civil protection measures/structures.
- o Lack of disasters management structures.
- o Need to create flood monitoring and early warning structures involving stakeholders at grass roots/theatre level such sub Catchment councils and user boards.
- o Settle people on higher grounds.
- o Extensive consultation with relevant sector before erecting new and development in flood prone zones.
- o Institute continuous research activities for information generation.

2.1.8 GROUP SEVEN :A VISION OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Policies in place- i.e. New Water Act, 1998
- o Institutional framework in place- Catchment Subcatchment councils

Constraints/Challenges?

- o Land degradation due to rampant gold panning activities
- o Lack of financial resources
- o Lack of coordinated approach in the planning, development and management of water resources
- o Deforestation problems in some parts of the country
- o Soil erosion causing siltation of water bodies
- o Equity - to address the socio-economic requirements

What need to be done to sustainably address the socio-economic equity?

- o Operationalization of IWRM principles
- o Equitable distribution of water resources in acceptable quantity and quality
- o Environment friendly water allocation strategies
- o Establishing water planning, development and management bylaws.
- o Carry out Integrated Catchment Outline Planning

2.1.9 GROUP EIGHT: A VISION OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

(Catchment and Subcatchment Councils capacity and empowerment programmes)

What are the Strengths to build on?

- o Policies in place –i.e. the New Water Act, 1998
- o Institutional framework in place –i.e. Stakeholder water management structures, which are, the Catchment and Subcatchment councils
- o Catchment /river basin boundaries already in place –i.e. 7 catchments delineated on hydrological parameters known as listed below:
 - Manyame Catchment
 - Mazowe Catchment
 - Sanyati catchment
 - Gwai Catchment
 - Mzingwane Catchment
 - Runde Catchment
 - Save Catchment

Constraints/Challenges

- o Lack of capital resources-no sound financial base

- o Lack of financial, water and related natural resources planning and management expertise
- o Integration with other government planning departments, RDCs etc
- o Lack of capacity to monitor pollution and abstraction activities

What needs to be done to sustainably address the socio-economic equity?

- o Capacity building programmes
- o Provision of capital finances
- o IWRM awareness creation
- o Conflict resolution strategies and empowerment creation
- o Gender balance and mainstreaming in water resources planning, development and management

3.0 BURNING ISSUES FROM THE DISCUSSION

- Water management structures in place to deal with the natural disasters.
- Harmonization of policies (legislation frame work).
- Provisions and strict enforcement of law environmental management
- Implementation of the polluter pays principles and the water user pays principle.
- Too many laws, but few readers “**what do we do?**”
- Too much talk but no action **what do we do?**
- Top heavy agencies, **i.e. let people/stakeholders take the initiatives at local/theatre level.**
- To establish mechanism for to compensate downstream sufferers.
- Mechanism to control/manage gold panning through issuing of special grants.
- Need to go deeper into IWRM other than scratchy on the surface.
- Provision of hydrological data to all concerned sectors/institutions
- Provision of financial support to implement IWRM demonstration projects both in planning and capital development project.

4.0 MUTARE FFA CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

(Data collected & prepared by E Guzha)

4.1 Background Of The Programme

- Background objectives and the F.F.A workshop today
- Presentation on GWP-SA, IWRM
- Principles
- FFA process and subvision statements
- Presentation on dialogue on water for food production
- Vision on the Zimbabwean context

4.1.1 Plenary

Presentation by groups working on vision and sub – vision statements

Southern Africa vision for water is a call for equitable and sustainable utilization of water for Social and environmental justice, regional Integration and economic benefit for present and future generation. Under these broad vision they are nine subvisions statements, these are the one around which focus group discussion were held by the participants. A tripartite analysis was employed focusing primarily on existing situation on the ground strength and weaknesses and the proposed way forward to operationalised the vision.

Equitable access to water of acceptable quality and quantity for all

In detail the vision stipulates that the people of southern Africa call for as desirable future in which they have sustainable and equitable access to water of a sufficient quantity to meet basic human and to have priority over all other water uses.

4.1.2 Situational Analysis

The participants in their situational analysis highlighted that the majority of people do not have access to water for drinking and productive purposes, women and girl travel long distances of unto 10km to collect water for domestic purpose. Some people collect water for drinking purposes from river beds where sand pits are excavated examples were given of communities surviving on water in the Save river bed. This predisposes communities to all kinds of water borne and water related diseases such as diarrhea and skin infections. Whilst Catchment coverage may seem to be high the distribution of water sources leaves a lot to be desired. Another area that came to detailed scrutiny was access to water for productive purposes efforts have been made to provide water for domestic use very little was done to provide water for productive purposes. Where the water is available in quantities usable for production, technology to facilitate access to the resource for productive purposes is not available, this an area that needs serious consideration when we in the catchment plans. The was general consensus that if access is to improved for both productive and domestic purposes appropriate technologies should be developed. From the new resettlement areas it was observed that people were not settled where potable water and settlements particularly in the A1 resettlements schemes were haphazard which will further complicates access to water of acceptable quality and

quantity. To that effect participants suggested that new settlements take into consideration the issue of accessibility to the water sources in designing settlement pattern. Over congestion was also said to be a problem in some catchments this will exert insurmountable pressure to the environment.

4.2. Issues To Be Considered In Catchment Plans

- Provision of primary water within a maximum of 5 kilometers and less where feasible
- Provision of productive water for individual families and for communities
- Fitting appropriate technologies to enable access for productive purposes
- Avoid congesting people in the new settlement especial A1 model farming areas
- Prevention of surface and ground water pollution through source protection, abatement and good and proper sanitation technology and practice.
- Systematic settlements patterns that takes into cognisance future provision of water resources

4.3 Facilities That Can Provide Primary Water

Piped water schemes particularly in growth points within catchments

Boreholes fitted with bush pumps

Deep wells can be fitted with Bush pumps or other appropriate

Shallow wells these can be fitted with a windlass where the water is not enough for drinking purposes. If the water quantity is enough to cater for production Rope pump or treaded pump should be fitted.

4.4 Principles To Be Considered

- Equitable access for all water users in the Catchment
- Polluter pays principle need to enforced at all water resources management levels
- Control laundry and bathing in rivers special bathing and laundry facilities should be provided at all
- User pay principle to be implemented at all levels especial for commercial water uses irrespective of quantities. Commercial water user that would be of interest to the Catchment councils are
 - Brick molding
 - Fishing
 - Commercial gardening

4.4.1. Institutional Arrangements

The following institutional arrangements have been be put in place in some sub-catchments of the Save Catchment. The Catchment plan will seek to bring awareness among stakeholders on the functions and roles of these institutional arrangements at the same time strengthening these institutions through institutional capacity building and resource mobilization.

- Water point committees
- Water user board
- Sub-catchment councils
- Catchment councils

5.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INSTITUTIONS

- Operation & Maintenance
- Collective maintenance fund
- Monitoring and repairing
- Enforce conservation measure to protect the resource, such measures includes
- mechanical and biological conservation i.e vertiva, contours, stop riverbank cultivation, protect all water sources.
- Control over pumping of water sources

5.1.WEAKNESSES

The participants identified the following weaknesses as working against the achievement of the above sub -vision

- Lack of cost recovery mechanism for non-consumptive water uses such as swimming, baptism and medico spiritual water. Its not clear whether this should be paid for or not.
- Community attitudes and beliefs with regard to origin of water is not treated as whole people see water as surface, ground, precipitation etc.
- Minimum appreciation of the economic value of water
- Unclear policy with respect across catchment cost mechanism particularly where water is pumped from one catchment to the other
- No register for all commercial water uses in the catchment
- Lack of cost recovery mechanisms especial for small scale commercial water users
- Lack of capacity to enforce law on water quality conservation and pollution control
- Limited co-operation between various agencies and stakeholders in supportive activities aimed at achieving the vision
- Lack of knowledge and understanding of water quantity, quality and IWRM framework and operationalisation

6.0 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SUB-VISION

- Institutional framework is available in the country.
- Attempts have been made to develop essential legislations to improve water quality
- Comprehensive IWRM strategy have been developed this only need to be communicated.
- Conducive operational environment for all stakeholders interested in operationalising IWRM.
- Donor and NGOS Communities interested in supporting initiative under humanitarian aid.
- Expertise is available to implement IWRM activities.

6.1 POLLUTION CONTROL

Participant identified pollution as the major challenge threatening the environmental sustainability of water resources in the Save Catchment. The sources of pollution were

identified as coming from agricultural runoff, inappropriate sanitation systems polluting underground water resources, Siltation and limited industrial effluent discharge from industries within the Catchment. In order to reduce source related pollution the participants suggested the following measures which would be articulated in the Catchment plan.

6.1.1 SET UP MONITORING SYSTEM.

The pollution control monitoring is envisaged to identify sources of pollution and monitors levels and concentration pollutants discharges from sources. It has been suggested that pollution detection stations be put at strategic points within the Catchment. Monitoring system will also include research activities into water quality issues possible sources and abatement measures

6.1.2 Capacity building.

Another important measure in the long-term pollution control activities was identified as capacity building this includes training communities on pollution control monitoring and prevention. Training technical staff on pollution detection and abatement, this also includes recruitment of qualified staff to deal with pollution issues. Training communities on soil conservation and tillage systems that minimize erosion and land degradation, which is a major cause of surface water source siltation.

6.1.3 Harmonization Of Legislation.

The participants observed that legislation on environmental sustainability seems to be contradictory to each and in most cases the enforcement is scattered among a multiplicity of government department, which makes implementation difficult. It was suggested that these laws be harmonised so that they are more complimentary to each other and may be make the enforcement to be under one Ministry.

6.1.4 Conservation Mechanism.

The issue of water resource conservation came out strongly during plenary with most groups calling for measures to be put in place to conserve water. Such measure may include improved water productivity through technological innovation, loss control and water conservation farming practices.

7.0 GROUP ONE: VISION FOR FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL STATES

It states that the people of Southern Africa call for a desirable future in which every person has equitable access to a diet adequate for a health life that is guaranteed by regional food security rather than national self- sufficiency

7.1 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The participants observed that at present the food security situation in the Save Catchment can only be described as poor from household level, sub- Catchment level, catchment level and basin. The situation is cherished by starvation of vulnerable groups and heavy reliance on food handouts from international organisations like WFP World vision International, Care International to mention a few. In good years the communities

produces mainly maize that happens to be the Catchment staple diet, what is unfortunate according to the participants is that even in dry parts of the sub-catchment people have been accustomed to growing maize. Maize requires a lot of water to get to maturity, farmers in region 4 and 5 of Save catchment hardly gets enough food to sustain their families. The situation is made worse by mid season droughts and dry spells, which normally emerge between January and February of each year. Irrigation schemes available in the catchment are operating below economical viability and generally poorly managed. They is general overuse and abuse of water resources through in irrigation. Most farmers in these irrigation schemes grow maize for they considered it easy and familiar crop. Growing maize under irrigation has been proved to uneconomical by many researchers. Another food security issue identified by Save Catchment participants was the problem of a balanced diet, because of the mono-cropping traditional custom entrenched in the Catchment many people grow crops that they are used to without taking cognisance of the need for a balanced diet. The issue of lack of intra-Catchment trade of nutritional food substances was also highlighted. Participants observed that while a good variety of nutritional food crops are produced in the Save Catchment the majority of such food find their way into Harare, Bulawayo and even Mozambique because of lucrative prices offered by such markets. In good seasons when the harvest is plenty participants observed that the households, district, provincial and national food storehouses have a tendency of selling all the available food reserves causing food insecurity. Participants felt that measures should be worked out at sub-Catchment levels and catchment levels for strategic food reserves.

7.1.1 Activities To Achieve Food Security For All

- o Participants proposed the following activities as essential for achieving food security
- o Making existing irrigation viable through once off subsidies and charging proper economic cost of using the resource.
- o Putting in place a good cropping calendar for high value crops in the existing irrigation schemes
- o Encouraging productive water use by households by installing water raising and simple irrigation technologies such as the Rope pump and poly pipes
- o Encouraging farmer to plant appropriate crops in different regions for example drought resistant crops should be encouraged in regions 4 and 5 and water demanding crops in regions which receives enough rain.

WATER PROVISION

- o DAM- Construction, extensions, rehab& maintenance
- o Irrigation- Construction, extensions, rehab & maintenance
- o Piped water scheme- Construction, extensions, & maintenance
- o Borehole -Drilling and maintenance
- o Water harvesting -Establish new sites

- o Cloud seeding
- o Soil conservation practices

FARMING TECHNIQUE / METHODS

- o Training of farmers on maximising yields (output)
- o Ensuring growing crops suitable for the particular area.
- o Need for continuous research
- o Improve on farming technology /machinery-(e.g. green housing)
- o Introduction of incentives for large scale commercial farming
- o Restocking of herd-beef and dairy
- o Fish farming intensified
- o Provision of adequate funding

STRENGTHS

- o Adequate existing dams
- o Adequate skilled technical staff
- o Existence of sound infrastructure e.g. roads
- o Adequate arable
- o Supportive govt and stakeholders.

WEAKNESSES

- o Weak financial base /support
- o Not well-trained farmers for commercial farming.
- o Farmers are ill equipped.
- o Lack of resource based industries.

OPPORTUNITIES

- o Land reform programme
- o Govt that is more than willing in assisting in food production

THREATS.

- o Floods-especially cyclones
- o Discarding of traditional farming methods
- o Droughts- Adverse effects on livestock, crops, e.t.c
- o HIV/AIDS-Adverse effect on productive age group
- o Cost of production-Cost of production

8.0 GROUP TWO: VISION FOR PROPER SANITATION & WASTE MANAGEMENT

8.1 IDENTIFIED ACTIVITIES

- o Identification & creation of database for facilities that produce waste.
- o Monitoring of waste quality at discharge points.
- o Updating legislation dealing with waste disposal & ensuring its enforcement
- o Encouraging of recycling of nutrients.
- o Assessment of existing waste facilities and come up with desirable designs.
- o Awareness campaigns
- o Ecological sanitation

STRENGTHS

- o Availability of technical expertise in Zimbabwe.
- o Positive influence by politicians
- o Availability of legislation
- o Existence of good infrastructure.

WEAKNESS

- o Limited resources
- o Poor enforcement of legislation
- o Poor planning.

9.0 GROUP THREE: VISION: SECURITY FROM NATURAL DISASTERS (water related)

- FLOODS and DROUGHTS

9.1 FLOODS

Causes

- o Excessive rainfall
- o Dam wall failures

Effects on people's quality of life

- o Deaths and injuries (both people and animals)
- o Acute food shortages due to wash ways and water logging.
- o Destruction of property
- o Water borne disease

On the Environment.

- o Destruction of natural resources
- o Siltration of dams and rivers i.e. it affects people in the sense that the uses of dams will be destroyed

- Erosion and gully formation.

SECURITY MEASURES

- Settle people to higher grounds with realisation of pending floods-this should be also at planning stages.(new areas)
- Have a disaster management team in place and well trained.
- Input from met department
- Extensive consultations with relevant sectors before erecting new structures.

9.2 DROUGHTS

Causes

- Insufficient rainfall

EFFECTS

- Acute food shortages
- Destruction of natural resources-animals die, vegetation reduction, destruction of natural ecosystem
- Impact on economy-diversion of finances.

SECURITY MEASURES

- Provide irrigation schemes
- Keep food reserves.
- Sink deep boreholes.
- Build more dams ---animals drinking purposes.

10.0 GROUP FOUR:A VISION OF A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

What is a sustainable environment?

- An environment that is user friendly / can be used by us and future generations to come.
- This involves managing, conserving, maintaining and improving our environment.
- Our environment includes our land resources, riverine & wetlands ecosystem (flora & fauna) and our land ecosystem.

Threats And Weaknesses

- Pollution of water resources—poor waste management & treatment, both commercial & non-commercial sectors
- Use of agro-chemicals
- Land degradation –due to siltation of rivers & lakes& eutrofication, deforestation, stream bank cultivation, overgrazing & other human & natural activities.

- o High water demand –due to increasing population, expansion of industry mining & farming
- o Shortage of water for environment—loss of fauna & flora
- o Lack of resources—lead to insufficient monitoring (not lack of knowledge)

Strength & Weaknesses

- o Water management structures /bodies
- o In place CC, SC, RDC, PCU, EMA, ZINWA e.t.c and other govt institutions & urban council & N.G.O.
- o Water management structures & act. In place and being implemented.
- o Extensive data available throughout the catchment on water use, pollution sources and state of river.

Identified Activities (involving all stakeholders)

- o Incorporation of all stakeholders from mining, industry, & political heavy weights /govt institutions.
- o Proper enforcement of existing Acts, Regulations and by-law of R.D.C's, CCs, SCC's, Urban Authorities, ZINWA's e.g. in wastewater and water management
- o Enhancement of proper farming methods & policing for non-compliant individuals. Increase manpower.
- o Possible recycling of wastewater, production of environmentally friendly goods e.g. biodegradable plastics.
- o More impact assessment & analysis, compiling of data trend in order to implement new strategies and take action.
- o Rehabilitation of rivers and lakes re introduction of previously lost species back into their river systems (in association with the different conservation bodies to be present at stakeholder meeting) This should include reduction in soil erosion and river/lake siltation by policing of deforestation and planting trees.
- o Mapping of required data for use by stakeholders
- o Aware furthering & training programmes
- o Database to include stakeholder activities WEBSITE.

10.1 SUBCATCHMENT COUNCIL PROBLEMS

(as the lowest institutions in integrated water resources development and management)

- o *Levy collections*
- o *Water fund levy*
- o *Sec field staff & secretariat*
- o *Siltation-stream bank cultivation (interface of water acts)*
- o *Pollution (quality)*
- o *Lack of land resources*
- o *Control of water use*
- o *Availability of water*
- o *Economics of water use*

- o *Allocation of water*
- o *Interface between the RDCs. strategic plan annual plan &the catchment council outline plan.*

STRENGTHS

- o Empowered by the existing Acts
- o Integrated Stakeholders participation

Effective Water Tariffs

RAW WATER

\$165 000/ml (1000 000)
 \$165/1000 or 1m³/5drums
 \$33/drum (drum 200L)
 161/2C per L
 1ha-12ml ---1980 000
 3 to 4 crops per year

CLEAR WATER

Fixed charge \$10 000
 first 10m³ 10 000-50drums
 \$9500
 i.e95c/L
 (House hold 50 drums\$25000)

Coca-Cola \$2200/L
 Mineral water \$3000/L
 Motor rewinding \$4—15 million
 ZESA up 450% \$50 million/month
 Diesel/petrol \$3000/L

SALARIES & WAGES?????????

11GROUP FIVE: A.VISION OF EQUITABLE, SOCIAL&ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- o Identification of dam sites
- o Availability of irrigation system for levels of the population
- o To irrigate crops e.g. vegetables, fruits, & cereals
- o When dams & irrigation system have been identified, you can introduce fishing, commercial farming creation of industries schools & housing

12.0 BULAWAYO CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

(Data collection and preparation by Barbara Banda)

12.1 Background

Following the Country Coordinator's workshop that took place on 27 and 28 January 2003 with the attendance of delegates from 11 SADC countries, Zimbabwe developed a strategy to popularise the SADC vision countrywide. A comprehensive approach to reach out a broad majority of stakeholders through catchment councils was developed. In addition to the workshops much publicity was achieved through the media- print, radio and TV.

The FFA process is owned by SADC and is an integral part of the Vision document, which was adopted by the SADC leadership and presented at the Ministerial Conference at the World Water Forum II in The Hague in March 2000.

The Vision document recognises that the development of the Framework for Action would be a 'living process', indicating the need for flexibility and indeed for integration with new initiatives that were likely to arise in the future. The roll out of the FFA process has therefore endeavoured to capture all recent developments affecting the water sector in the SADC region in close collaboration with the role-players. Thus, the Millennium Development Goals¹(MDG) on water and sanitation are an integral part of the Vision in that they encompass two sub vision statements, namely:

- Sub vision statement 2 of Equitable access to water of acceptable quality and quantity for all
- Sub vision statement 3 of proper sanitation for all and safe waste management.

In fact this specific MDG provides a milestone on the path towards achieving the vision in that the vision target date is 2025 whereas that of the MDGs is 2015.

The Southern African vision is for '*Equitable and sustainable utilisation of water for social, environmental justice, and economic benefit for present and future generations*'. Because the 8 sub vision statements encompass all sectors, the FFA process offers the opportunity to bring together a multi stakeholder group, which will focus on the role of water in their respective sectors to ensure a comprehensive integration. This integration is crucial since it is recognised that in our semi-arid scarce region, water could be a limiting factor to development.

Despite the challenges that water poses for Zimbabwe, the Vision will less and less be a dream but a reality. We will use water to unlock the socio economic development of Zimbabwe; we will use water to improve the livelihoods of the people of Zimbabwe. That's what the Framework for Action for the Southern African Vision for Water' Life and Environment is about.

1

Participants' Expectations

1. Funding for borehole drilling in the Matopo Area
2. Conservation of Water in resettled areas
3. To enhance women participation
4. Pricing of water to be realistic and sensitive to users' capacity to afford
5. What is the way forward in damming water?
6. Monitoring of Water Quality Standards
7. How can we resolve the issue of siltation of rivers
8. To investigate underground water
9. Appraisal of Zambezi-Water Project
10. Financial assistance for Catchment Councils

SESSION 1

Understanding the Vision Statements Challenges and Opportunities

12.2 Group I A Sub-Vision Statement for: Energy Security for all households

Challenges

- o Too much dependency on one source of energy i.e. (hydro-electric power)
- o Demand is bigger than supply leading to importation of power
- o Foreign exchange implications for imports of power
- o Equitable distribution of energy (equal opportunities for users)
- o Sustainability vis-à-vis pricing of power

Weaknesses with present scenario

Hydro-electricity:

- o Depends on natural set-up and may be affected by the drought prevalence in Zimbabwe;
- o Potential river basin conflicts – Zambezi/Limpopo river basin;
- o Currently Zimbabwe is dependent on one source;
- o Negative environmental impacts have to be addressed;
- o Hydro-electricity cannot meet the demand for energy;
- o Limited capacity to maintain infrastructure.

Thermal Energy

- o Environmental impacts of coal mining need to be investigated
- Strengths and Opportunities

- o Alternative sources of energy: methane gas (research capacity and expertise)
solar energy; wind energy to be exploited;

Way Forward

1. Partnerships to share expertise in the region
2. Fund-raising for energy development projects
3. Role of government in privatisation

12.3 Group II: *A Sub-Vision Statement for Security From Natural Disasters*

Challenges

- ✗ Pricing of Water
- ✗ Development of infrastructure – dams and irrigation schemes
- ✗ Funding of catchment councils
- ✗ Land degradation caused by gold panning, stream bank cultivation, large scale mining, farming activities and industrial operations e.g. chemical plants

Opportunities

- development of new structures and utilization of existing ones,

12.4 Group III: *A Sub-Vision Statement for Food Security for all Households*

Challenges

- o unfair distribution of rainfall, land, finances and equipment
- o Inefficient harnessing of water
- o Inadequate knowledge of proper diets, farming technology, management of grain
- o Inadequate resources both material and land
- o Unplanned farming approaches
- o Inefficient land use

Opportunities

- o Manpower
- o land that is good for food production
- o knowledge, technical know how from various departments
- o media coverage
- o political stability

Way Forward

- o adopt efficient water harvesting and storage techniques
- o co-ordination of ministries relevant to food security issues
- o formation of green banks
- o proper/transparent management of resources
- o assistance to producers

12.5 Group IV: *A Sub-Vision Statement for Integrated Water Resources Development and Management*

Challenges

- o Lack of political will (integration)

- o Resistance to the programme by the commercial farmers
- o Mission departmental or empire building
- o Poor Financial resources for the CCs
- o Ineffective legal instruments which are not co-ordinated

Strengths

- o Sub-Catchment and Catchment Councils existing
- o Legal Instruments in place e.g. Water Act with room for improvement
- o SADC initiative towards a vision for Water, Life and the Environment with a strategy to model IWRM

Opportunities

- o Massive education to the communities about SCCs
- o Re-organisation and re-direction of Catchment Councils
- o Political interest and active participation from the politicians who can have a force to implement the issues e.g. Governors, MPs
- o Establish and adopt a plan of action at Catchment level.

Way Forward

Capacity Building- provision of transport, finance, office equipment – incentives for people who following the plan of action – link for communities in provision of bicycles for assessment and monitoring activities.

Promotional support through the media by way of pamphlets, radio and TV. Field days

Involvement of policymakers

12.6 Group V: A Sub-Vision statement for Proper Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Challenges

in urban areas

- o Disposal of liquid waste
- o The need to make sludge disease free

In rural areas

- o Globalisation of the pit/Blair latrine concept

Opportunities

- o Selling treated effluent to farmers for irrigation
- o Selling sludge as fertilizer (compound D)
- o Development of biogas systems for energy and fertilizer production

Way Forward

- o Awareness raising targeted at ratepayers for them to realise that sewage treatment fees should be fully recovered from them. Councillors to be trained to disseminate this information.
- o Research and/or adoption of technologies for waste processing
- o Develop the Blair toilet system so that the toilet is above the ground
- o Community mobilization through the media
- o Fund-raising for development projects.
- o Training target groups in project implementation and new technologies.

12.7 Group VI: A Sub-Vision statement for equitable and sustainable social and economic development in Southern Africa: The people of Southern Africa call for a desirable future in which the region has a healthy population that is developing sustainably, both socially and economically and is at acceptable level and rate of growth with an overall commitment to achieving the eradication of poverty

Challenges

HIV/Aids

- o Unavailability of drugs,
- o Medical staff leaving Zimbabwe
- o Facilities under-resourced, equipment
- o High cost of health services

Education

- o Brain drain
- o Cost and availability of educational material
- o Access to education in terms of fees and distances
- o Lack of infrastructure in new farming areas
- o Unqualified teachers and teacher/pupil ratios not sustainable
- o Lack of communication

Strengths

Health

- o Government support and NGOs response
- o Non-generic drugs
- o Media support

Education - High literacy rates in the SADC region

Well-developed education system and structures available

Opportunities

Health

- o Infrastructure development
- o Training programmes

Education

- o Engage NGOs and Private Sector in providing infrastructure
- o Strengthen School Development Associations

o

Others

- o Awareness education from grassroots level through existing structures
- o Commitment from communities –community based planning
- o Mobilization of local resources
- o Use of appropriate technology
- o Adopt water harvesting techniques

12.8 GROUP VII: *A Sub-Vision statement for equitable access to water of an acceptable quantity and quality*

Current Reality :

Water is not equitable accessed due to poor planning by stakeholders or non-involvement of stakeholders in the planning process. There are inadequate resources for infrastructure development and conflict of interest among the following major stakeholders:

- o Industry
- o Households
- o Farmers
- o Livestock

Challenges

- Lack of adequate water supply
 - Inadequate means of harnessing water
 - Gold panning activities leading to siltation of rivers

- Quality
 - Poor quality of water coming from shallow wells
 - Dams/lack of resources/ chemicals
 - Pollution of water due to contamination
 - Eutrophication
 - Unprotected water sources

Strengths and Opportunities

- o Availability of technical personnel/expertise
- o Run off water which is not harvested e.g. cyclones
- o Stakeholders inputs/contributions towards water management issues

Way Forward

- o Involvement of stakeholders at all stages for their input;
- o Harnessing of run-off water by building dams and implementation of hanging projects e.g. Zambezi Water project in Matebeleland;
- o Management of catchment areas effectively and efficiently e.g. curbing gold panning;
- o Punitive measure on water pollutants/polluters
- o Offer incentives to those that take protective measures regarding water
- o Encourage companies to establish long-term disposal measures that reduce pollution;
- o Workshops for all stakeholders i.e. interested parties
- o Involvement of the media – print and electronic

12.9 Group VIII: A Sub-Vision statement for a sustainable environment

Challenges

- o Deforestation
- o Overpopulation
- o Overgrazing
- o Veldfires
- o Poaching
- o Land Degradation caused by gold panning, ploughing along the slope
- o Pollution

STRENGTHS/OPPORTUNITIES

- o Tourism
- o Game Meat
- o Source of Energy
- o Food
- o Timber
- o Established conservancies e.g. national parks

WAY FORWARD

- o Educate communities on reforestation, guarding against veld fires, poaching and establish well managed conservancies
- o Promote alternate sources of energy
- o Encourage paddocking
- o Resettlement of people
- o Enforcement of legislation

13.0 WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS

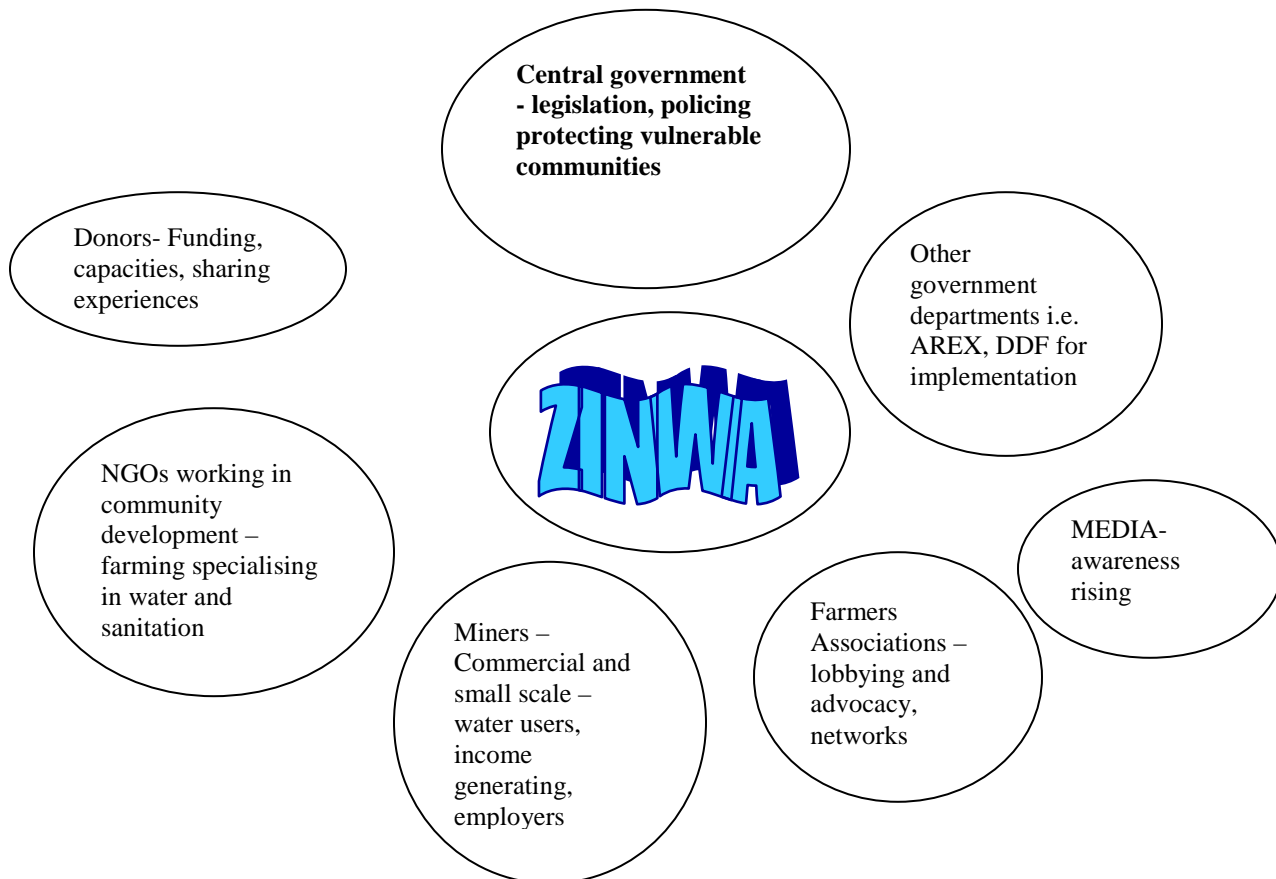
1. The Role of Media

The media is central in disseminating development information therefore planned projects should look at:

- Capacity development for media practitioners in order to create journalists with a bias towards development work;
- Radio stations at district/provincial level taking the example of parliamentary information centres;
- -TV facilities in institutions to keep them informed on issues;
- -improved radio and TV reception/transmission facilities in order to reach the whole nation;
- -Wider use of local languages in reporting.

2. Participation of Stakeholders

Identification of local stakeholders involved in Integrated Water Resources Management and understanding the value of the relationships.



3. Security from Natural Disasters

Zimbabwe is prone to droughts and floods and should therefore be pro-active in this area and build capacities to respond to disasters.

4. Basic Catchment Outline Plan

Desire for more information on Catchment Outline Planning and models of those that have been developed would assist.

5. Priority Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsibility	When
5.1 increase and improve existing irrigation schemes by using available water resources	AREX, ZINWA, DDF, FARMERS, Local Authorities and Donors - Lead Agency: Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement	2005 farming season
5.2 Design and educate communities on new farming techniques relative to place and time, emphasis on improved Livestock farming	AREX	2004
5.3 Review Water Pricing system	Government/stakeholder consultations	2004
5.4 Flood management programmes to be developed and vulnerable communities educated.	Local authorities and communities	2004
5.5 Food security for all households using existing indigenous knowledge systems i.e. zunderamambo/isiphala senkosi and individual storage systems	Government and local leaders	2004

14.0 THE FFA PROCESS BUDGET

Initially, the budget was pegged at USD10 742,81 based on the Swaziland `s proposal which given the Zimbabwe Country Water Partnership to use in preparation for the national FFA consultations. However, this budget was not applicable to the Zimbabwean situation in view of the area to be cover in term s of stakeholder participation .For comparison purposes, Swaziland is just like one Subcatchment in Manyame catchment, that is the Lower Manyame Subcatchment which is 26000 square kilometres.

After, the first FFA consultation in Harare where two catchments were involved, it was discovered that almost an equivalent of the proposed budget for the national consultation was utilized for the hotel bills and the traveling costs. It came to light that some stakeholders were traveling over 500km in one way to consultation venue.

The second consultation was done in Mutare where Runde and Save catchments were supposed to meet for their consultations. However, there were very few stakeholders from Runde catchment, which also helped in reducing the costs of both the hotel, and traveling expenses as had been budgeted.

The third consultation was done in Bulawayo where three catchments were to meet, that is, Sanyati, Gwai and Mzingwane catchments. At this forum only Gwai participated in large numbers followed by Mzingwane whose stakeholders had to attended another important meeting which was being addressed by the Honourable Minister of Water Resources and Infrastructural Development in Gwanda some 124 km to the south of Bulawayo. Sanyati catchment participated poorly due to other commitments of the stakeholders most probably due to short notice of the FFA process.

In conclusion it must be acknowledge that the level of participation is very high in Zimbabwe due to the operationalization of the New Water Act, 1998, which gave birth to newly established catchment and Subcatchment councils. Just a mention of water related activity it is received with great expectation hence the participation is normally from the Water Management Institutions already in place throughout the country as shown by seven catchments on the map inserted. Therefore had Runde and Sanyati catchment participated as expected the total cost of the national FFA process would have even risen by approximately 25%.

Concomitantly, below is the final or budget of the Zimbabwean FFA process, which the CWP hopes to be acceptable to the Financiers.

ITEM	ZONE- VENUE	TRAVELLING REIMBURSEMENT	HOTEL BILLS	TOTAL IN ZIM CURRENCY	USD
1	Harare	6,500,000-00	11,054,900-00	17,554,900-00	5663
2	Mutare	6,272,959-86	11,832,758-00	17,105,717-86	5518
3	Bulawayo	22,215,777-40	49,695,600-00	71,911,377-40	23197
			Totals	z\$106,571,995-26	USD 34,378

15.0 WAY FORWARD

The stakeholders unanimously agreed at all the three workshop zones that the route towards the achievement of the Vision on Water, Life and the Environment through the eight sub visions (*and the ninth one for the Zimbabwean case*) is to operationalised IWRM principles through the implementation of the Integrated Catchment Outline Planning in the seven Catchment areas in the country. The stakeholders envisaged that the integrated catchment outline plans would then be informant to the regional FFA adequately. However, due to the limiting factor of resource availability, the stakeholders resolved to prioritize Catchment outline planning as follows:

- Manyame, Save Mazowe catchments
- Runde and Gwai catchments
- Sanyati and Mzingwane Catchments

16 .0 PROGRAMME

The programme of the National FFA Consultation Process was a two-day consultation as shown below

Day 1

0900 - 0930	Registration
0930 - 1020	Opening Session (Chairman: Catchment Manager)
0930 - 0940	Welcome remarks and introduction of workshop theme - Catchment Manager.
0940 - 1010	Keynote Address: Principal Secretary / his representative (Ministry of Rural Resources and Water Development)
1010 - 1020	Introductions
1020 - 1045	Tea Break
1045 - 1300	Introducing the FFA Process
1045 - 1100	Background and Purpose of Workshop - Facilitators
1100 - 1200	The Vision and its Sub-Vision Statements - Facilitators
1200 - 1300	Understanding the Vision in the Zimbabwe Context - Facilitators
1300-14-00	Lunch
1400-1715	Engaging Stakeholders on the FFA Discussions
1400 - 1445	The FFA process (Regional and National) and its target dates - Facilitators
1445 - 1600	Group Discussions on Formulation of the preliminary FFA for Zimbabwe
1600 - 1615	Tea Time
1615 - 1715	Group Discussions Continued

Day 2

0830 - 1000	Plenary
1000 - 1300	Water Resources Management Issues and Actions to

	Operationalise the Vision.
1000 - 1030	Presentation on water management issues in Zimbabwe - Facilitators
1030 - 1100	Tea Break
1100 - 1130	Presentation on relationship between the vision and the new water legislation, SADC Protocol and Regional Strategic Action Plan, national and regional water initiatives - Facilitators
1130 - 1300	Group Discussions on suggested actions to translate the vision into reality
1300-14-00	Lunch
1400 - 1500	Plenary
1500 - 1520	Way Forward
1520 - 1530	Closing Session

!!END OF ZIMBABWE FF PROCESS REPORT!!

