



Blending Scientific Knowledge and Water Policy in Transboundary Water Management: Its Successes and Challenges in the Komati River Basin

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On behalf of

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Presentation Outline

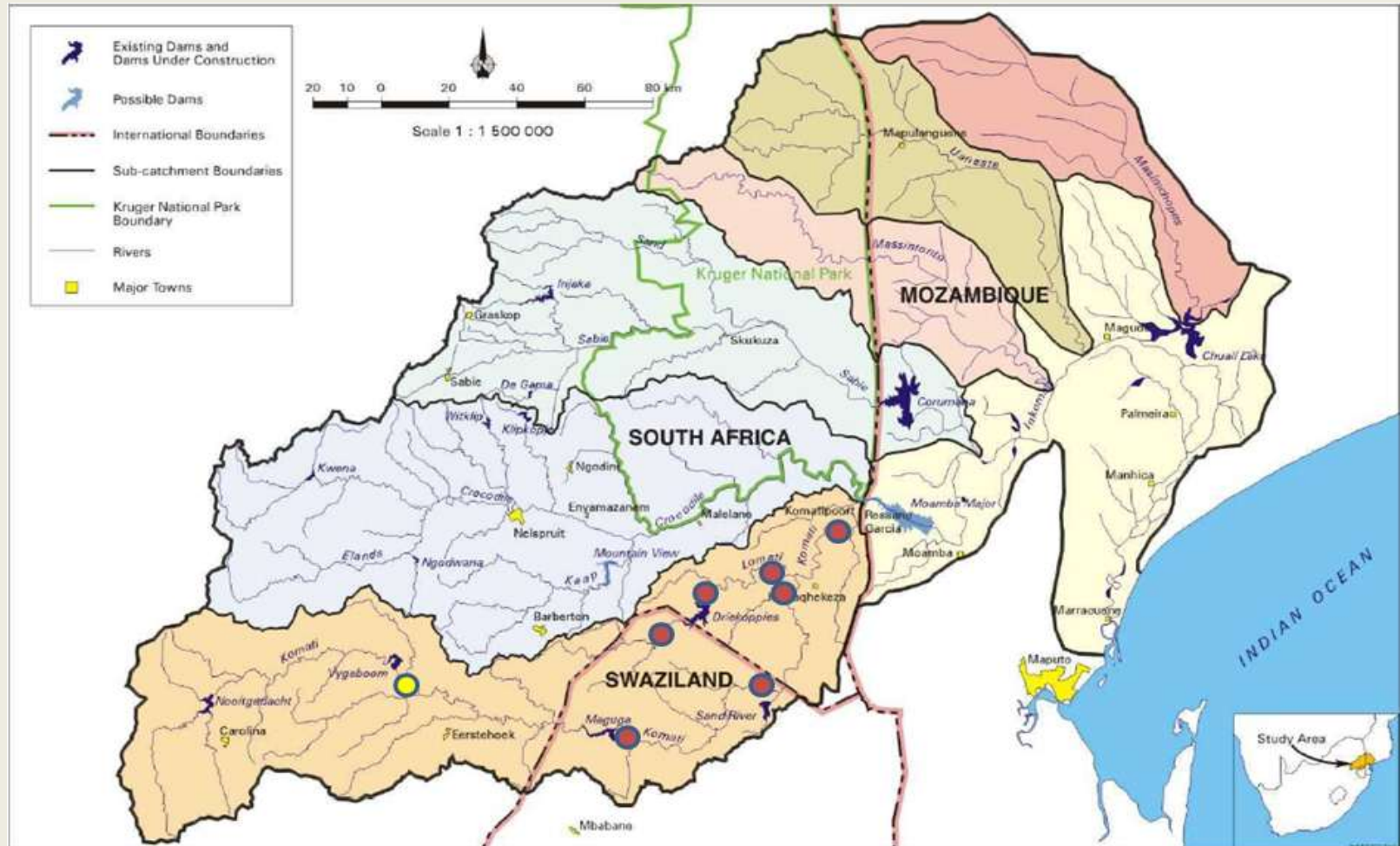
- Introduction
- Background
- Conception of Policy in relation to WRM Science
- Drought Situation under Study
- Dealing with Drought: Blend of Science & Policy
- Confidence and Consensus Building
- Successes
- Challenges
- Conclusion

Introduction

- The paper's main thesis is that **water governance in the transboundary Komati River Basin** is largely about **balancing various spheres of influence in decision-making**. This balance may be realised *through the appropriate blend of science and policy*.
- It is therefore a presentation of experiences of the Komati basin on how “blending” of science and policy happens in the basin.
 - *A case of dealing with a drought situation*

Background

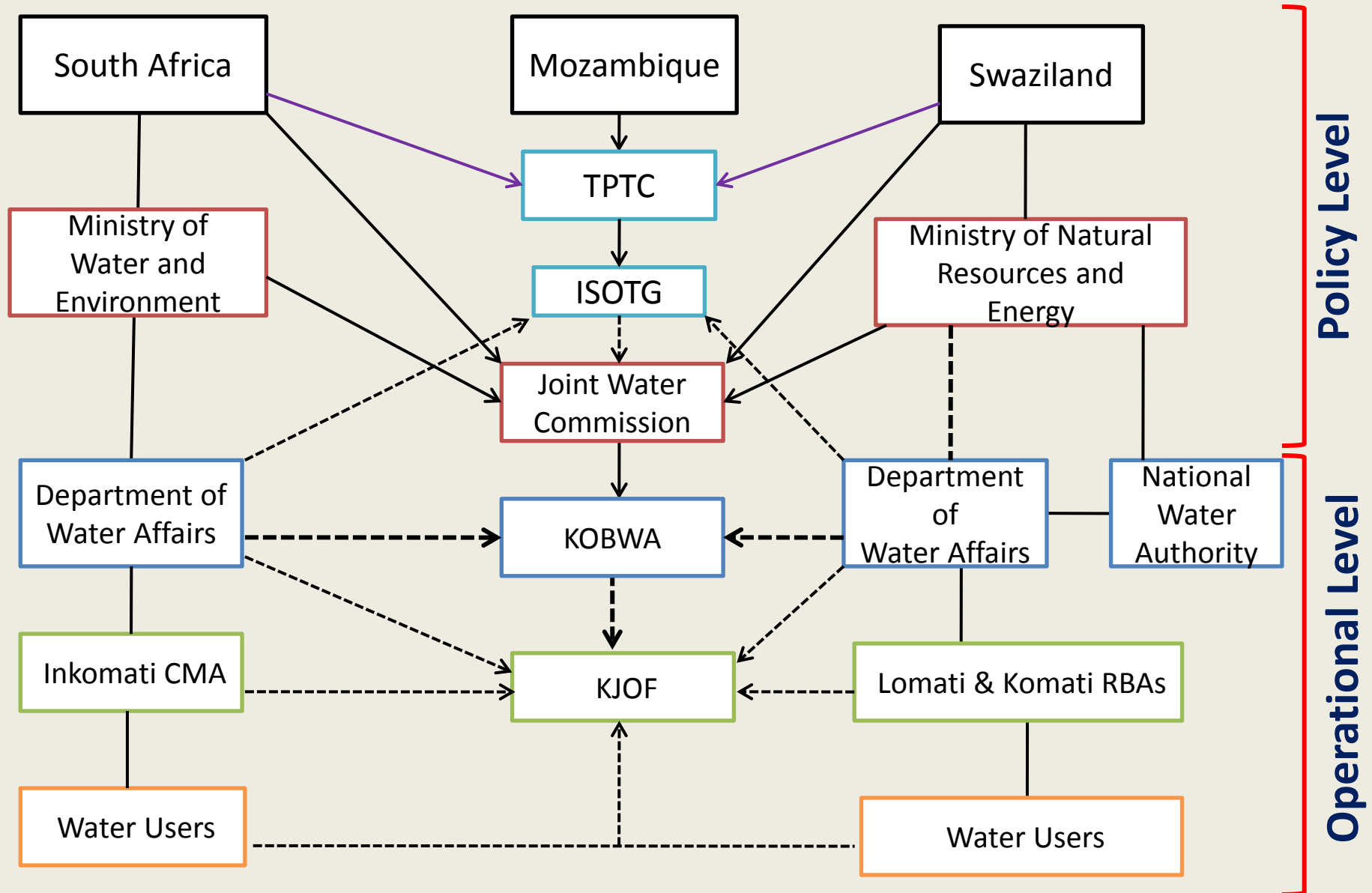
Komati is a catchment of Incomati



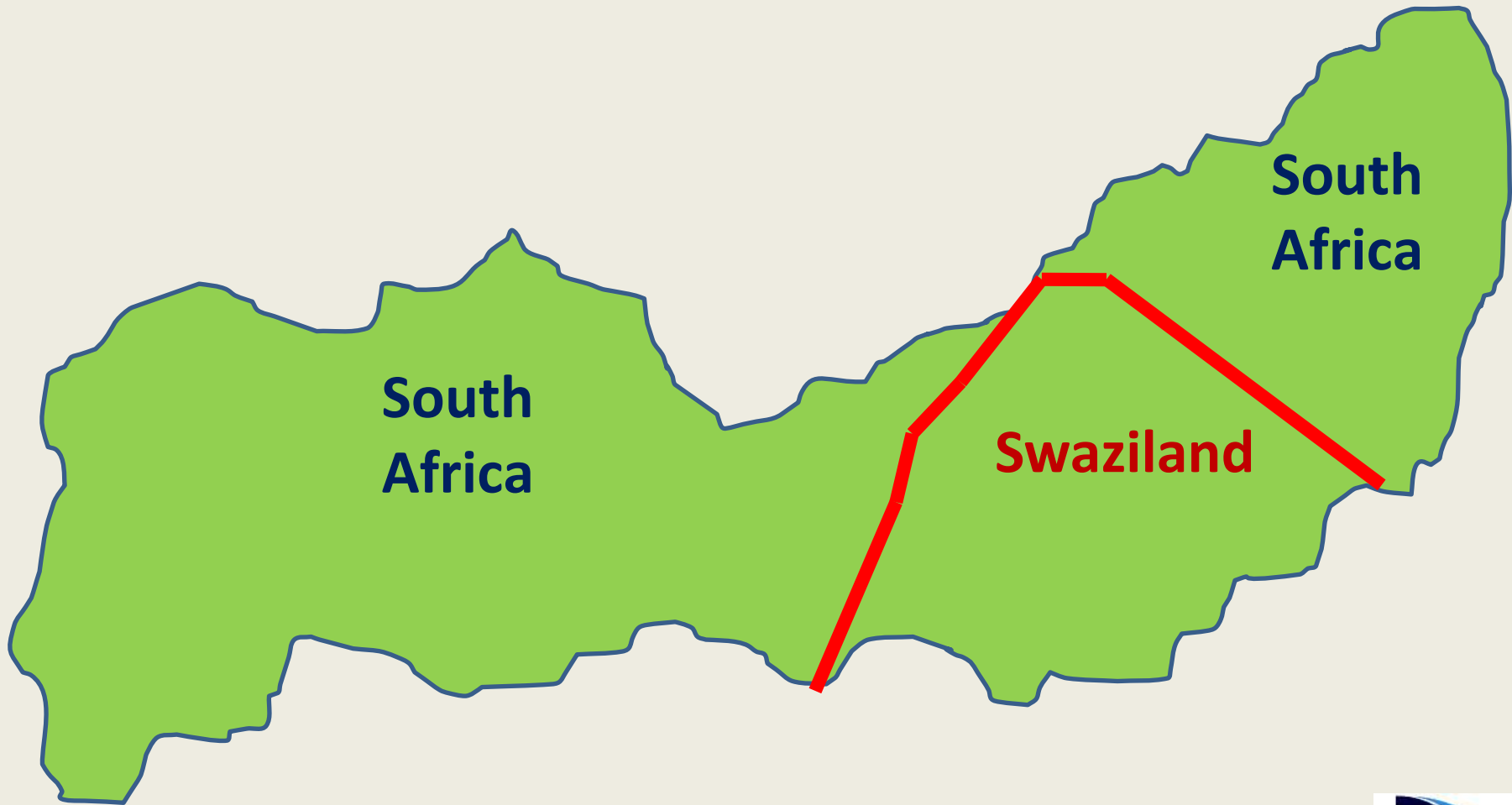
Some of Komati catchment Characteristics

- Area = 11,200 km²
- MAR = 1,430 Mm³ (40% of Incomati)
 - SA = 66%
 - SD = 34%
- MAP = 780 mm/a

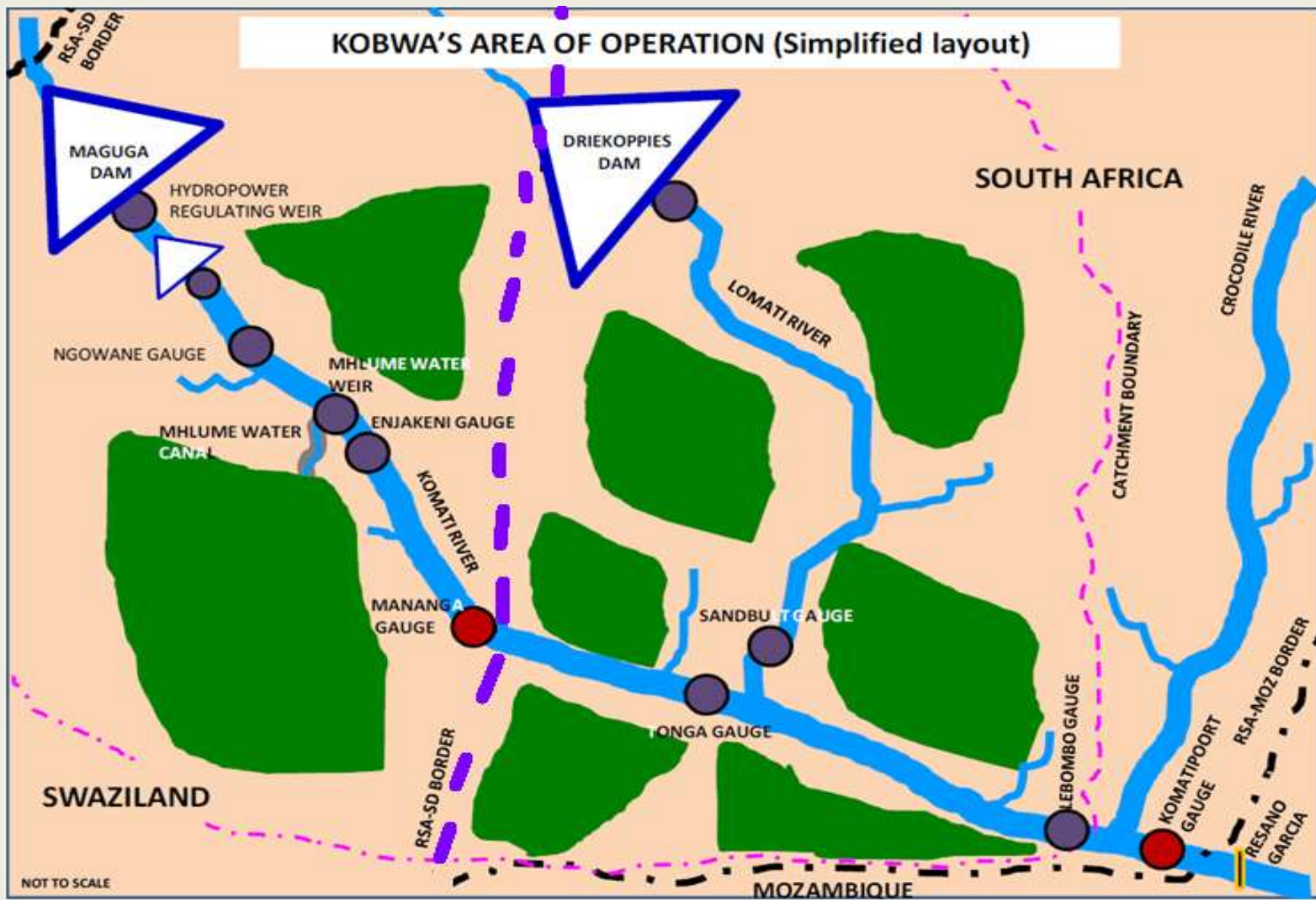
Institutional Arrangements



**Everybody Lives Downstream ...Hence
need for active cooperation!**



KOBWA'S AREA OF OPERATION (Simplified layout)



Conception of Policy

- **Definition of Policy:**

- “Set of **basic principles** and associated **guidelines**, formulated and enforced by the governing body of an organization, **to direct and limit its actions in pursuit of long-term goals.**”
(*BusinessDictionary.com*)
- Policy also described as a “principle or rule to guide decisions **to achieve a rational outcome**”
....used by *Anderson (2005)*, *Nabutola (2012)*,

- **Good Policy:**

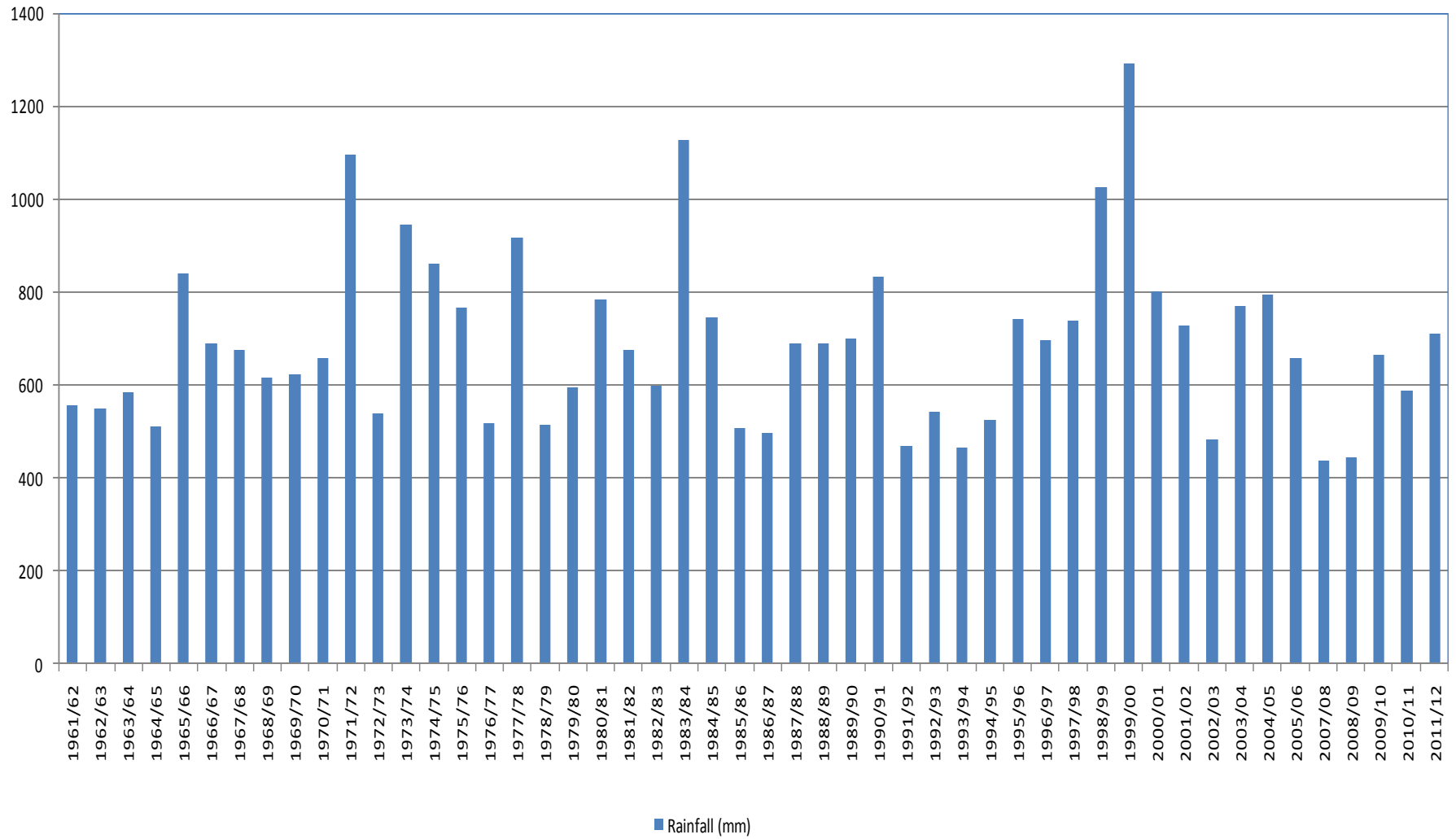
- According to *James & Jorgensen (2009)*: Policy Formulation = f(Analysis , Authorization)
- In WRM this means “**Scientifically Objective**” & “**Politically Feasible**” (Meltsner,1972)

- **Long-run vs Short-run** policy formulation in the Komati

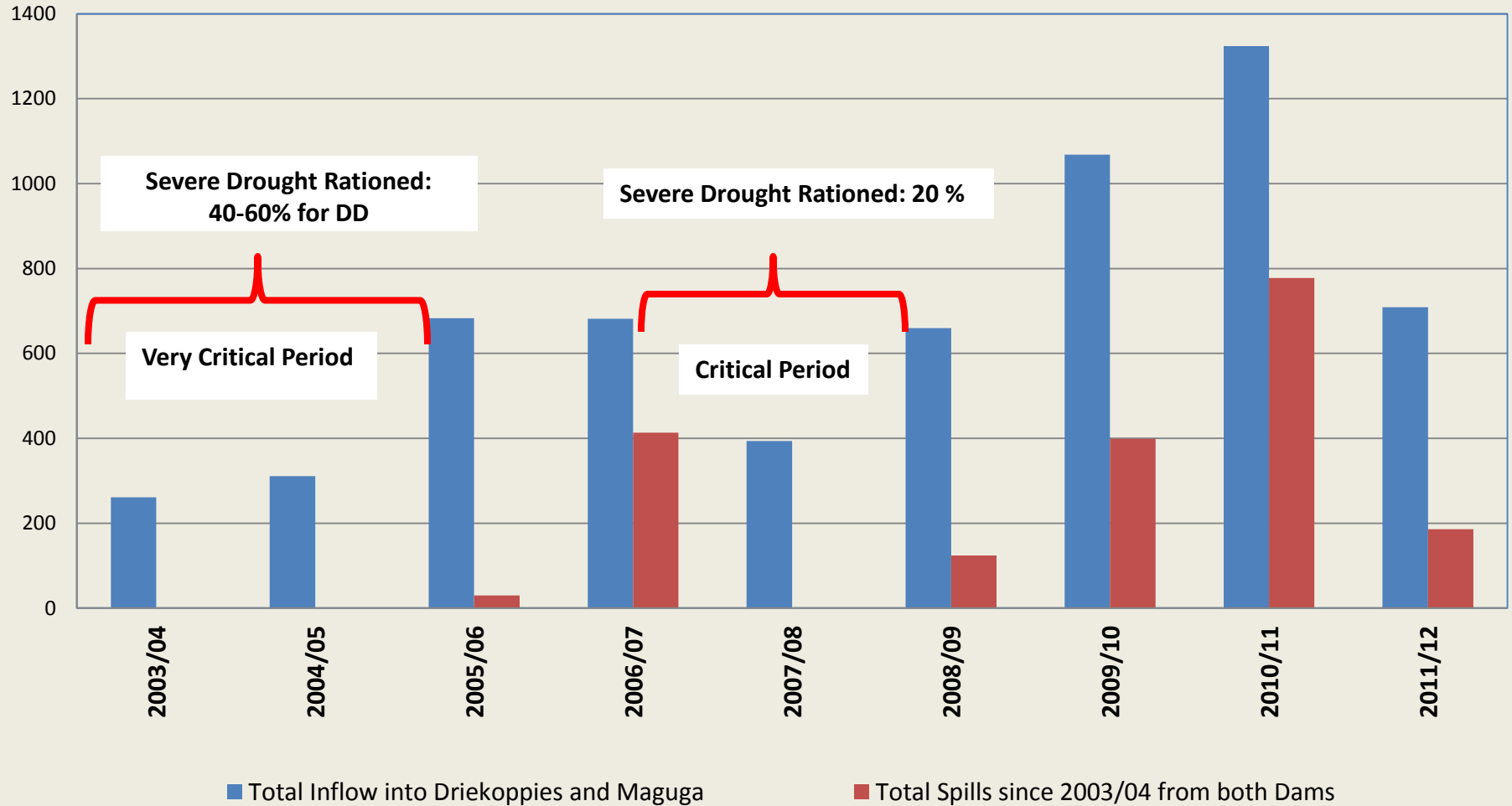
- **Long-run** policy is preserved in Treaties and Agreements, ISOTG rule: Cannot change easily
- **Short-run** policy imply adaptive decisions by JWC (consult JWC minutes for their reference), but within perimeters of long-run policy: Much easier to review

The Drought Situation under Study

Mananga Rainfall (mm)



Total Inflow & Spills at Maguga and Driekoppies Dams (Mm³)



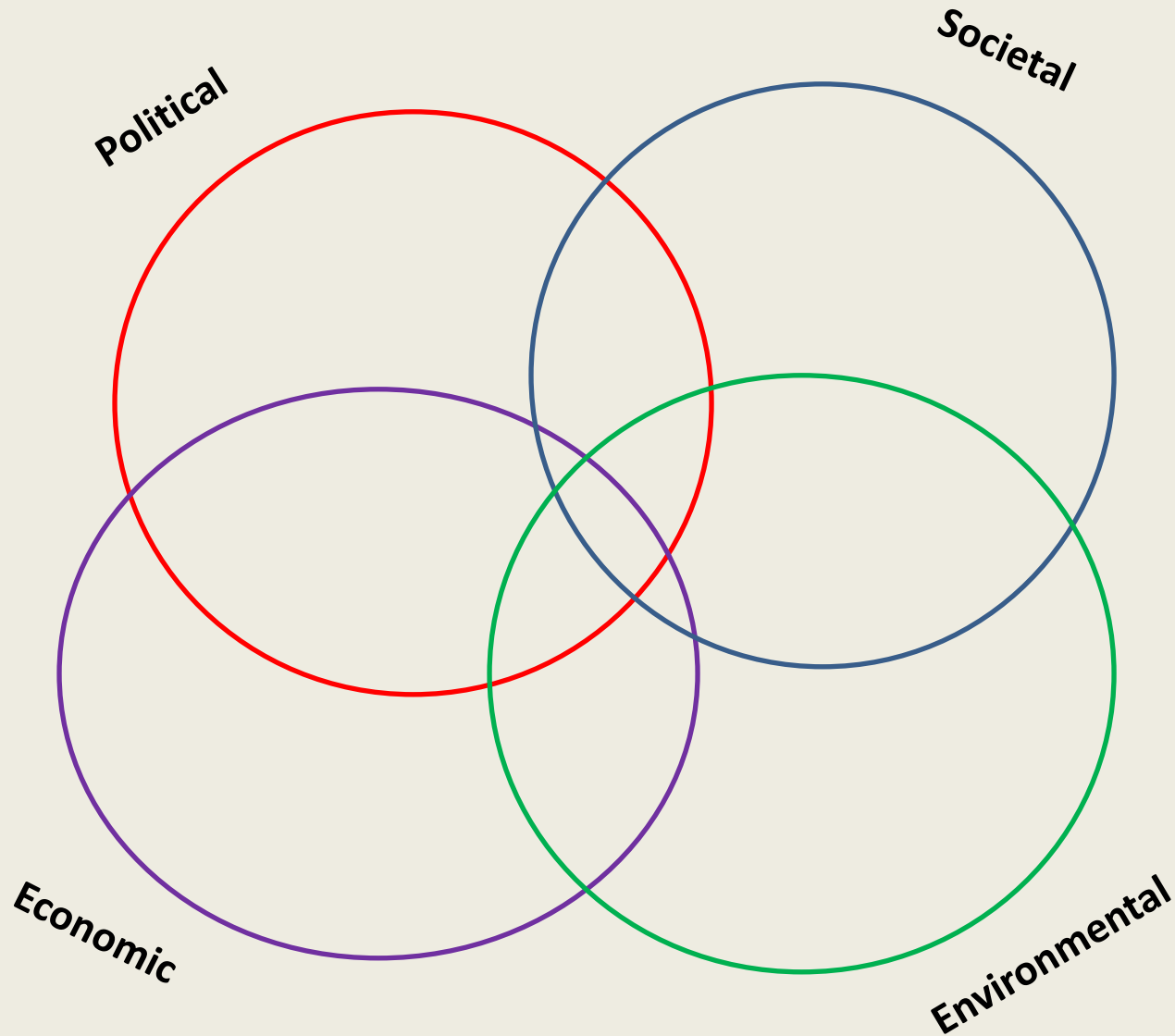
User Response: Can these tensions be managed?

- **Reported impacts:**
 - Planned **replanting was suspended** in SA: over *3000 ha*
 - Planned for Swaziland **new planting frozen** till drought was over: over *200ha*
 - **Lost crop** & some fields abandoned: not quantified
 - Reduced cane crushing capacity
- **Potential Tensions:**
 - Questioned **Accuracy of flows** measurement ?
 - Unmeasured **abstractions: Estimates** acceptable ?
 - Some users feeling they are **poorly represented at JWC ?**
 - **KOBWA's DSS - Allocation** is too conservative
 - Annual irrigation distribution curve: Why not front-load use?
 - Some media statements and technical papers: **Maguga is white elephant?**
- Users wanted to take all water remaining in WY 2004/05: JWC granted decision?

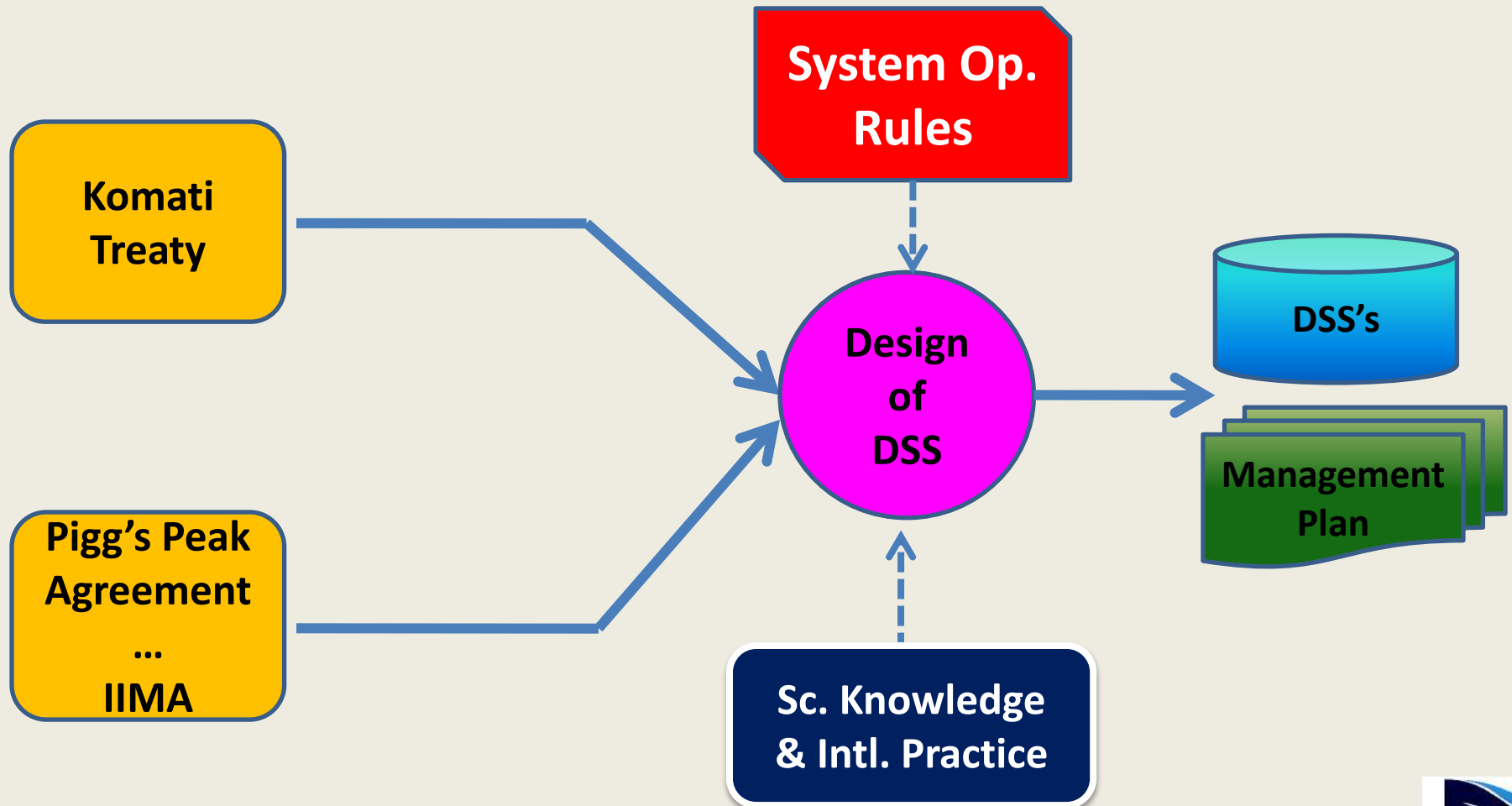
Dealing with Drought Situation:

The Blend of Science and Policy

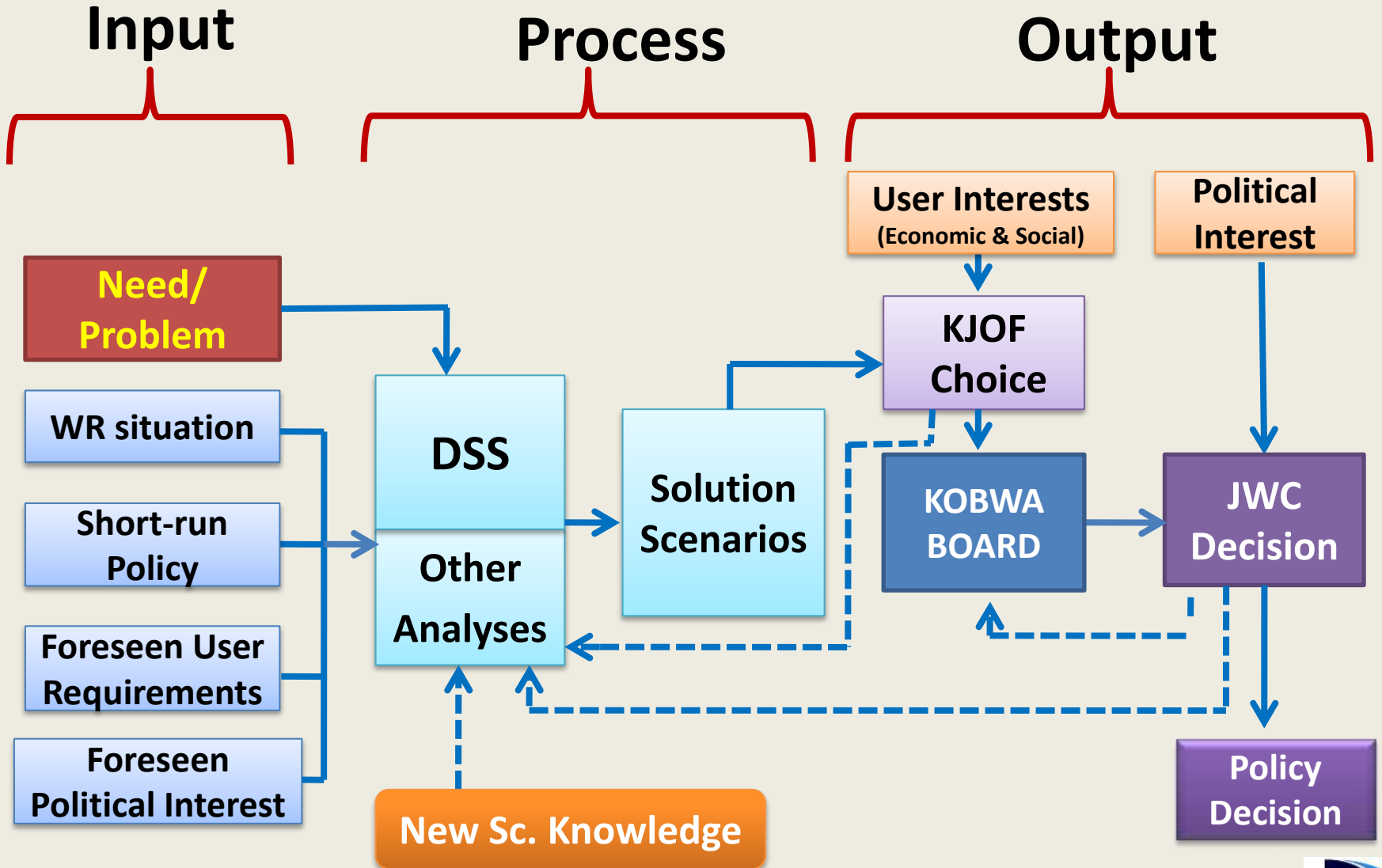
The Competing Spheres to Balance



Preserving Long-run Policy and Science in DSS

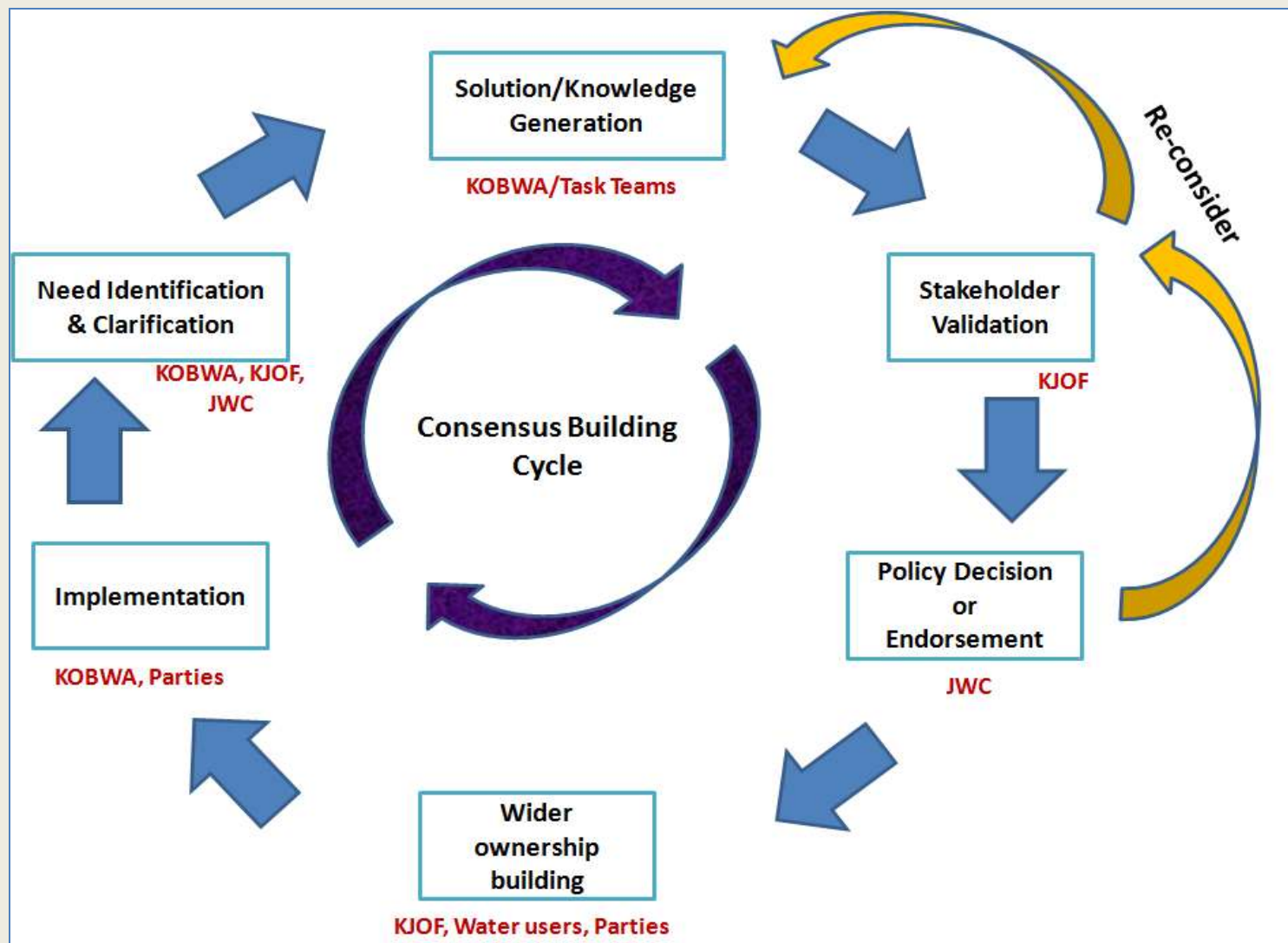


Blending Process: Science + Policy + other interests

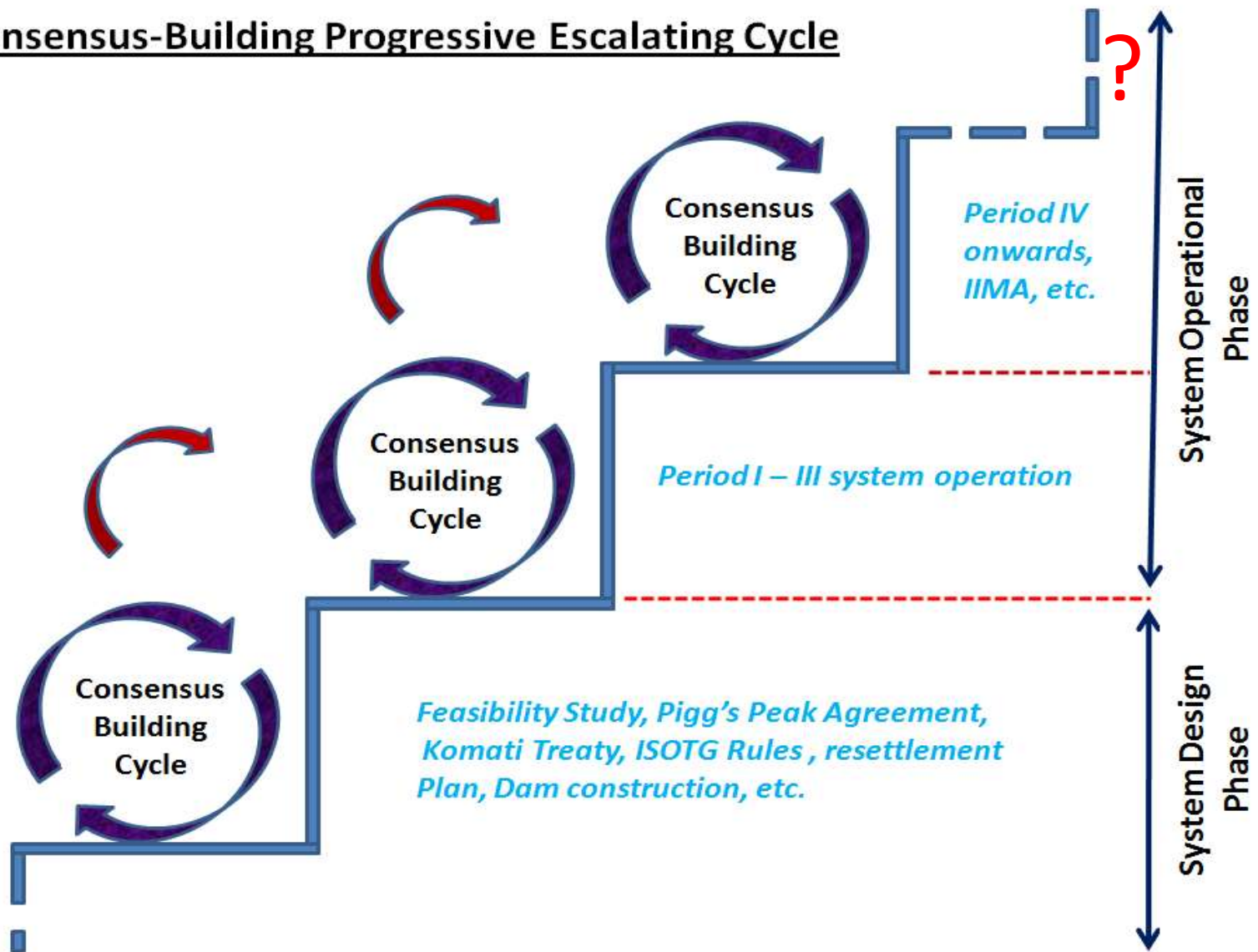


Trust and confidence Building

Multi-Stage Decision-Making & Implementation Process



Consensus-Building Progressive Escalating Cycle



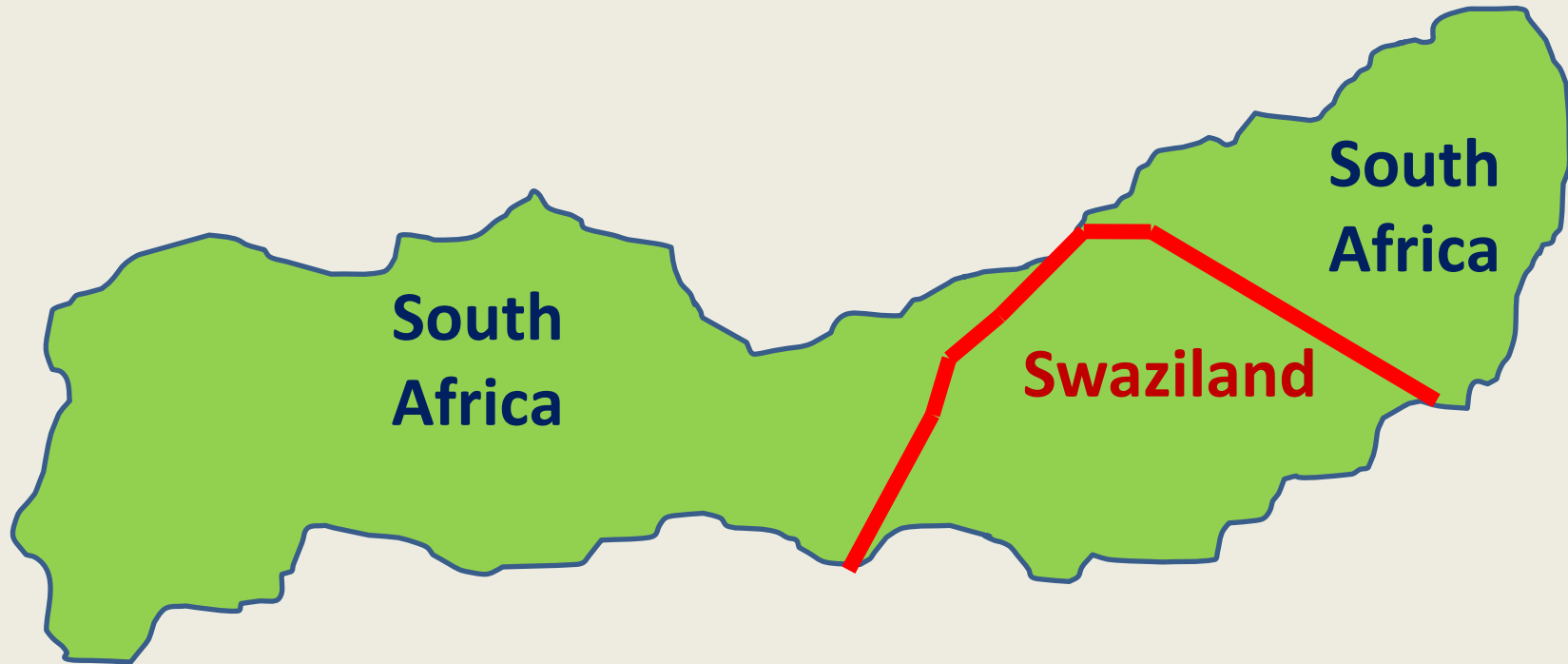
“With-Borders” or “Without Borders” System Management?

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Which mode to adopt?

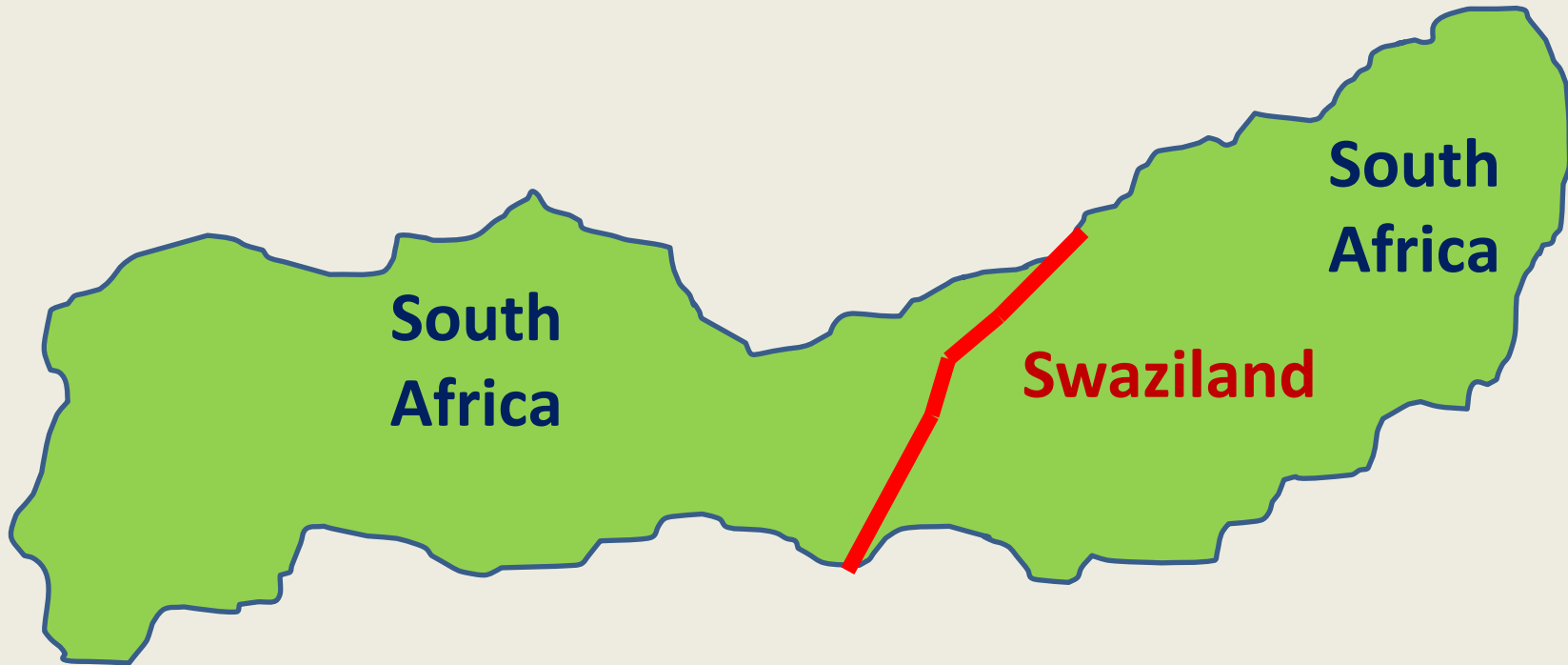
Balancing Sovereignty with System Op. Approach

“With-Borders” System Op. Mode



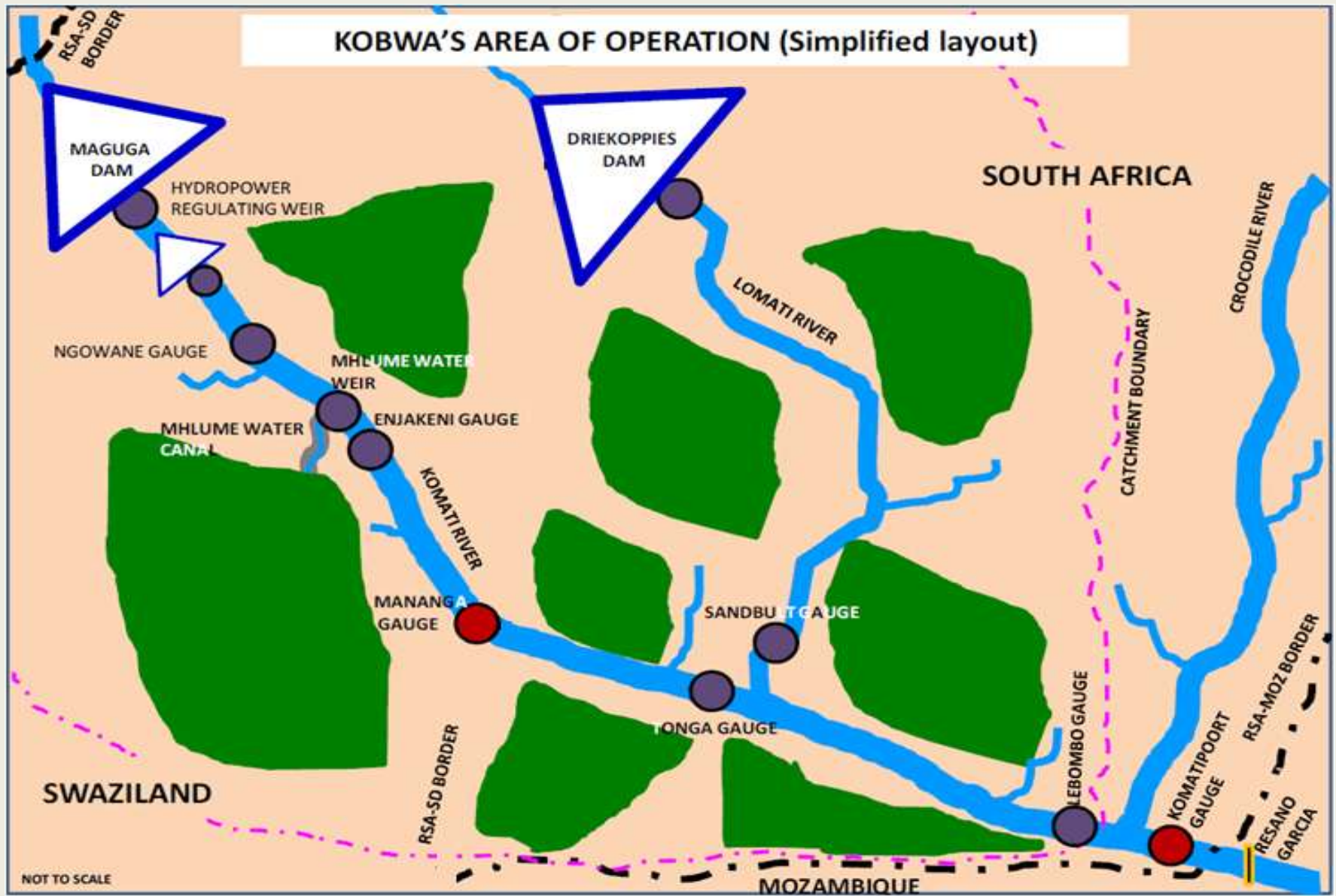
When? : *Water Allocation to Parties*
Water Use accounting
Interaction with Water Users

“Without-Borders” System Op. Mode

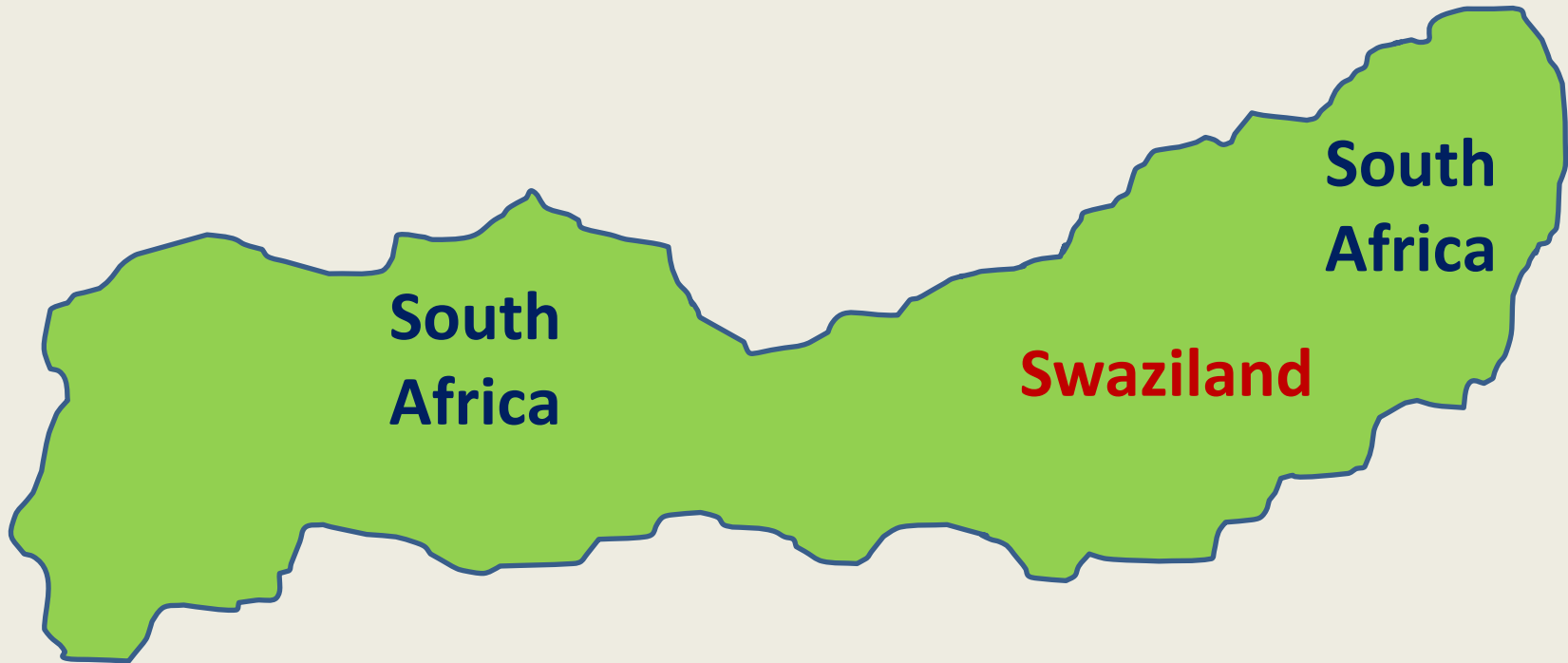


When? : *System Yield Computation – below dams*
Water Release Planning & supply
System storage reconciliation

KOBWA'S AREA OF OPERATION (Simplified layout)



“Without-Borders” System Op. Mode



When? : *Catchment-wide System Yield Computation*
Water Resources Assessment
Required system-wide monitoring - e.g. Flood Management

Successes

- “Without-Borders” system operation mode has enabled conjunctive system operation & ***balance of sovereignty and system approach***
- It also enabled ***early commission of utilization of Maguga*** water...Active filling mode
- Model for blend of Policy and Scientific knowledge => ***speedy and systematic integration of new knowledge*** DSS & Mgt Plan
- Consensus building systems => ***systematic introduction of new knowledge to stakeholders & info sharing : Trust & Confidence***
- ***Physical presence of KOBWA in both countries*** has promoted trust in KOBWA by the parties.

Challenges

- Changed hydrological regime...reduced flows
 - Even more stress during drought
- Practicality of metering all abstractions
- Water abstractions during low flows
- IIMA full implementation impact

Conclusion

- Drought period of the past decade revealed ***importance of balance of contrasting spheres*** of influence in Komati
- ***Systematic blend of Policy & Science generally does the trick: DSS***
- Progressive Escalating Cycle consensus model => ***continual knowledge impartation and exchange of information***
- ***Combination of “With-borders” and “Without-borders”*** modes of system operation => ***Benefit maximization & enhanced cooperation***
- Managing this way comes with cost...but cost is nothing compared to the price of restoring broken relations

End of Presentation

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Thanks for Your Attention!