



*Relationship between the Convention and
Transboundary Basin Governance Arrangements:*

**The ZAMCOM Agreement, Benefits
Assessments on Cooperation Briefs and
Activities**

**ZAMBIA Water Convention Workshop:
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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



1. ZAMCOM as an Organisation
2. ZAMCOM Evolution
3. Governance of ZAMCOM
4. Characteristics of the Watercourse
5. UN Watercourse Convention Relationship with Water Convention
6. Instruments for Cooperation
7. Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse (ZSP)
8. ZSP Implementation
9. Perceived Benefits to Zambia PIDACC Zambezi
10. Benefits of Transboundary Cooperation

1. ZAMCOM AS AN ORGANISATION



- ZAMCOM - Intergovernmental Organisation that brings together eight riparian states: **Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.**
- Basis of cooperation is the **ZAMCOM Agreement (2004).**
- **ZAMCOM is a result of a long history of its development – pre independence discussions on the need of shared water resources,**
- **SADC Negotiations on implementation of SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses.**



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1. ZAMCOM AS AN ORGANISATION

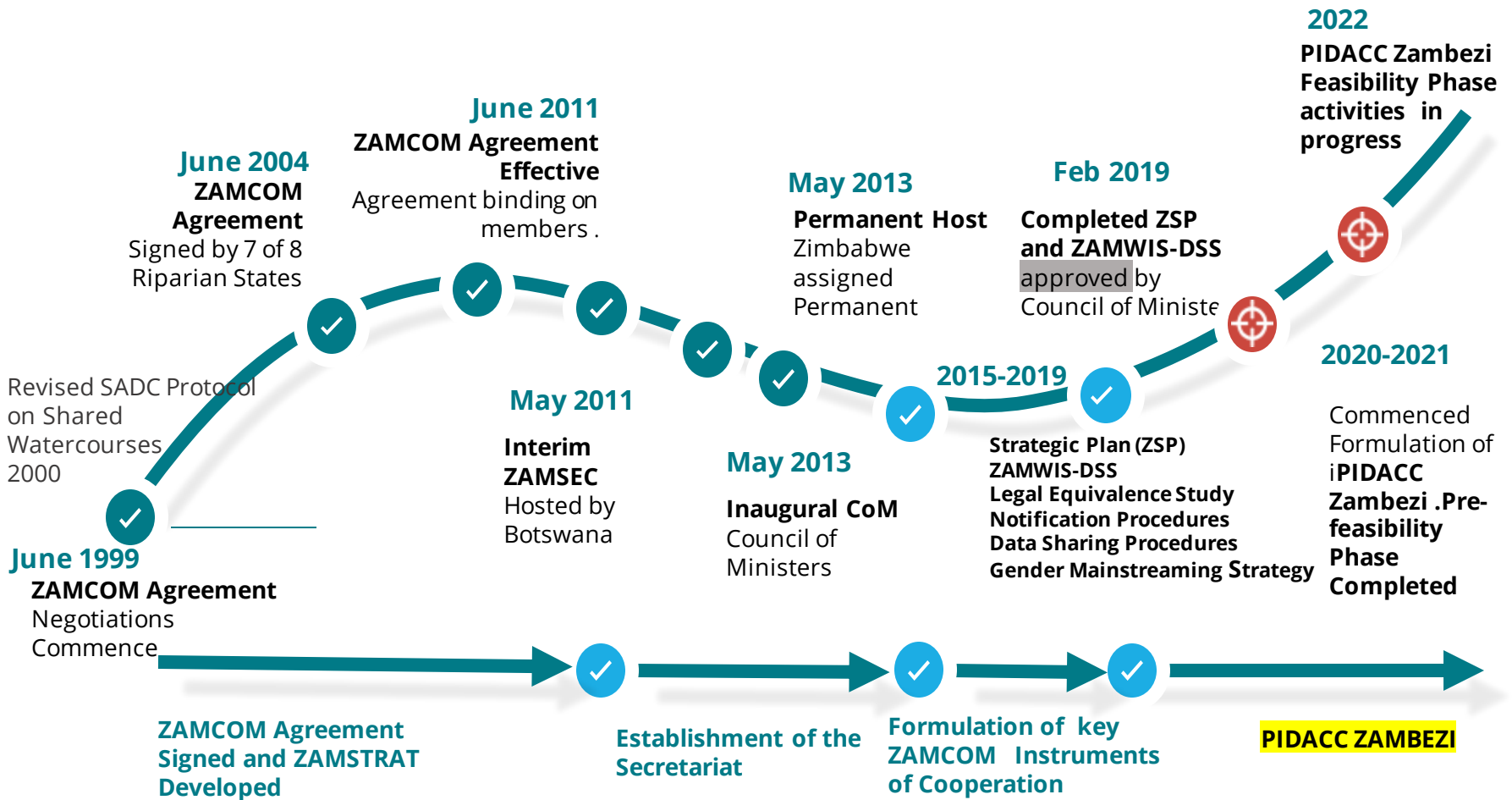


- Vision and Mission drawn from **regional aspirations**; the **IWRM Strategy and Implementation Plan (2008)**; and the **ZAMCOM Agreement**.
- **Vision** envisages “a future characterised by equitable and sustainable utilisation of water for social and environmental justice, regional integration and economic benefit for present and future generations”.
- **ZAMCOM’s mission is**, “to promote the equitable and reasonable utilisation of the water resources of the Zambezi Watercourse as well as the efficient management and sustainable development thereof”.

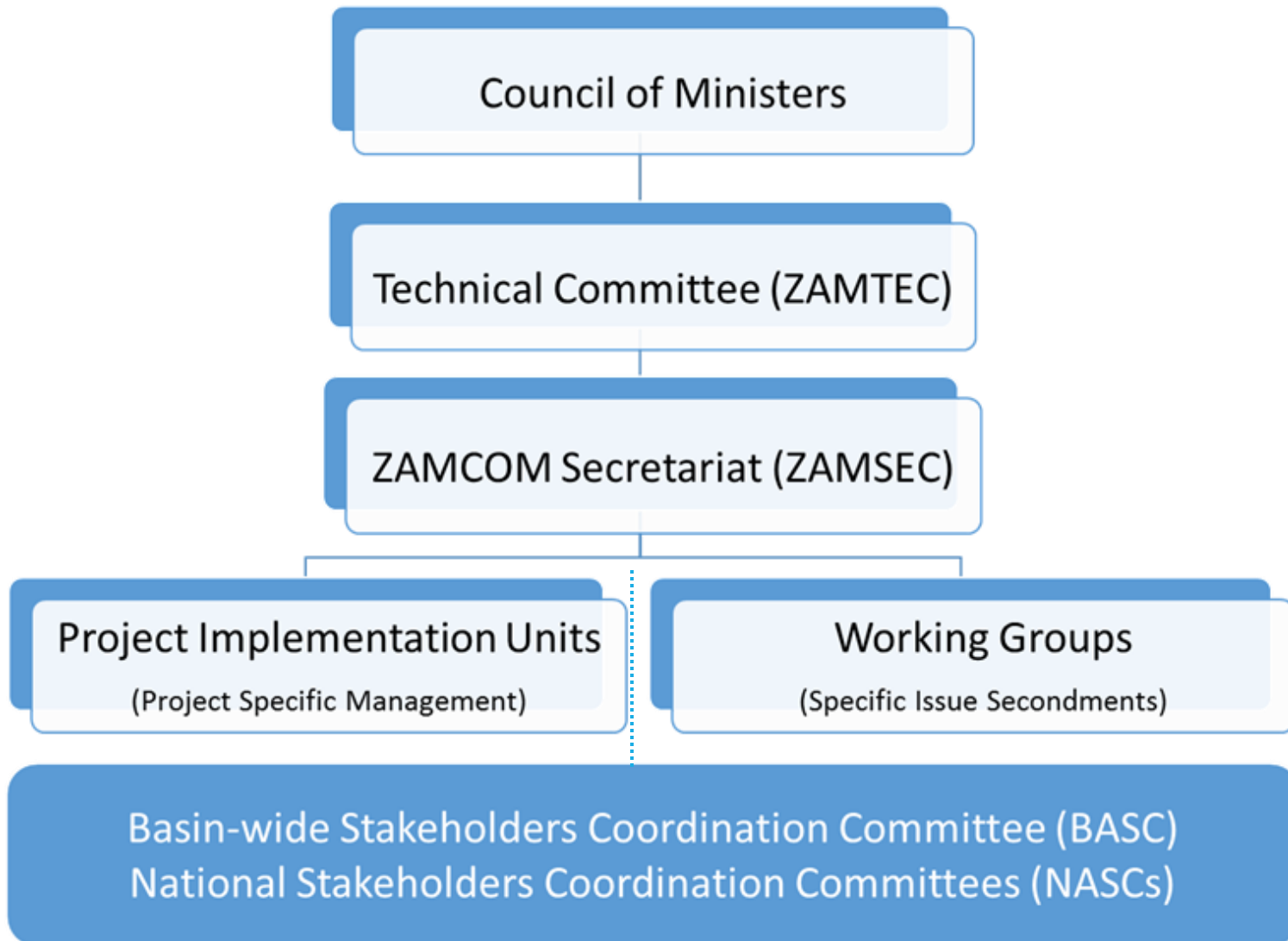


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2. ZAMCOM Evolution



3. ZAMCO GOVERNANCE



4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WATERCOURSES



8 Countries

- Angola
- Botswana
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

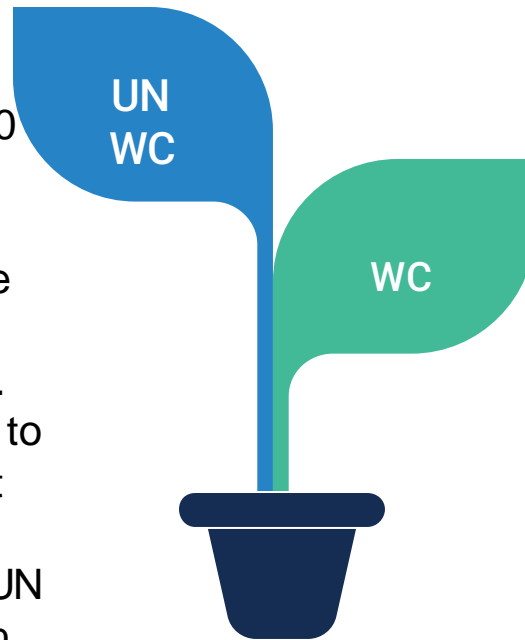
13 sub-basins



5. UN WATERCOURSES CONVENTION RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WATER CONVENTION

UN Watercourses Convention

- ✓ Developed by ILC over 30 year period.
- ✓ Adopted by UN General Assembly 1997 and came into force in **2014**.
- ✓ **Supplement each other.**
- ✓ Provide for detailed rules to enhance and complement each other.
- ✓ More guidance from the UN Watercourses Convention on the factors relevant ERU.
- ✓ Key difference on context rather than content.



Water Convention

- ✓ Negotiated exclusively among the UNECE Member States and adopted in **1992**.
- ✓ General compatibility between the two
- ✓ No conflict between them.
- ✓ Mandatory character of institutional cooperation under the UNECE Water Convention.

The Water Convention provides more details, for example, Joint Agreements, Institutional arrangements and has an institutional framework for its implementation (Secretariat, working groups, meetings of parties)

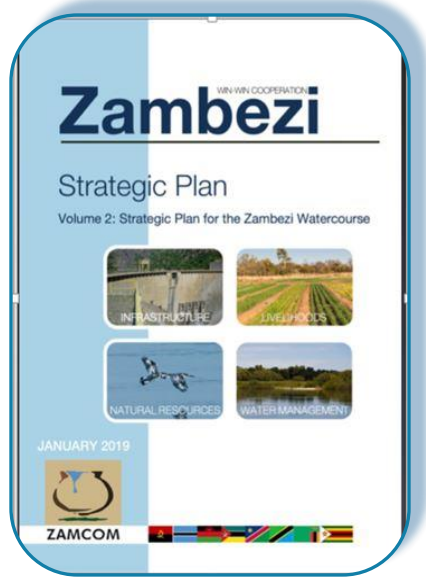
6. INSTRUMENTS FOR COOPERATION

- **The Principles of International Water Law** are:
 - (i) Equitable and reasonable utilisation of water resources.
 - (ii) Obligation not to cause significant harm.
 - (iii) Notification, consultation and negotiation.
 - (iv) Cooperation and information exchange.

- In order to strengthen cooperation and actualise the principles, ZAMCOM has development instruments, including:
 - (i) the Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse (ZSP);
 - (ii) Procedures for Notification of Planned Measures; and
 - (iii) Procedures for Data and Information Sharing.



7. Zambezi Watercourse Strategic Plan (ZSP)



- ❖ Developed in fulfillment of **Article 10 (1b)** of the **ZAMCOM Agreement**

Definition

“.....development plan comprising a general planning tool and process for the identification, categorization and prioritization of projects and programmes for the efficient management and sustainable development of the Zambezi Watercourse”.

Objectives

- To provide an agreed basis for the coordinated and integrated implementation of activities in the context of efficient management and sustainable development; and
- Contribute to providing a basis for harmonized, basin-wide cooperation in the management and development of the water resources of the Zambezi Watercourse.

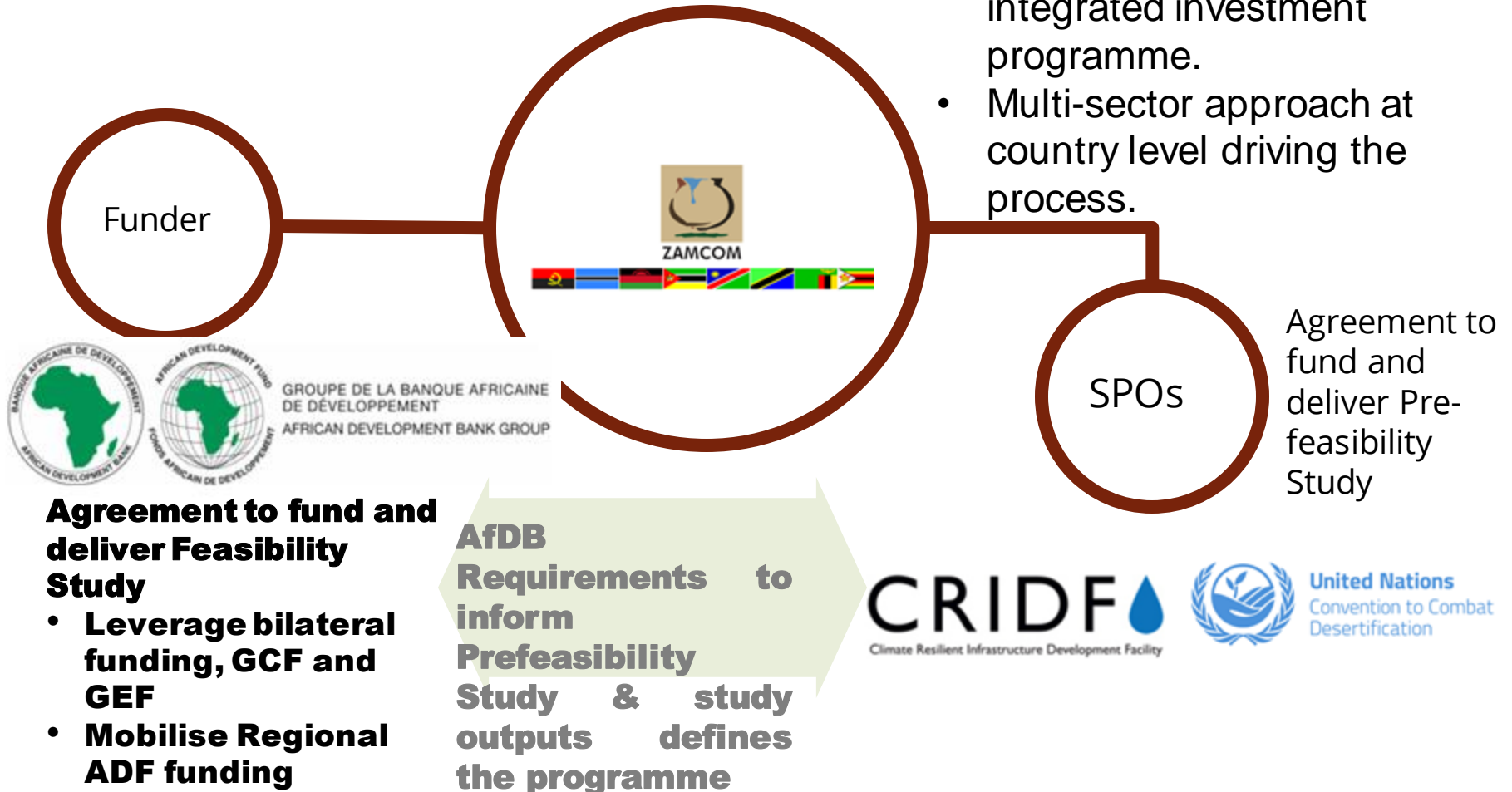


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8. ZSP IMPLEMENTATION

PIDACC Zambezi Partnership

- **ZAMCOM** facilitating the development of the integrated investment programme.
- Multi-sector approach at country level driving the process.



8. ZSP IMPLEMENTATION

Guiding Frameworks for the PIDACC Zambezi: Summary

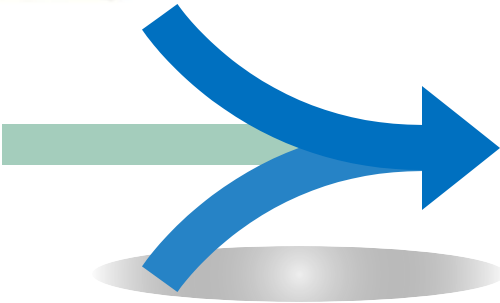
SADC Regional Goals

- Poverty reduction
- Economic Growth
- Regional Integration
- Industrialization



ZSP Pillars (responding to national priorities)

- Infrastructure development
- Livelihoods support
- Environmental protection and utilization (natural resources management)
- Water Resources Management



Objective of investment programme

“Build strong communities that are resilient to climatic and economic shocks in the Zambezi Watercourse, through promoting inclusive transformative investments, job-creation and ecosystem-based solutions.”

AfDB High 5 Priorities

- Light up and power Africa
- Feed Africa
- Industrialize Africa
- Integrate Africa
- Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa

Green Climate Fund

- Climate resilient development
- Clear climate rationale
- Water security, food security, healthy systems

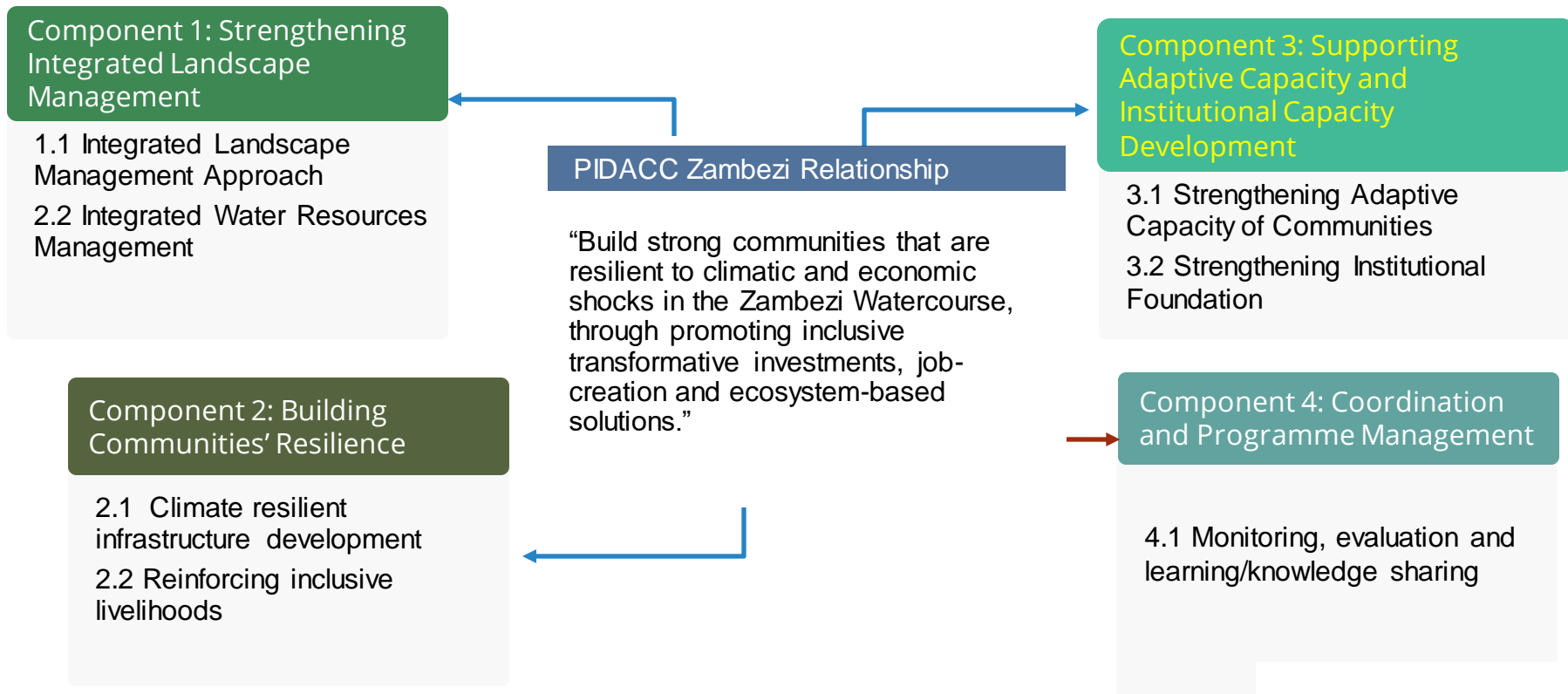
GEF

- International Waters
- Environmental benefits



8. ZSP IMPLEMENTATION

PIDACC Zambezi Objective and Proposed Components



9. PERCEIVED BENEFITS TO ZAMBIA PIDACC ZAMBIA

A hotspot mapping and analysis was conducted, as part of the ZSP development process, to identify those regions within the Zambezi Watercourse where socio-economic, environmental, climatic challenges impact on the ability of the communities to adapt and survive “shocks” due to extreme events.

Hotspot	Issues	Proposed Intervention
Zambezi Headwaters	Limited access and poor service provision, waterborne health challenges, poor water supply and sanitation. Communities are heavily reliant on natural resources.	Improved fresh produce availability to support the general health and livelihoods.
Solwezi / Kafue headwaters	High migration of populations to the mines, land degradation and deforestation.	Reforestation and restoration of forest.

9. PERCEIVED BENEFITS TO ZAMBIA PIDACC ZAMBIA

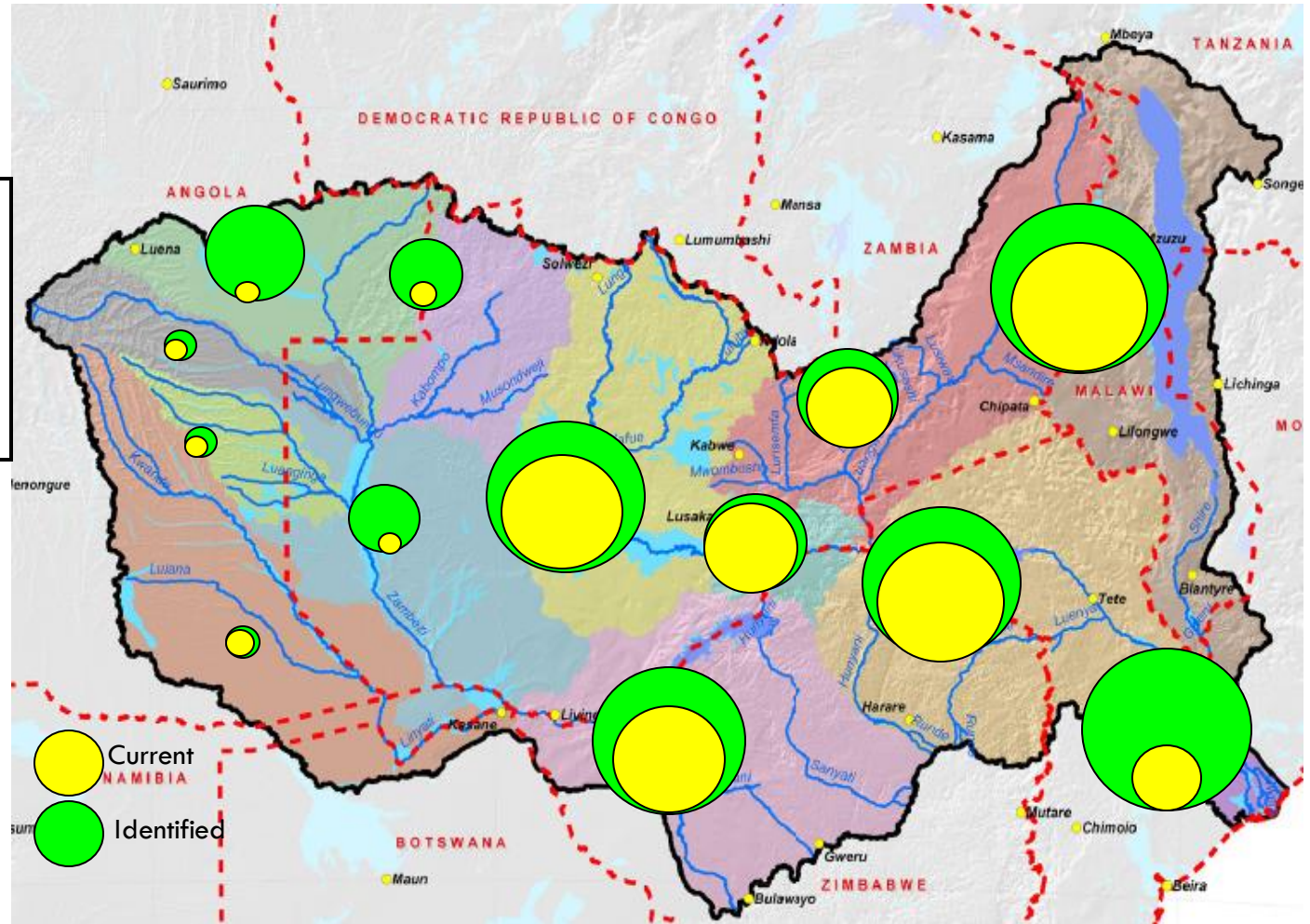
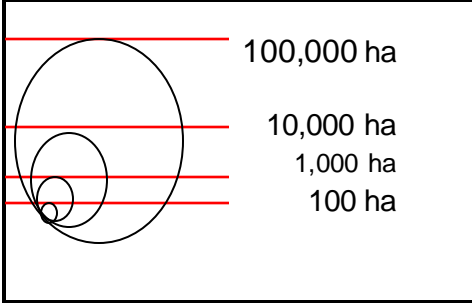


Hotspot	Issues	Proposed Intervention
Barotse / Middle Kafue	Poor access to services, such as electrical power, poor water and sanitation, and no formalised health care services.	Improved rain fed subsistence agriculture for food and an income, flood and drought mitigation and adaptation.
Lusaka Urban	Water supply, sanitation and stormwater infrastructure challenges, particularly in peri-urban residential areas.	Improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure and improved drainage facilities.
Lower Luangwa	Highly dependent on rain-fed subsistence agriculture for food security and to some degree on the harvesting of natural wildlife resources. Higher than average potential for crop failure due to drought.	Agricultural interventions for income generation through improved and drought resistance varieties.

9. OPPORTUNITIES: EXISTING AND POTENTIAL HYDROPOWER



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9. OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

➤ **Disaster Risk Reduction:**

- *Information management and mitigation of extreme events*

➤ **Navigation:**

- *Reduced costs and improved opportunities for development through river navigation, and bridges*

➤ **Environmental Management:**

- *Flow management in the delta, improved fisheries and basin-wide e-flows, etc.*

➤ **Fisheries Production:**

- *In lakes and deltas*

➤ **Water Supply for People and Industry**

➤ **Mining**



10. CONCLUDING REMARKS - BENEFITS OF TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

- Transboundary Water Resources Management enhances Water Security.
- The following are some of the benefits that accrue due to transboundary water cooperation:
 - ✓ Increased investments in socio-economic infrastructure
 - ✓ Enhanced multilateral and bilateral collaboration among the Member States
 - ✓ Sharing of expertise on water management including climate change mitigation and adaptation measures
 - ✓ Better appreciation of water value chains



10. CONCLUDING REMARKS - BENEFITS OF TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

- ✓ Improved data and information sharing for sustainable water resources management
 - ✓ Improved livelihoods through poverty reduction and sound investments
 - ✓ Joint planning and monitoring of the state of the watercourse
 - ✓ Ecosystem integrity conservation by Riparian States
- We believe that “Accession to the Water Convention can enable experience-sharing with basins and countries worldwide, facilitate access to financing and raise the country profile at the international level.



**Thank You
Obligado
Natolela
Zikomo
Asante Sana**

