



ZAMCOM

Relationship between the Convention and Transboundary Basin Governance Arrangements:

**The ZAMCOM Agreement and Institution
(Benefits of Cooperation & Opportunities on Transboundary Basin Arrangements)**

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



1. Global and Regional Context
2. ZAMCOM
 - a) As an Organisation
 - b) Timeline
 - c) Governance
3. Extent of the Watercourse
4. Instruments for Cooperation
5. Opportunities
6. Benefits of Transboundary Cooperation



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GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT



- 1992 Convention on the protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
- 1997 UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses
- SADC Treaty
 - 2000 SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses
- SADC Water-related Policies, Strategies, Action Programmes
- Clear consensus has emerged regarding key rules and principles
 - 2014: Entry into force of the 1997 UN Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses
 - 2008 ILC Draft Articles on Transboundary Aquifers
 - 2013 UNECE Model Rules on transboundary Groundwaters
 - 2016 Global opening 1992 Water Convention



GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT



SADC Treaty

SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses

Today

1992 Convention on the protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses

ZAMCOM Agreement

ILC Draft Articles on Transboundary Aquifers

Entry into force of the 1997 UN Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses



1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022



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GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT



- Global consensus on three key rules of international water law:
 1. Principle of equitable and reasonable utilisation
 2. Duty to prevent significant transboundary harm (environmental, ecological, etc)
 3. Duty to cooperate (procedural obligations - notification, consultation, negotiation; exchange of data and information; dispute avoidance and resolution)

- Consensus reflected in regional shared water resources agreements
 1. 2000 SADC Revised Protocol on Shared watercourses
 2. River Basin Agreements (e.g. ZAMCOM Agreement 2004)



ZAMCOM AS AN ORGANISATION



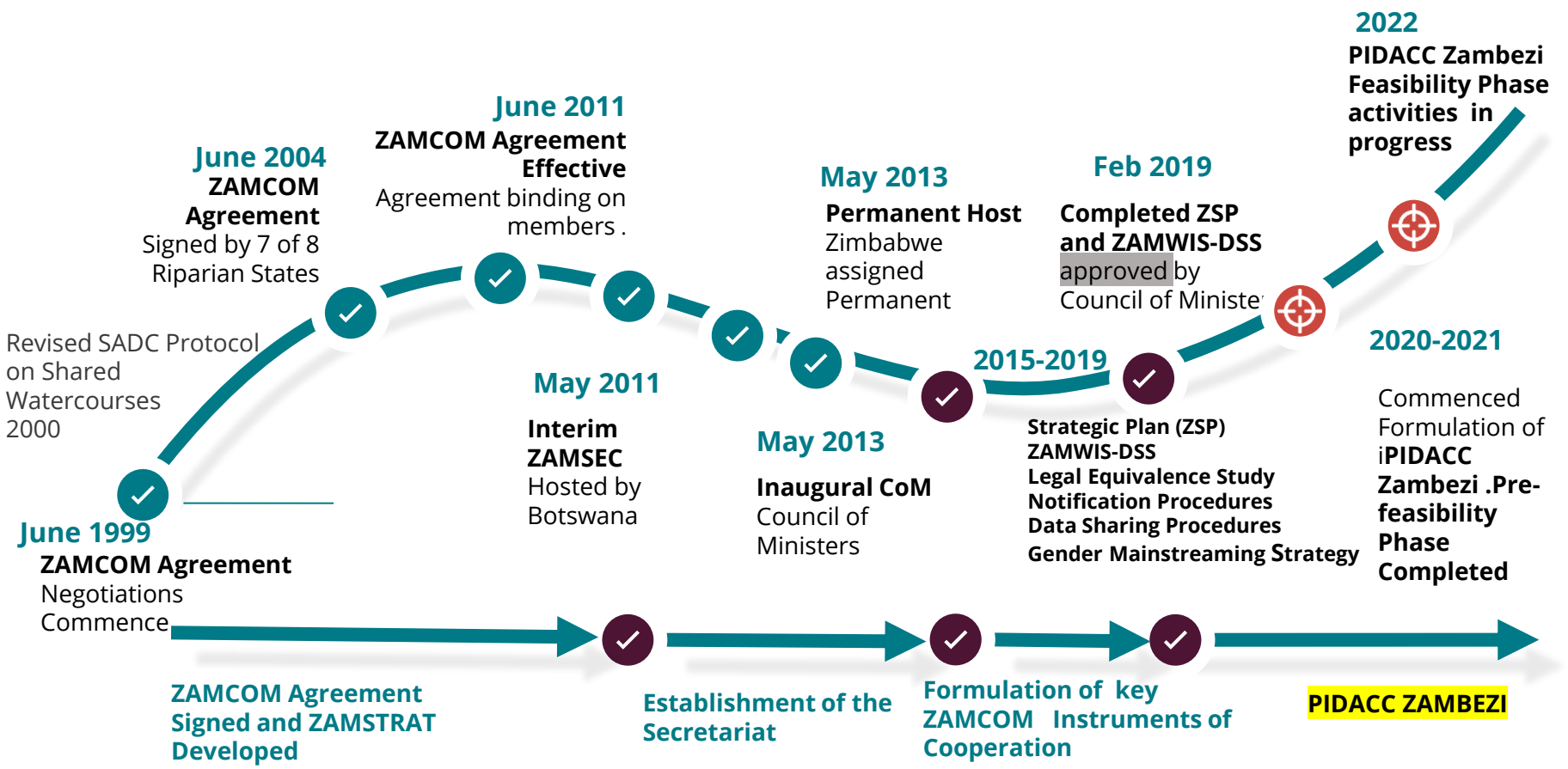
- Intergovernmental organisation that brings together eight riparian states namely; Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- Basis of cooperation is the ZAMCOM Agreement (2004)
- Vision and Mission drawn from regional aspirations, the IWRM Strategy and Implementation 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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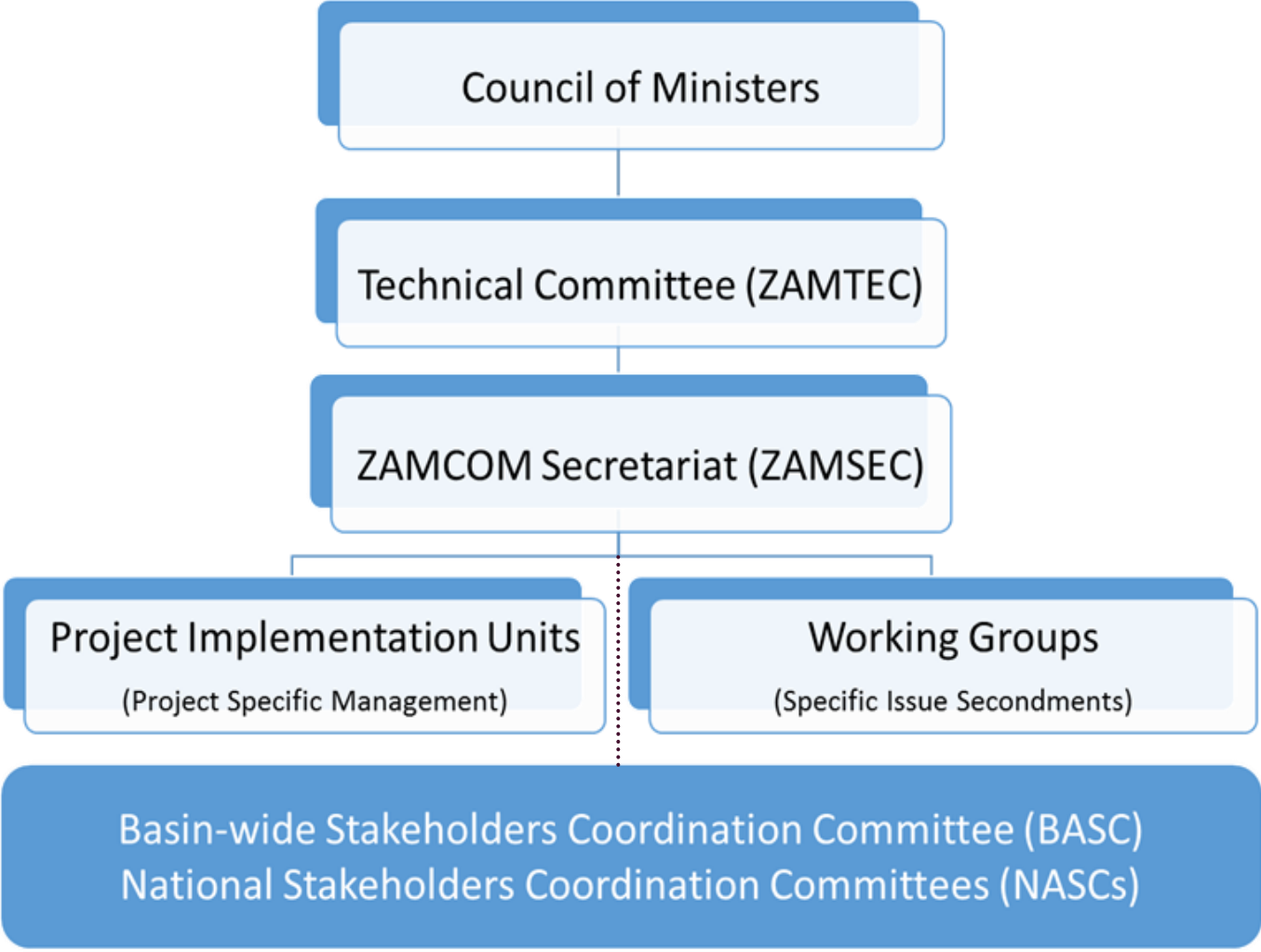
TIMELINE ON PHASED ZAMCOM PROGRESSION



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GOVERNANCE





EXTENT OF THE WATERCOURSE

- Shared by 8 countries
 - Angola
 - Botswana
 - Malawi
 - Mozambique
 - Namibia
 - Tanzania
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe
- River Length: 2,700 km
- Watercourse Area: 1.37million km²
- M.A.R: >200 Billion m³
- 13 sub-basins
- Pop: Over 40 Million and
- Projected to reach 51 million by
- 2025



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PORTION OF ZAMBEZI WATERCOURSE IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Districts in Watercourse

1. Rungwe
2. Kyela
3. Mbeya Rural
4. Mumba
5. Ileje
6. Mbozi
7. Nyasa
8. Mbinga
9. Songea
10. Namtumbo
11. Ludewa
12. Makete
13. Wanging'ombe
14. Njombe Town Council



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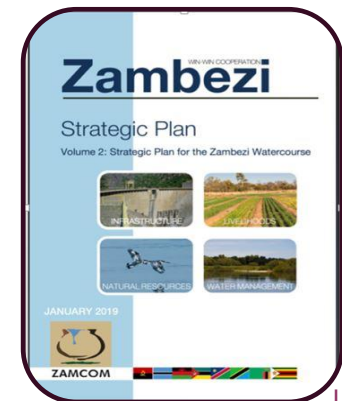
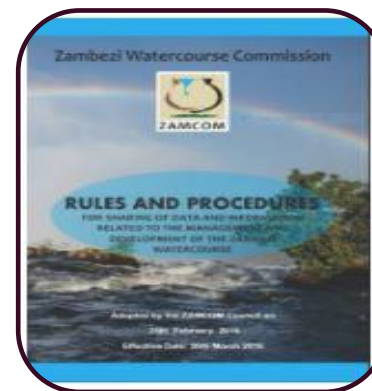
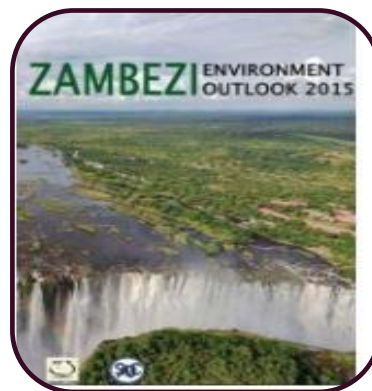
INSTRUMENTS FOR COOPERATION



To strengthen cooperation and actualise the principles of international water law:

1. Equitable and reasonable utilisation of water resources
2. Obligation not to cause significant harm
3. Notification, consultation and negotiation
4. Cooperation and information exchange

ZAMCOM has developed the Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse (ZSP), Procedures for Notification of Planned Measures, Procedures for Data and Information sharing and other instruments of cooperation



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OPPORTUNITIES

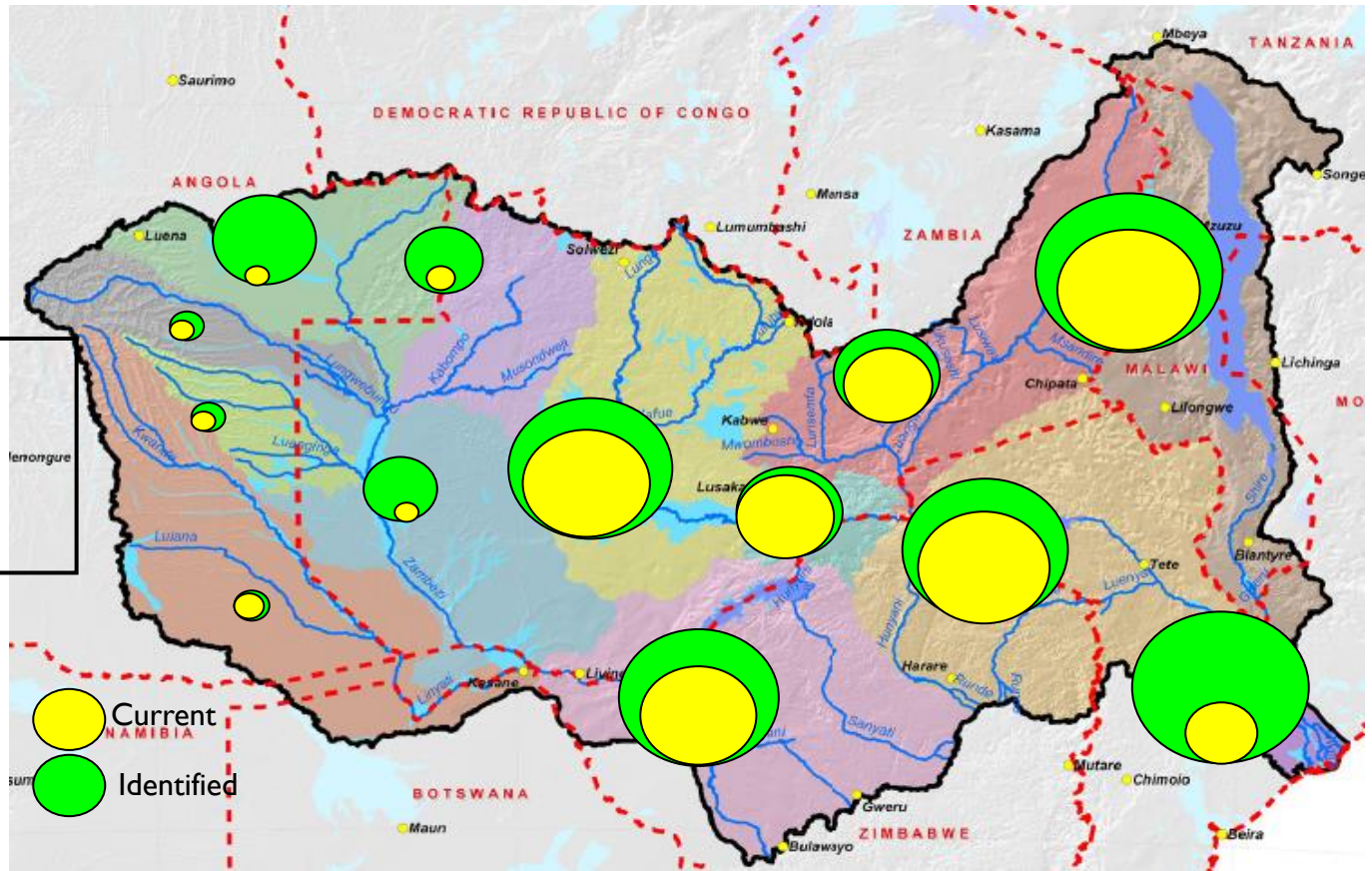
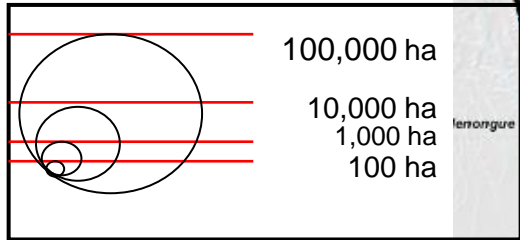
EXISTING AND POTENTIAL HYDROPOWER



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OPPORTUNITIES

Current and Potential Irrigation



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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



BENEFITS OF TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION



Transboundary Water Resources Management enhances Water Security.

The working definition of **water security** proposed by UN-Water is:

“The capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability (UN-Water, 2013)”.

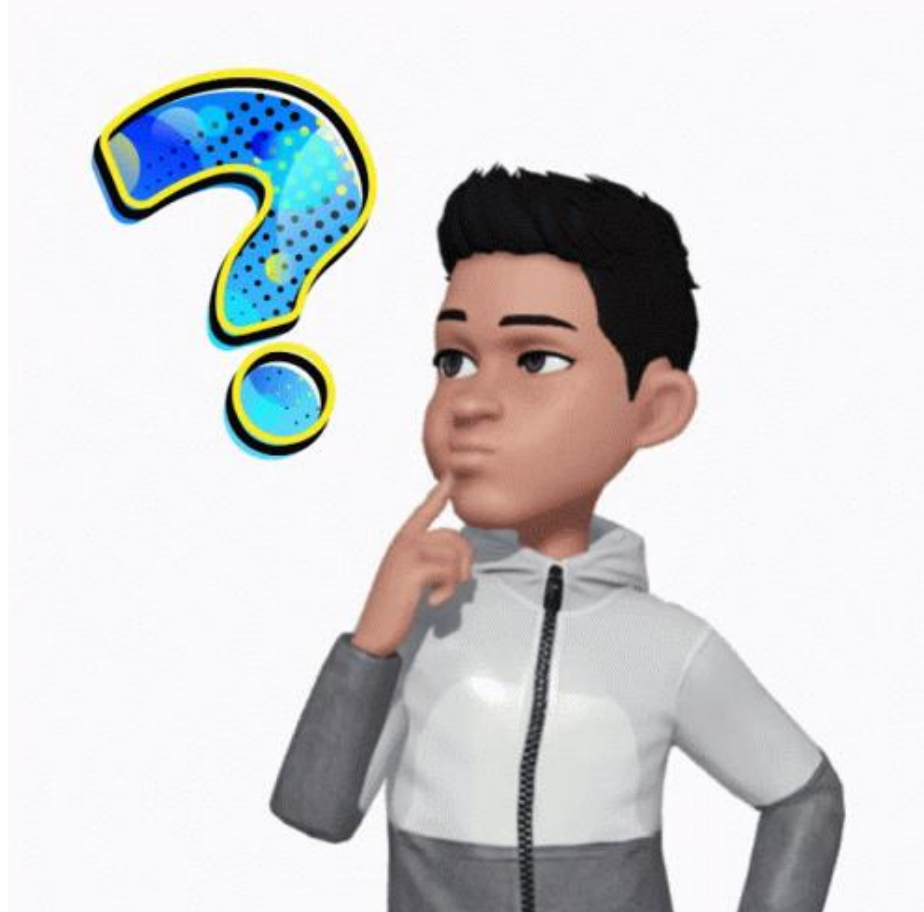
The following are some of the benefits that accrue due to transboundary water cooperation:

- ✓ 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
- ✓ 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



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WHY CONCEDE?



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BENEFITS – SPECIFIC TO TANZANIA



- Confidence on the Notification process because the information is readily available
- Regional mobilizing of funds.
- Capacity enhancement of the National Focal person
- Vision asymmetries of the member states aligned with The Zambezi Strategic Plan (ZSP)
- Regional mobilizing of funds - Announced at COP27, Climate (CIF NPC) investment (USD 350 million fund) platform, launched in June 2022. The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) will finance nature-based solutions to the climate crisis in Zambezi River Basin Region, cutting across Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Tanzania.
- National Security Concerns – ZAMWIS Decision Support System (DSS) helps inform decision making in planning processes in the Zambezi Basin for the benefit of cooperative human and economic development





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**Thank You
Asante
Obligado**

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