

Coping with Competing Claims on Water in the Inkomati Basin through Interactive Science (WIBIS)

Sérgio Barros

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WIBIS

Introduction

Who are involved?

Challenges

The WIBIS project

Objectives

Managing water by managing land

Results

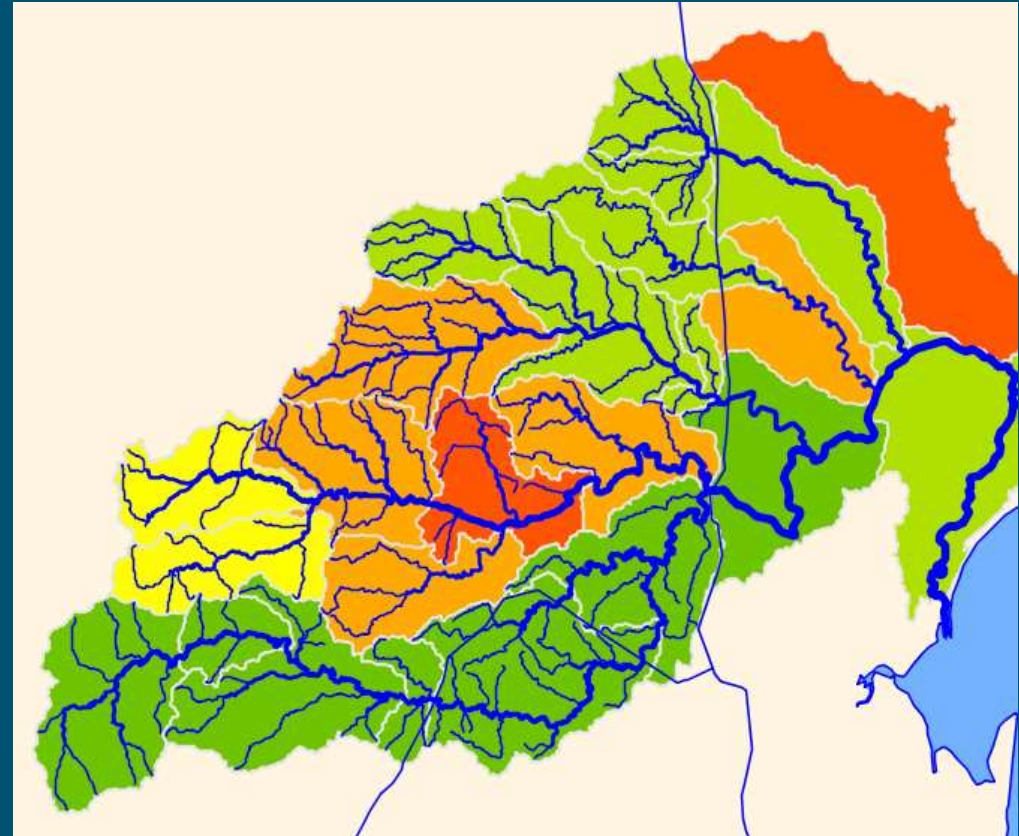
Tool concept and application

Indicators

Analyze current situation

Identify and discuss future scenarios

Gains



Who are we involved?

Developers:

LEI (WUR) : Agricultural Economics Research Institute

Alterra (WUR): Research Institute for the Green Environment

WaterWatch: Scientific Advisory firm specialised in water management using satellite data

WE consult: Advisory firm on Water Resources and Environment (Mozambique)

Main stakeholders

DNA, DWAF-SA, DWA, Ministries of Agriculture

PRIMA initiative

ICMA, ARA-SUL



Challenges

The Inkomati basin experiences:

- Competing claims on Land & Water Resources (between sectors and areas/countries)
- Water variability & scarcity / over-allocation / global climate change / land development and reforms



Lomati River_Swaziland

April 2009

Dana Grobler

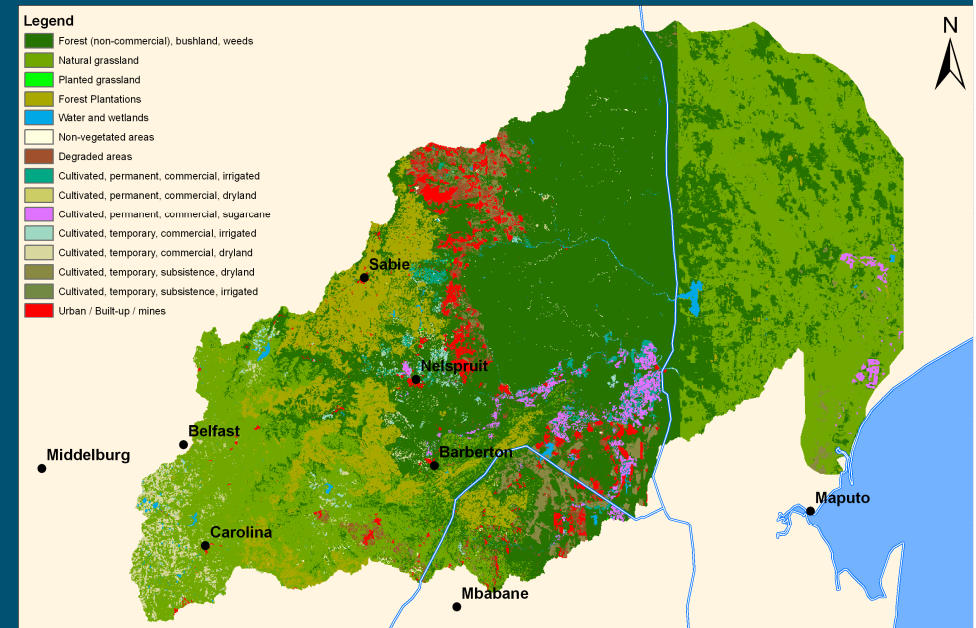
Objective

Development of a Discussion Support Tool that provides transparent, impartial and verifiable information regarding the impact of land-use changes on water consumption and productivity.

Support the process of the implementation of the transboundary Tripartite Interim Agreement

Managing water by managing land

Emphasis on land management & spatial planning



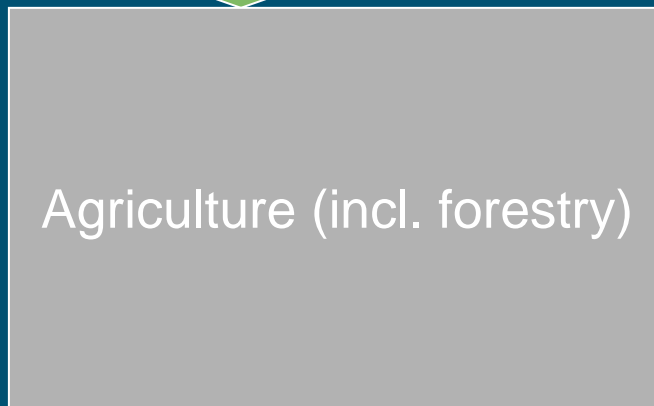
The availability of surface water resources (and groundwater resources) is primarily determined by **land use and management**. **Water planning and management** is the secondary determining factor.

Managing water by managing land

Rainfall
≈ 5 billion m³/year



In the Inkomati basin agriculture and forestry receive more than 5 times more water as rainfall than the amount of freshwater withdrawn for irrigation

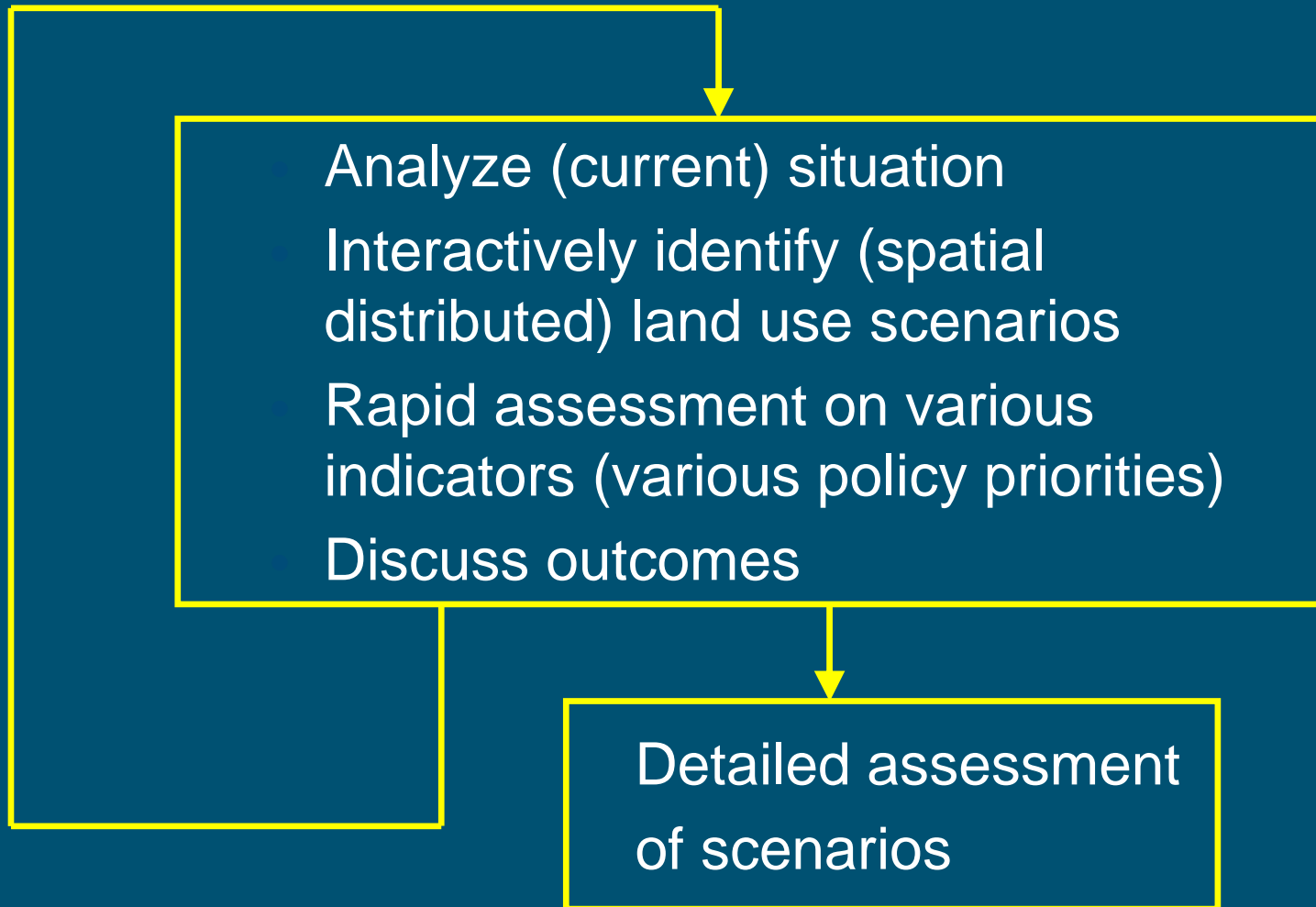


Irrigation
< 1 billion m³/year



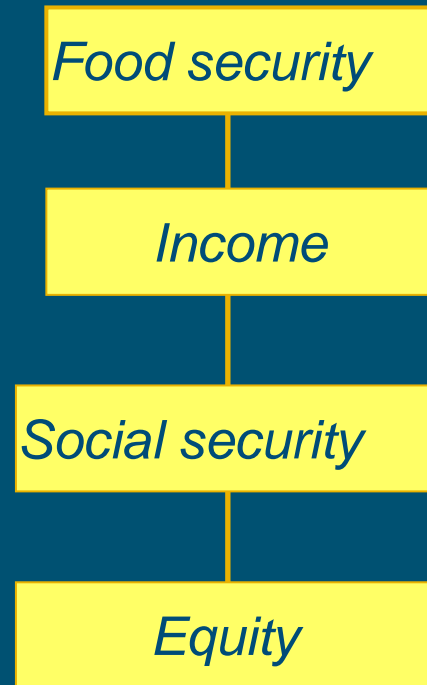
Runoff

Tool application



Indicators for policy priorities

- **Crop water productivity CWP** (kg/m³)
yield per unit of water consumed
- **Economic water productivity EWP** (€, \$, R/m³)
net **private** benefits per unit of water consumed
- **Socio-economic water productivity SWP** (jobs/m³)
net **social** benefits per unit of water consumed
- **Water equity** (m³)
Water available to downstream uses



Tool application

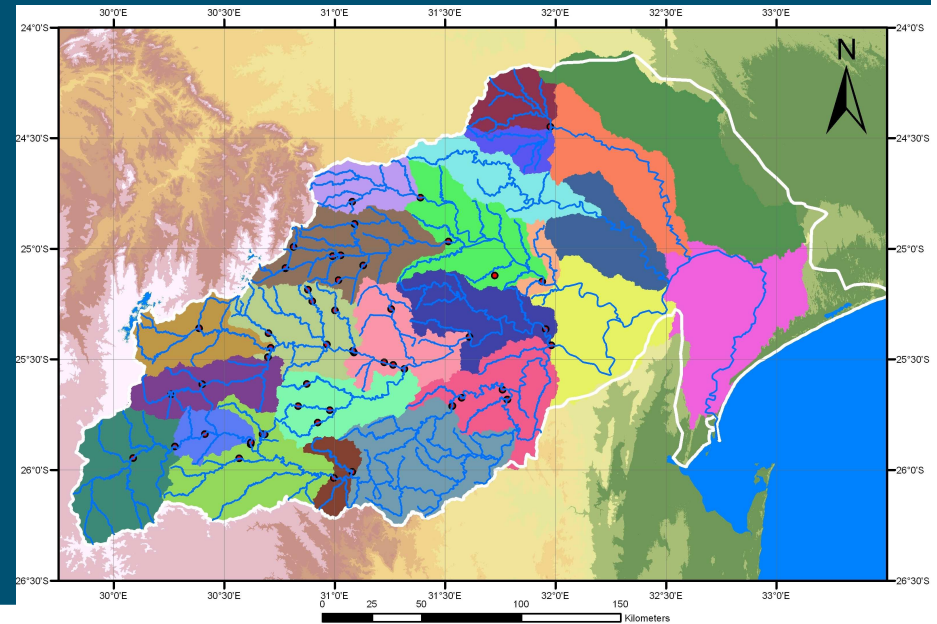
Analyze current situation and evaluate alternatives.....

.....by visualizing **geographical**, **temporal** and **sectoral** distribution of the indicators as well as thematic information (land use, rainfall, evapotranspiration, biomass production)

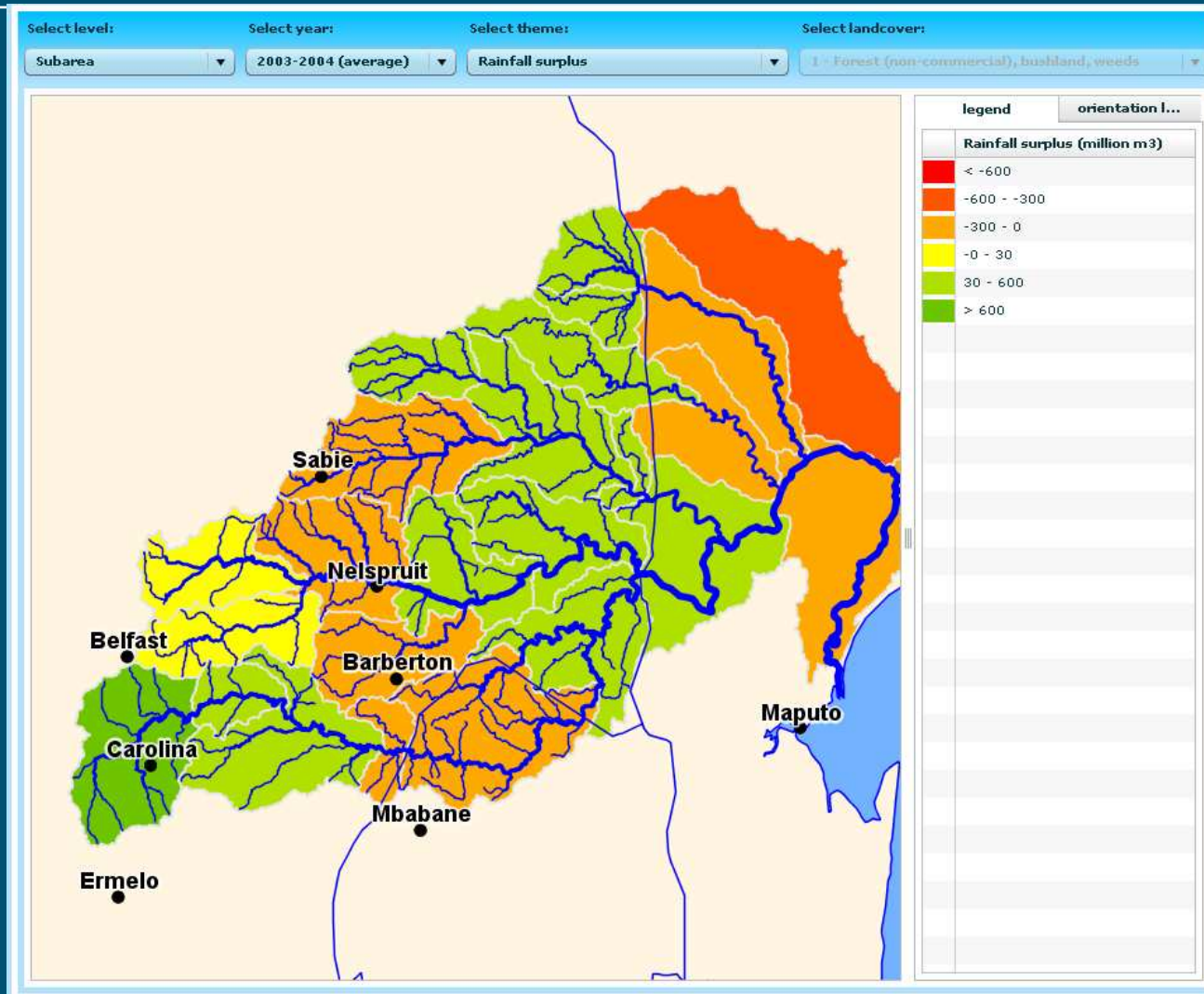
⇒ *Geographical: 24 land management areas*

⇒ *Temporal: 3 years: dry, average, wet*

⇒ *Sectoral: 15 land uses*



Analyze present situation. Example: Rainfall surplus

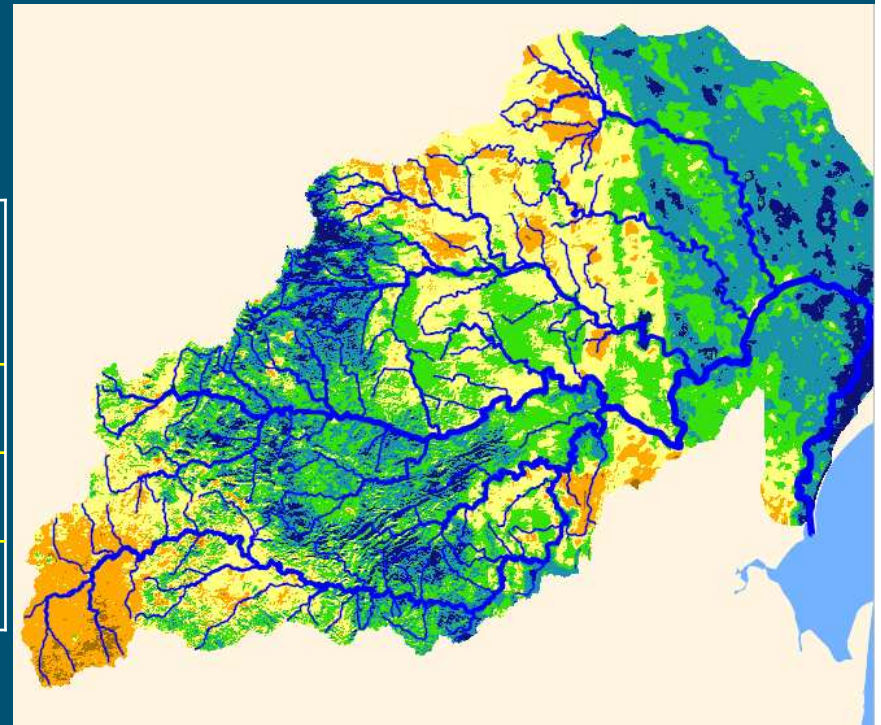


Analyze present situation

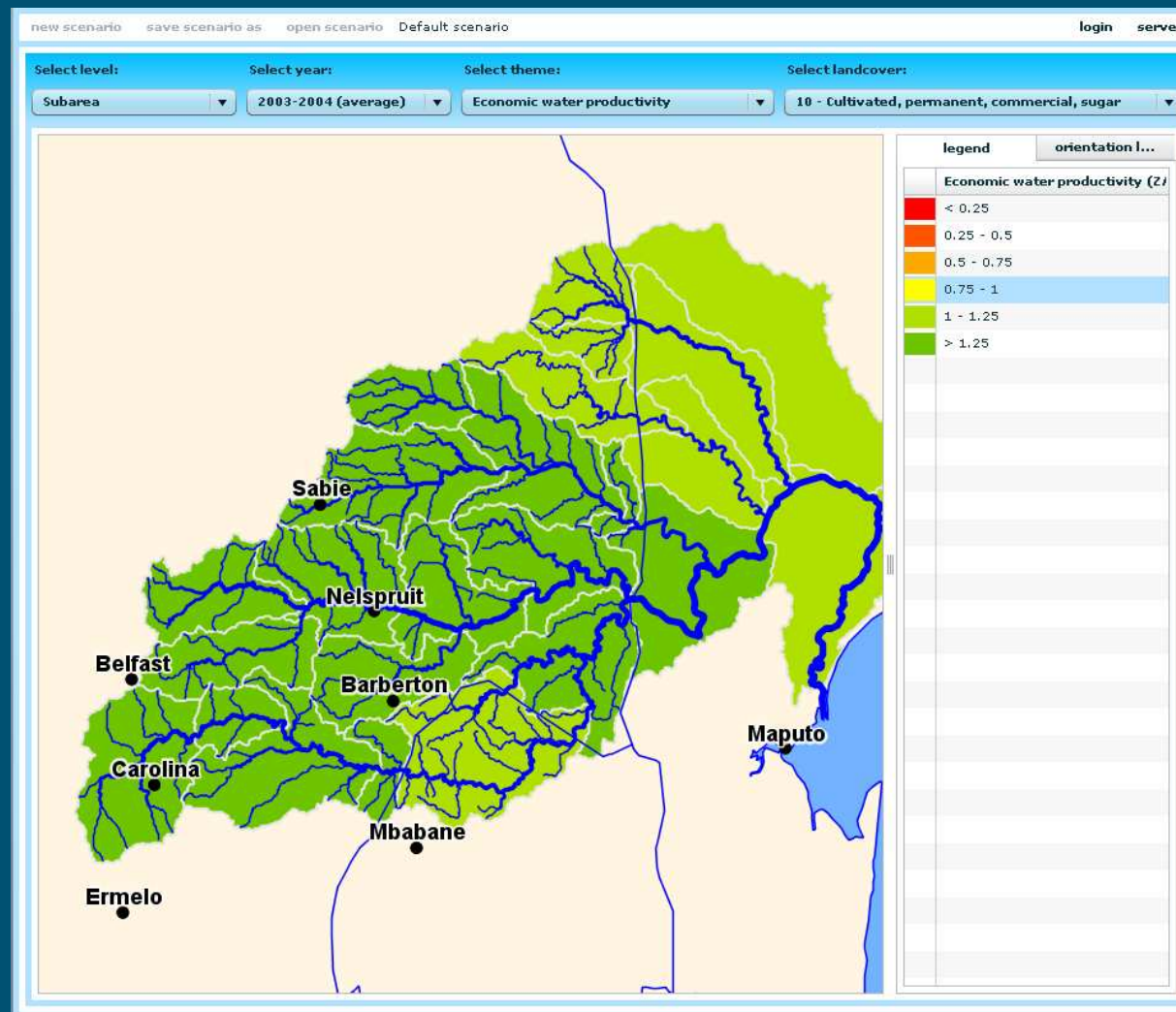
Example

Average year Evapotranspiration (mm/year)

	Forestry	Sugar
Mozambique	777	1001
Swaziland	939	808
South-Africa	802	765



Example: Economic water productivity sugar



Example: 25,000 ha sugarcane in Mozambique

Area 5	Average year	
	Before	After
CWP (kg/m ³)	0.023	0.164
EWP (ZAR/m ³)	0.003	0.116
Production value (million ZAR)	8	321
Water use related jobs	1086	18028
ET _{act} (mm)	672	691
Commercial area (ha)	2450	27401
Rainfall surplus (million m ³)	62	10
Water availability to downstream areas (million m ³)	1727	1675

Gains

Stakeholders discussions are now based on impartial and verifiable information

Tangible indicators for policy development

Support to discussions during the following meetings:

- Task Team of the TPTC meeting May 2008 Swaziland
- LOGO-South twinning April 2009 Mozambique
- PRIMA water allocation workshop Nov 2009 Swaziland
- African Water Week Nov 2009 South-Africa
- REMCO Conference October 2010 Swaziland

