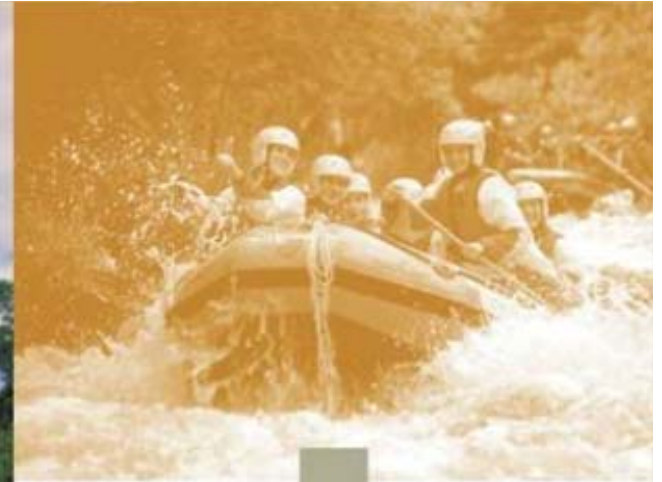


# Guideline 1: Integrated Resource Management Planning



**water & forestry**

Department:  
Water Affairs & Forestry  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# GUIDELINE 1: INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



## INTRODUCTION

Utilising water, and in certain instances the state land surrounding water resources, must comply with relevant legislation, as well as international norms and standards regarding sustainability and utilisation levels

# GUIDELINE 1: INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



## NWA OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

DWAF must:

### **1. Involve all stakeholders in planning procedures; thereby:**

- ensuring that management objectives and actions reflect the needs and expectations of the communities affected by the water resource
- ensuring that local development objectives are complemented by the plans
- ensuring that plans reflect the conservation value of the resource
- ensuring that socio-economic development opportunities are established which can redress past imbalances as a result of gender and racial discrimination

# GUIDELINE 1: INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



## NWA OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

DWAF must:

### **2. Assist delegated authorities tasked with resource management in:**

- developing and refining resource management plans
- assist in institutionalisation

# GUIDELINE 1: INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



## NWA OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

DWAF must:

- 3. Ensure that once a water resource has been subjected to an extensive planning procedure it is important that the results be captured in the GDSS (Geographic Decision Support System)**
- 4. Incorporate the management plans and classification system as the basis for monitoring, evaluation and auditing, by establishing objectives, systems and operational guidelines**

# GUIDELINE 1: INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



## GUIDELINE DOCUMENT

### PURPOSE:

To provide a framework within which resource management plans are compiled, or within which existing resource management plans are evaluated and changes made.

### STRUCTURE:

- Chapter 1: Overview
- Chapter 2: Administration
- Chapter 3: Planning for sustainability
- Chapter 4: Components of an RMP



# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## POLICY STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVE

### STATEMENT

It is DWAF's policy that water and associated resources are conserved and utilised in an environmentally sound and equitable manner based on integrated recreational water Resource Management Plans and a classification system developed in association with all stakeholders

### OBJECTIVES

- **Objective 1:** A planning and zoning framework for the inclusion of water resource planning and management is established and included in IDPs
- **Objective 2:** Resource Management Plans are compiled and based on the principles underlying the Integrated Resource Planning Procedure for recreational waters
- **Objective 3:** Based on Resource Management Plans water resources are classified and Plans utilised as decision support tools



# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## **POLICY STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVE**

### **OBJECTIVE 1**

A planning and zoning framework for the inclusion of water resource planning and management is established and included in IDPs

### **SUPPORTING STRATEGY**

- To create a mechanism for the establishment of Special Management Areas around water resources at local level and ensure that these are addressed in Spatial Development Framework Plans, where Resource Management Plans set control measures

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## POLICY STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVE

### OBJECTIVE 2

Resource Management Plans are compiled and based on the principles underlying the Integrated Resource Planning Procedure for recreational waters

### SUPPORTING STRATEGIES

- To develop and communicate a guideline on the compilation and evaluation of Resource Management Plans (RMPs)
- To facilitate compliance of existing RMPs
- To facilitate the compilation of new RMPs

**(Prioritisation of the compilation/review of RMPs)**

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## POLICY STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVE

### OBJECTIVE 3

Based on Resource Management Plans water resources are classified and Plans utilised as decision support tools.

### SUPPORTING STRATEGIES

- To establish a GDSS

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## BACKGROUND TO THE RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE

### OLD APPROACH - ZONING PLANS

- Spatial and environmental in nature
- Not consider economic & social issues
- Lacked guidelines regarding institutionalisation, capacitation & empowerment for implementation
- Conflict resolution and management

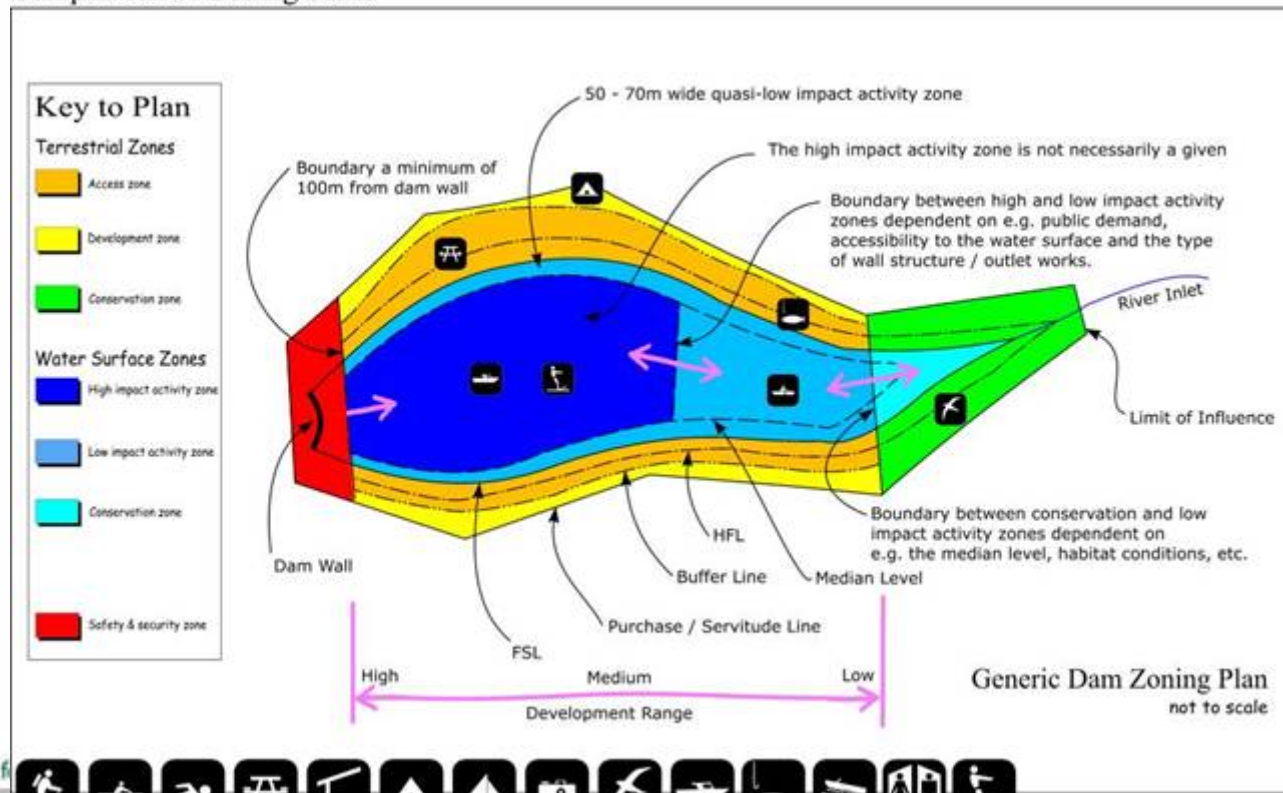
# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## BACKGROUND TO THE RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE

### OLD APPROACH - ZONING PLANS

Compilation of Zoning Plans



# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## BACKGROUND TO THE RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE

### NEW APPROACH – INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING

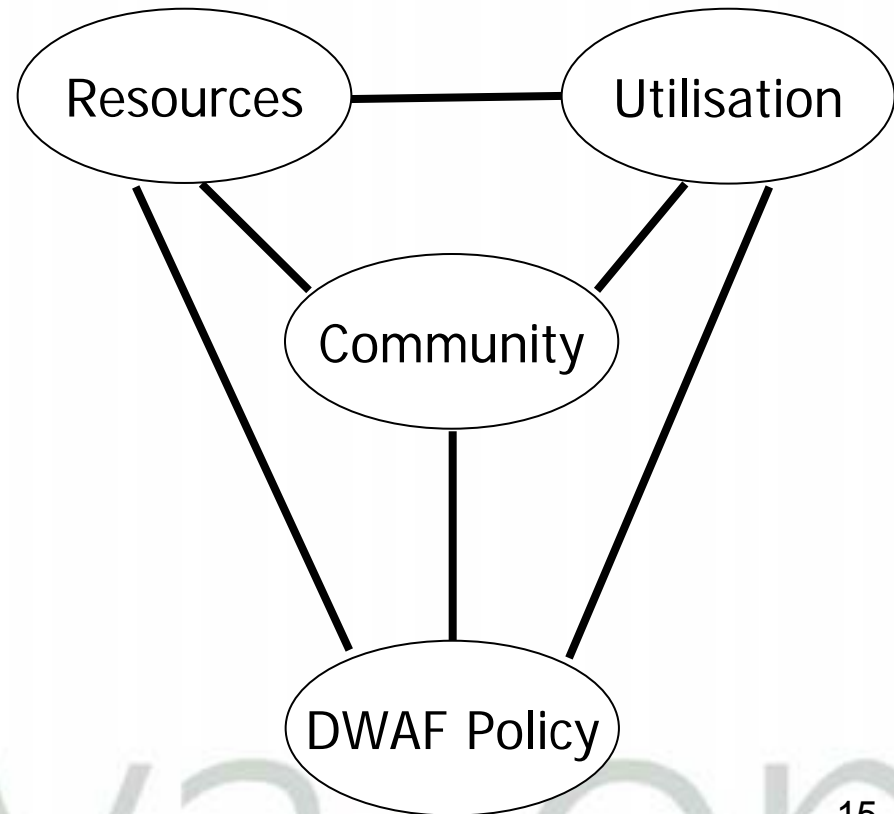
- Focus on implementation
- Builds trust by showing that the needs & expectations of the host community are important and essential for participatory planning
- Outcome or delivery driven
- Incorporation into other planning initiatives

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## BACKGROUND TO THE RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE

HARMONIOUS BALANCE



# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## SUSTAINABILITY

### EQUITY IN UTILISATION

DWAF's POLICY STATEMENT: That the use of water for recreational purposes shall benefit and contribute to the sustainable livelihood of the host, affected and local communities.

*Thus:*

- *Host communities should share in benefits*
- *Have physical access to the resource*
- *Have access to the water-based recreation economy*



# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## SUSTAINABILITY

### *DEFINING "THE COMMUNITY"*

**Local communities** are communities who live within the vicinity of the resource

**Affected communities** are communities who are affected by the use of the resource

**Host communities** are communities who have taken ownership of the resource and whose livelihood depends on the sustainable management thereof

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## SUSTAINABILITY

### EQUITY IN UTILISATION

- Local communities move beyond being affected by or living close to a water resource, but undertake the transition to become host communities, thereby ensuring resource protection
- Physical access for communities can only be sustained if communities participate in the planning process

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## SUSTAINABILITY

### EQUITY IN UTILISATION – DWAF'S OBJECTIVES AND SUPPORTING STRATEGIES

**Objective:** The rights of communities to physically access resources for recreational purposes are protected

**Supporting Strategies:**

1. To determine which communities should benefit and the scope of physical access rights
2. To ensure that physical access for recreational purposes as well as compatibility of recreation with other uses are incorporated and considered when water resources are planned and classified

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## SUSTAINABILITY

### EQUITY IN UTILISATION – DWAF'S OBJECTIVES AND SUPPORTING STRATEGIES

**Objective:** Equitable access to the water-based recreation economy for the community is ensured

**Supporting Strategies:**

1. To establish an environment conducive to the transformation of the water-based recreation industry
2. To develop applicable models and mechanisms covering different economic beneficiation scenarios

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## **SUSTAINABILITY**

### OBJECTIVES OF SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION

- Bio-physical and cultural environmental management norms and standards – desired state, as well as ensuring safety regarding resource utilisation
- Community participation and beneficiation
- Industry compliance to ensure a safe operational environment leading to user satisfaction levels
- Representative institutional structures for the effective and efficient management of the water resource and related utilisation

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY

### INTEGRATED PLANNING

- Critical to sustainable development is the integration of planning initiatives at local, provincial and national level (including DWAF CMSs and ISPs)
- Resource Management Plans classified as management plans in specific Management Areas

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PRIORITISATION OF COMPILATION/REVIEW OF RMPS

### PURPOSE

- Planning of DWAF resources (capacity and financial) spending
- Accountability iro resources allocation based on prioritisation

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PRIORITISATION OF COMPILATION/REVIEW OF RMPs

### PROCESS

- Process to be linked with DWAF's financial planning cycle
- Calling for proposals pertaining to assistance based on clear qualifying conditions
- Screening proposals based on agreed qualifying conditions and compiling a short list based on every water management area
- Requesting alignment with catchment management strategies, and provincial and local planning frameworks
- Compiling a prioritisation list for countrywide implementation
- Facilitating the planning of a roll-out programme for the compilation of RMPs



# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



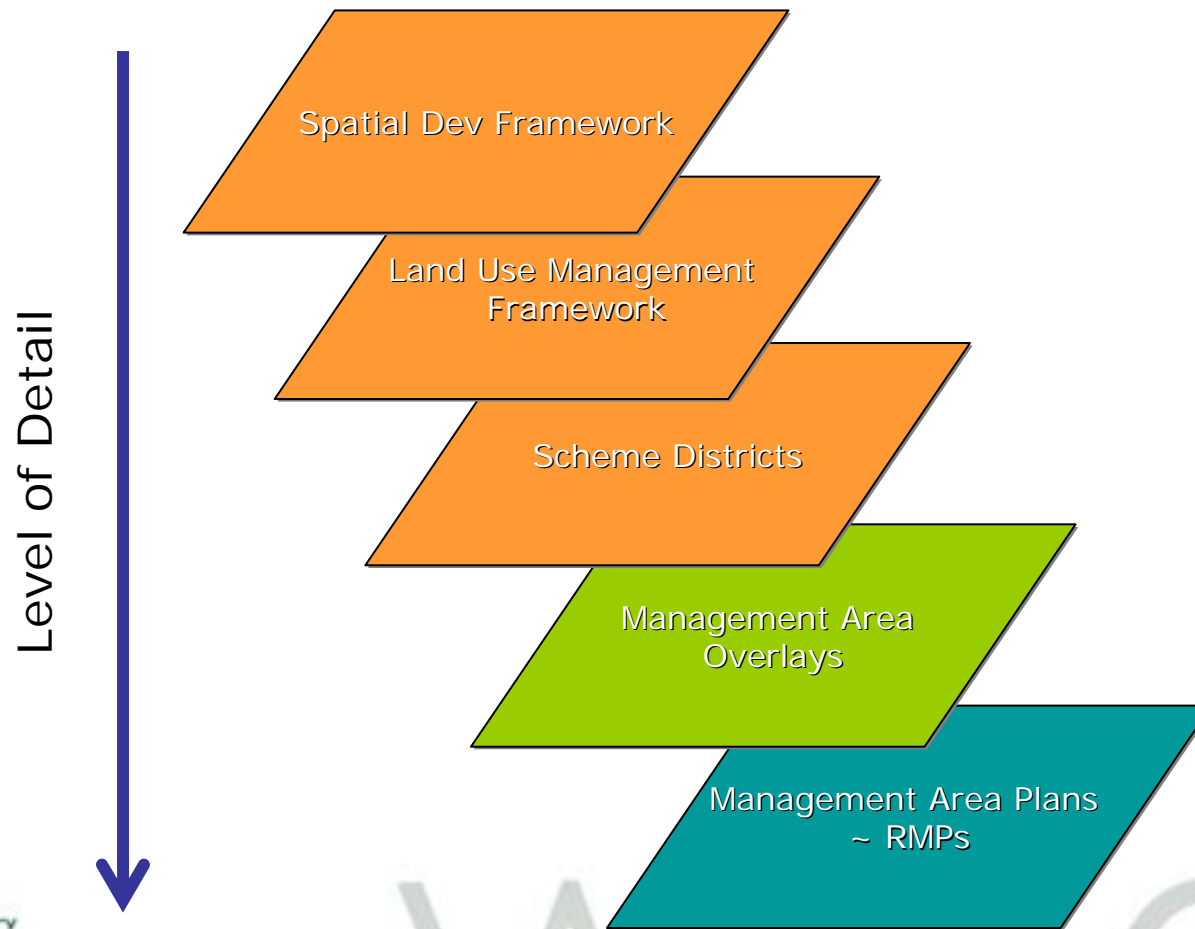
## BACKGROUND TO THE RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE

- Economic & social issues
- Appropriate management plans
- Representative institutional structures

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR MUNICIPALITIES



# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## MANAGEMENT AREAS

“...defined area of land, which has a distinct set of policy guidelines or statements of intent which influences and facilitates its development... Each Area identified on the Management Area overlay will require a Management Plan...”

Some examples:

- Environmental Service Areas such as:
  - Open space systems including water courses, wetlands
  - Coastal management
  - Areas of biodiversity
- Dams

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## MANAGEMENT AREA PLANS ~ RMPs

“These Plans will contain the fine detail of how a Management Area will be developed and implemented. For instance, a Management Plan could be used:

- to elaborate the visions or policy statements for particular areas to differentiate them from surrounding areas
- to provide general and/or generic guidelines for particular types of development
- to serve as an Environmental or Conservation Management Plan for an area
- to manage detailed area specific development or master plans”

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### THE POWER OF PLANNING – Legal Framework

- NWA
  - Section 2 [Objectives]
  - Section 3(1)-(3)
  - Section 21(k)
  - Section 26 [Regulations]
  - Section 113
  - Section 116 [Regulations]

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### THE POWER OF PLANNING – Legal Framework

- Use of water for recreational purposes recognised as a water use i.t.o. the NWA
- Contribute to ensuring that South Africa's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in an sustainable and equitable manner, for the benefit of all persons and in accordance with its constitutional mandate

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### THE POWER OF PLANNING – Legal Framework

To unlock the potential of water resources a Resource Management Plan should address the following:

- water use – *governed by the NWA*
- adjoining land use and development – *use of State land governed by the DLA and/or DPW*
- environmental management
- institutional structuring

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: ROLE PLAYERS

- Process initiator
- Process facilitator
- Interested & Affected Parties
- DWAF
- Planning Partners



# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: ROLE PLAYERS

### PROCESS INITIATOR

The initiator of the process can be either:

- a DWAF Cluster Manager/Regional Director, or CMA
  - responding to a DWAF regional need
  - a need of any other authority or community who requires the compilation of a RMP, to assist in the unlocking of the potential of the water resource and where applicable surrounding State land
- DWAF Head Office Manager: Water Use – responding to a national need

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: ROLE PLAYERS

### PROCESS FACILITATOR

The process facilitator is responsible for the process facilitation in terms of:

- setting of objective
- research – information collection and collation
- managing public consultation
- producing thorough, readable and informative reports
- information storage
- strategic planning procedures

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: ROLE PLAYERS

### INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

Responsible for providing input and comments during the various stages of the RMP planning procedure, and include:

- Resource Managers
- Industry
- Communities
- Authorities/Policy Makers

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: ROLE PLAYERS

### DWAF

Due to DWAF's multiple functionality, several different officials and components may become involved with the compilation of a RMP at different stages and for different reasons, and may include:

- Directorate Water Abstraction & Instream Use
- Project Officer
- DWAF Consultative Parties
- DWAF Investigative Components
- Relevant Authority
- Advisory Committee

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW



## PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: ROLE PLAYERS

### PLANNING PARTNERS

Various other departments must participate in the planning procedure to ensure that not only are the objectives of DWAF attained, but also the objectives of other departments as well as government in general, and may include:

- Dept of Land Affairs
- Dept of Public Works
- Dept of Transport
- National Treasury
- Dept of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Local & Provincial Government



## CHAPTER 2: ADMINISTRATION

# CHAPTER 2: ADMINISTRATION



- **Introduction**
- **Administrative phases**
  - Preliminary preparation
  - Compilation
  - Implementation



# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY



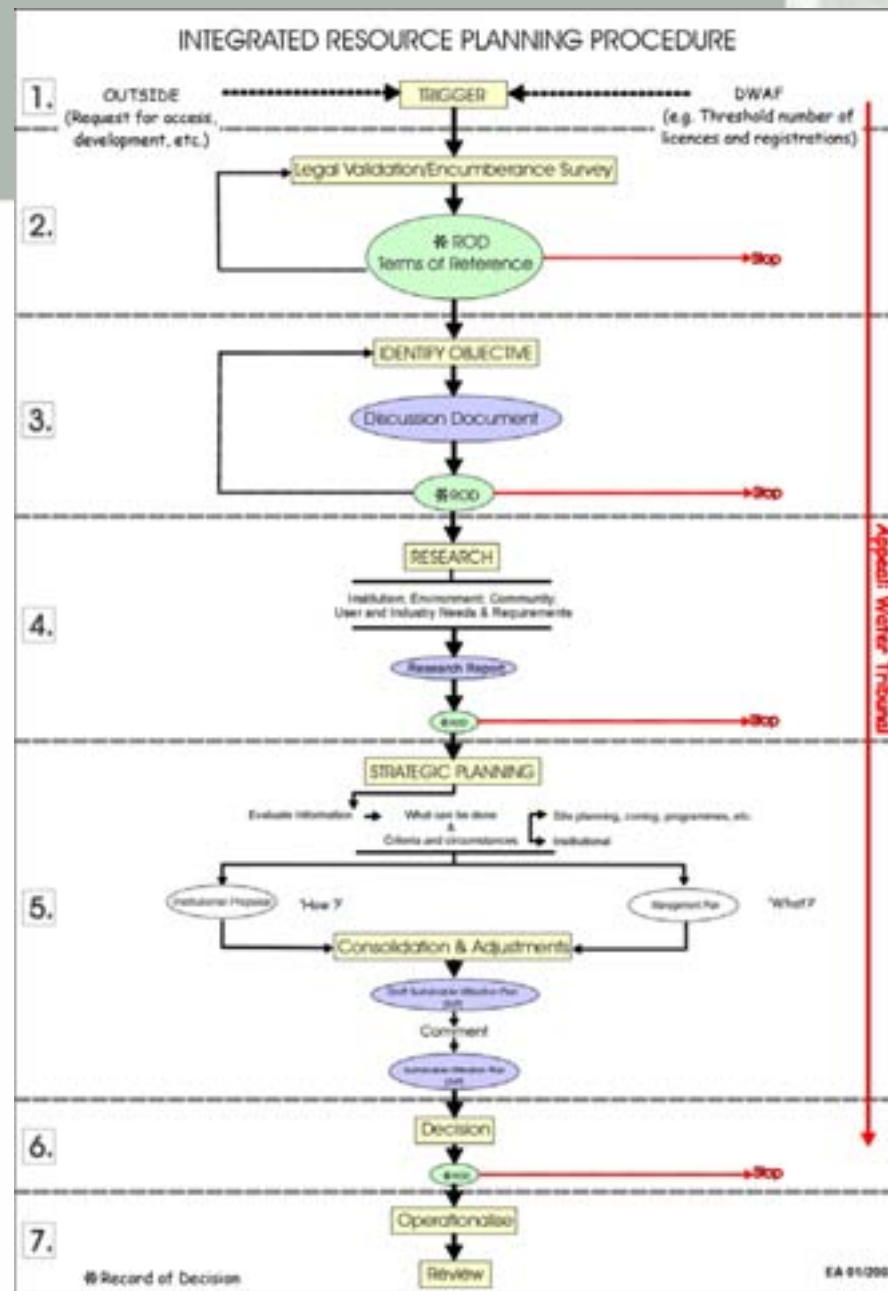
# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY



## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: PROCEDURE**

NEW RMPs – Integrated Resource Planning Procedure

- Phase 1: Evaluating process trigger
- Phase 2: Project planning & encumbrance survey
- Phase 3: Objective identification
- Phase 4: Research/information generation
- Phase 5: Integrated management, zoning and institutional planning
- Phase 6: Evaluation and decision making
- Phase 7: Operationalisation



# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

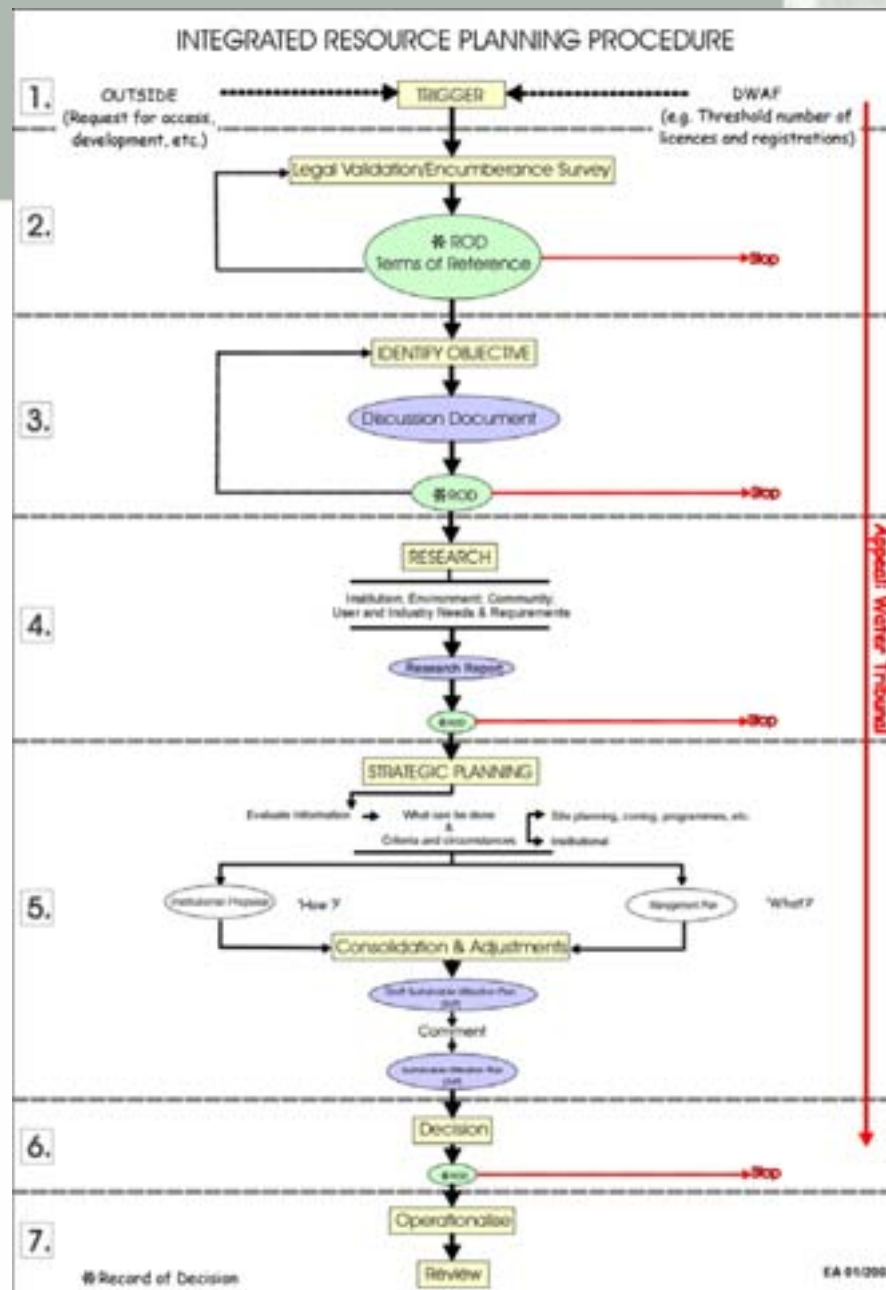


## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE**

### PHASE 1: (INITIATION) EVALUATING PROCESS TRIGGER

- Purpose of the Stage

To establish the motive for undertaking the RMP process, clarifying the guidelines and procedural steps and ensuring that the roles and functions of role-players are clearly understood



# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

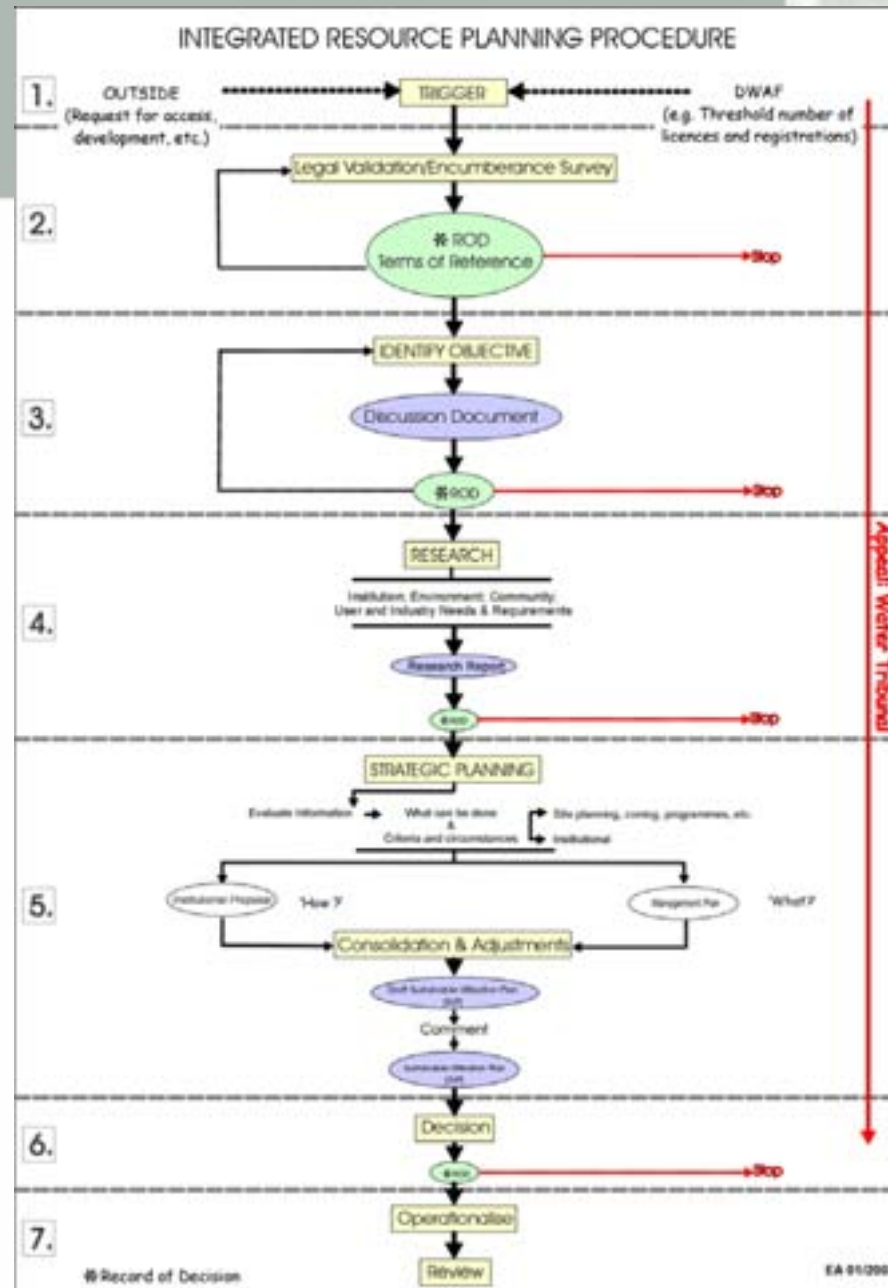


## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE**

### PHASE 2: PROJECT PREPARATION & ENCUMBERANCE SURVEY

- Purpose of the Stage

The purpose of this stage is to ascertain whether encumbrances exist and the most appropriate approach to the project planning procedure, as well as evaluate the specific techniques to be utilised to obtain baseline information



# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

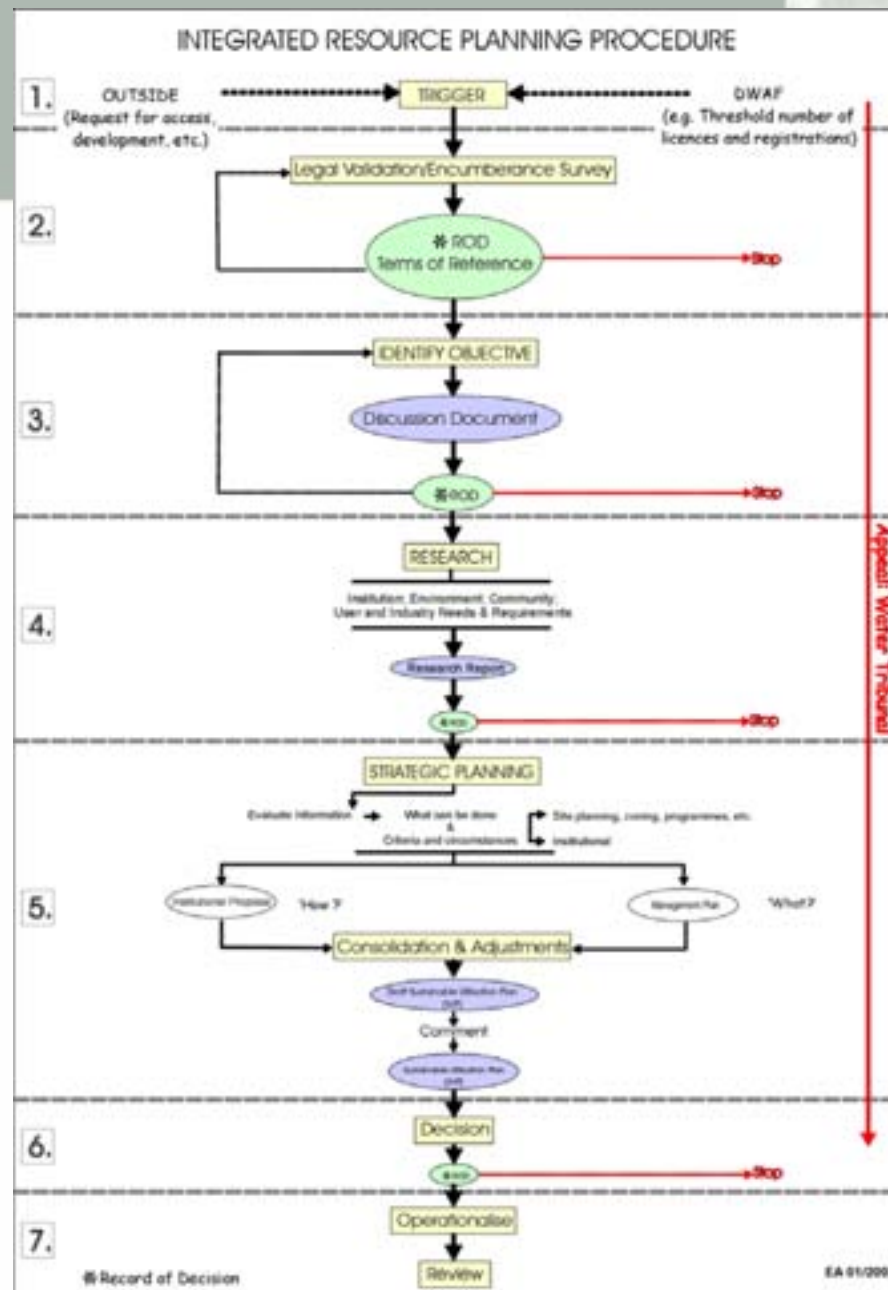


## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE**

### PHASE 3: OBJECTIVE IDENTIFICATION

- Purpose of the Stage

Instead of focusing the public participation on conflict resolution and management the focus can now be on the implementation of the project, where the achievement of a common goal or set of objectives is paramount





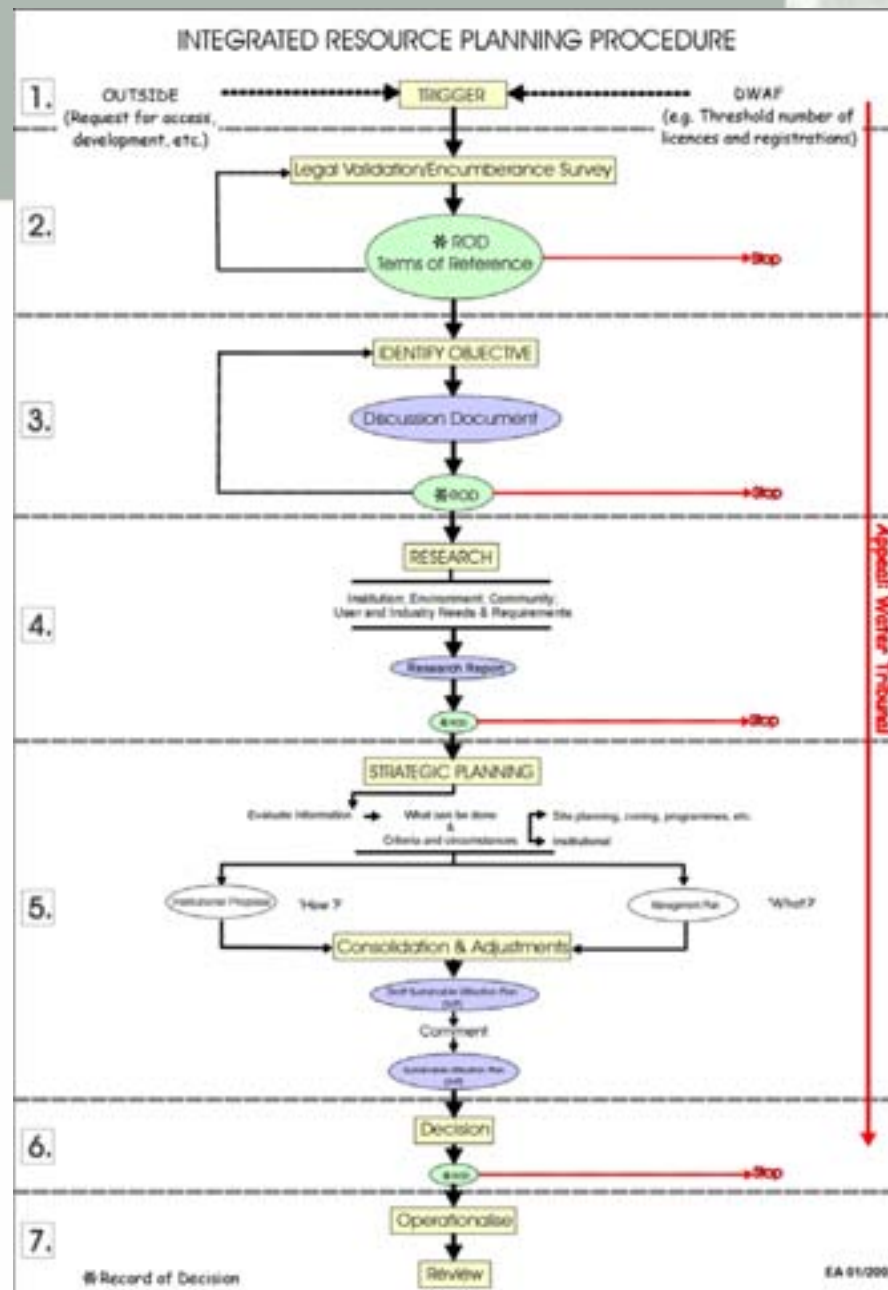
# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY



## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE**

### PHASE 4: RESEARCH/INFORMATION GENERATION

- Purpose of this Stage
- Based on the outcome of the Scope of Project Plan including the Encumbrance Survey and Objective Definition Document
- a detailed Research Report must be prepared and submitted by the process facilitator



# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

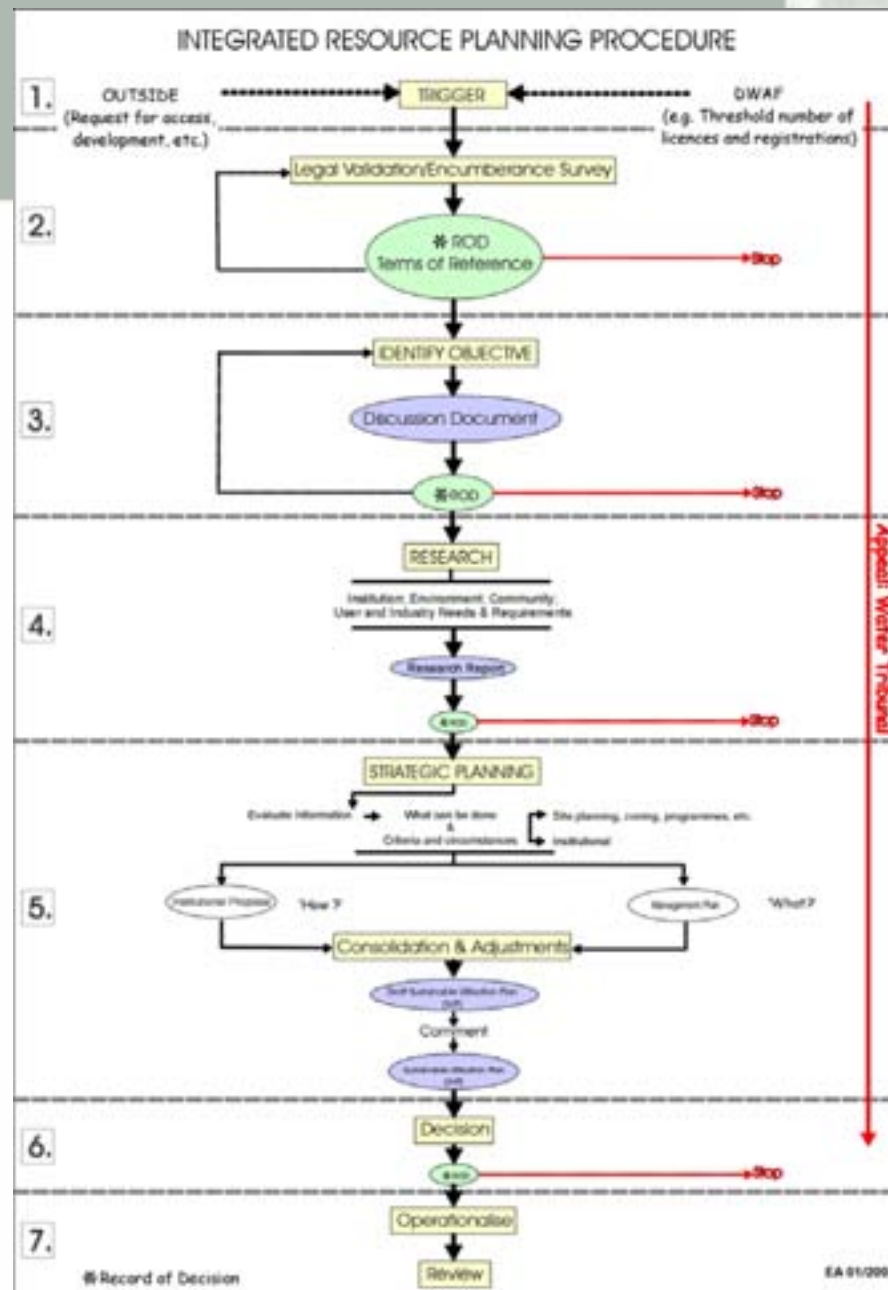


## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE**

### PHASE 5: INTEGRATED PLANNING

- Purpose of the Stage

To evaluate the information in order to ascertain what could be done based on the specific constraints and parameters of the various input factors, and by preparing an integrated management plan, specific site plans, zones, implementation programmes and plans, as well as institutional proposals through strategic planning workshops and participation exercises and consolidating these into a draft RMP



# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY



## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE**

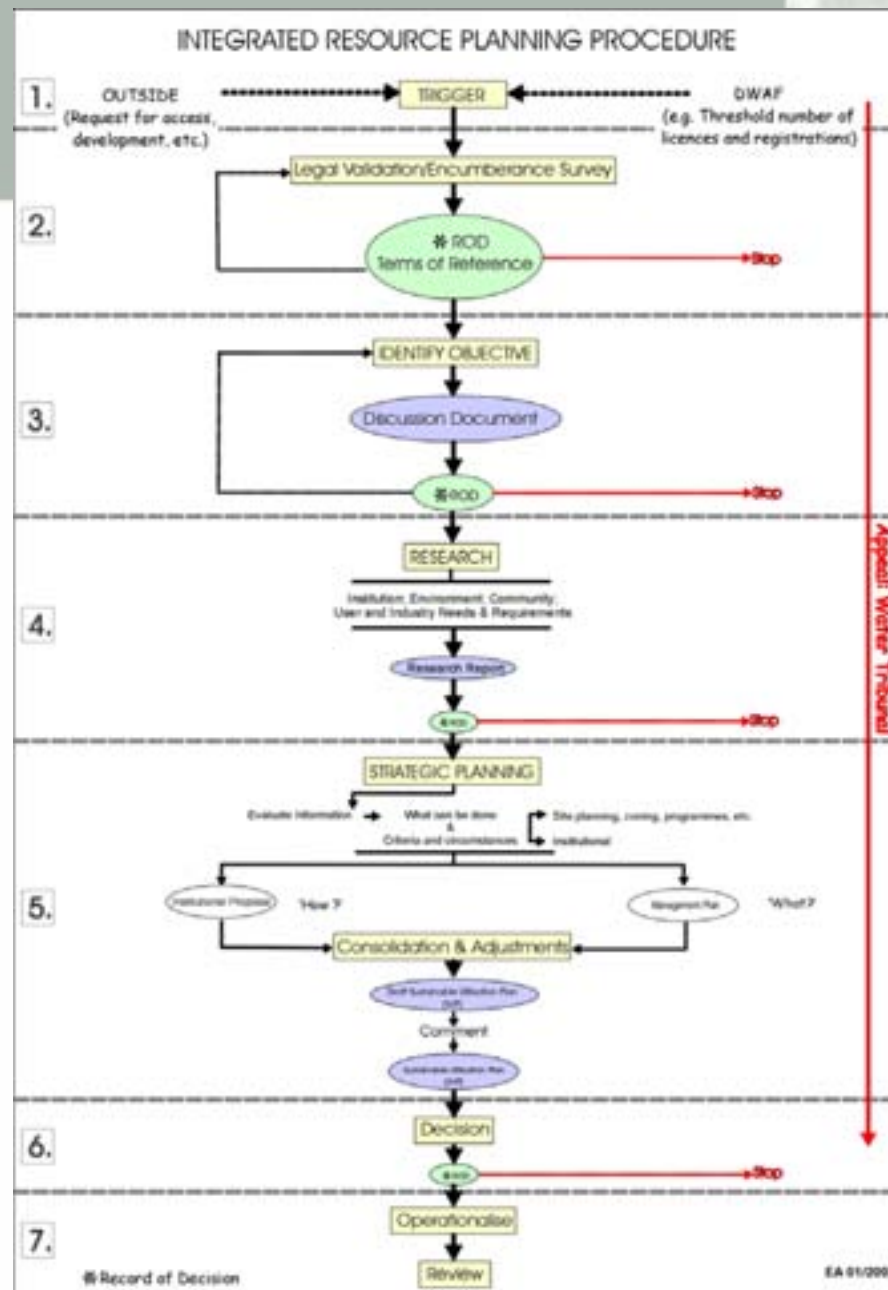
### PHASE 6: AUTHORISATION (DECISION-MAKING)

- Purpose of the Stage

The purpose of this stage is to facilitate approval both from DWAF and other authorities, as well as compile a final RMP based on comments from all stakeholders – authorities, local communities, I&APs, users, etc.

Delegation of powers iro approval of RMPs:

- Section 113 (State dams) – Cluster Managers to approve plans
- Once Regulations in place – Cluster Managers to approve all RMPs



# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

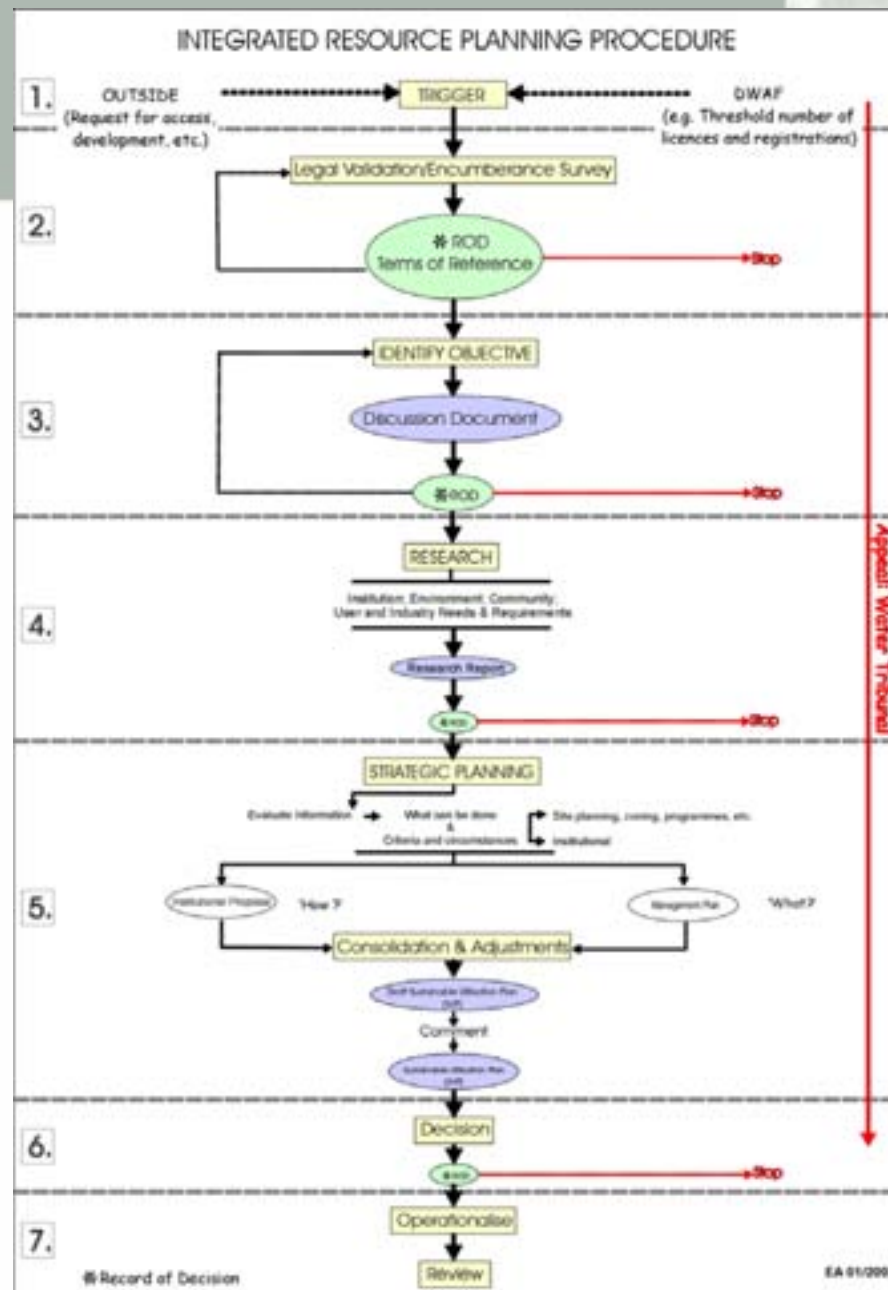


## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING PROCEDURE**

### PHASE 7: OPERATIONALISATION

- Purpose of the Stage

To build forth on the positive inputs of stakeholders into the planning phase, by ensuring the establishment of a water management institution, and guiding this institution into understanding the specific management objectives as contained in the RMP





# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY



## PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: PROCEDURE

### REVIEW OF EXISTING RMPs

DWAF envisages that all water that is utilised for recreational purposes, whether managed by a water management institution or by any other body, will be subjected to the same management objectives ensuring:

- sound resource management
- effective community involvement and beneficiation
- the engagement of the recreational industry in an open and transparent manner

(Current institutional arrangements also to be reviewed)

# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY



## PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: PROCEDURE

### REVIEW OF EXISTING RMPs

The existing plans should be evaluated to ascertain:

- contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the NWA
- effective engagement of communities hosting, affected and interested in the water resource and its utilisation
- the engagement of industry roleplayers to ensure that the plan is based not only on ecological principles but also on the needs and expectations of the recreation industry

# CHAPTER 3: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY



## **PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: PROCEDURE**

### REVIEW OF EXISTING RMPs

During evaluation of existing plans it is imperative that the document complies with all the requirements and criteria for RMPs



**CHAPTER 4:  
COMPONENTS OF A RESOURCE  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

# CHAPTER 4: COMPONENTS OF A RMP



- **INTRODUCTION**
- **STANDARD FORMAT**

# CHAPTER 4: COMPONENTS OF A RMP



- Cover
- Inside Cover
- RMP Document Guide (Optional)
- Statement of Significance/Purpose (Optional)
- Title Page
- Inside Title Page
- List of Preparers
- Acknowledgements (Optional)
- Prologue (Optional)
- Executive Summary (Optional)
- Abbreviations & Acronyms
- Table of Contents and Lists of Figures and Tables
- Content Structure
- Part 1: The Place
- Introduction
- Legal Framework
- Concepts & Principles underlying Utilisitaion and Sustainability Planning
- Part 2: The Plan
- The Sustainable Utilisation of [add Government Waterwork]
- KPA's
- Part 3: The People
- Institutional Structure
- References/Bibliography
- Appendices



## CONCLUSION OF GUIDELINE 1

# GUIDELINE 1: CONCLUSION



- Conclusion
- References/Bibliography
- Appendices