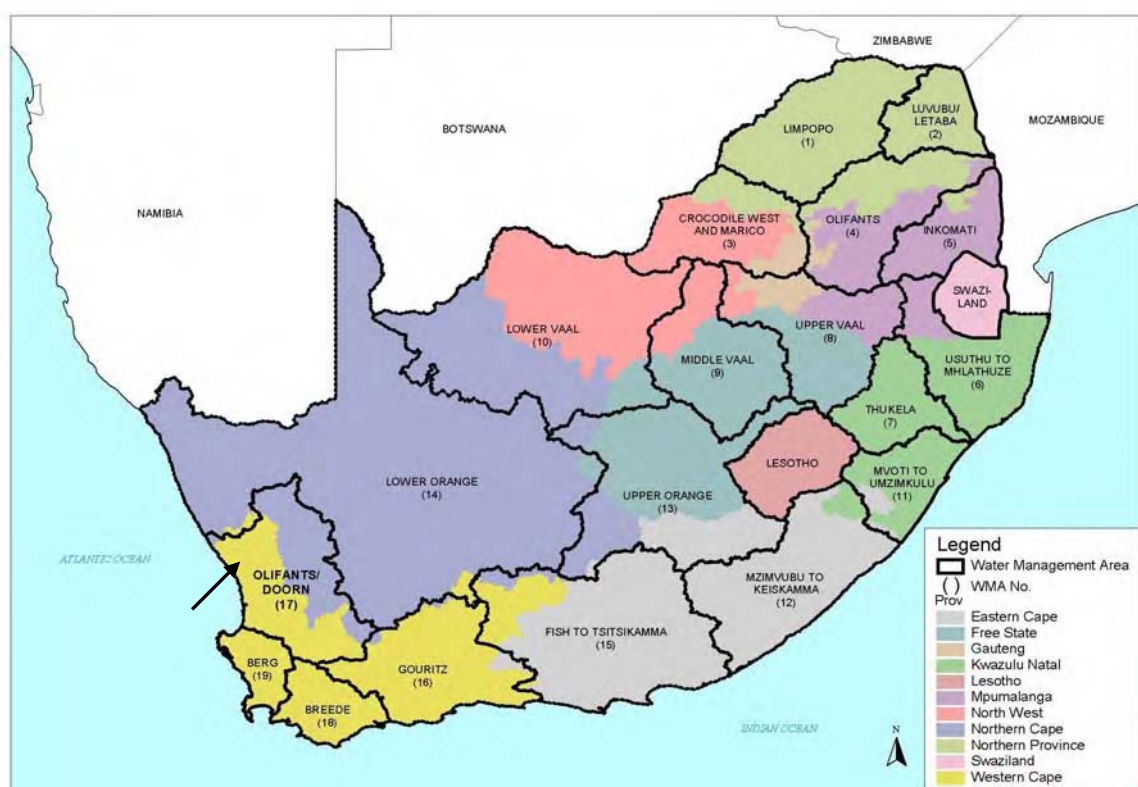


# CHAPTER 1

## BACKGROUND TO THE OLIFANTS/DOORN INTERNAL STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVE

### 1.1 LOCATION OF THE OLIFANTS/DOORN WATER MANAGEMENT AREA (WMA)

**Figure 1.1** shows the location of the OLIFANTS/DOORN WMA, which falls within the Western Cape and Northern Cape Provinces.



**Figure 1.1: Location of the Olifants/Doorn Water Management Area**

### 1.2 WATER LEGISLATION AND MANAGEMENT

Water is one of the most fundamental and indispensable of all natural resources. It is fundamental to life and the quality of life, to the environment, food production, hygiene, industry, and power generation. The availability of affordable water can be a limiting factor for economic growth and social development, especially in South Africa where water is a relatively scarce resource that is distributed unevenly - geographically, seasonally, and socio-politically.

Prosperity for South Africa depends upon sound management and utilisation of our natural and other resources, with water playing a pivotal role. South Africa needs to manage its water resources optimally in order to further the aims and aspirations of its people. Current government objectives for managing water resources in South Africa are set out in the National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS) as follows:

- **To achieve equitable access to water.** That is, equity of access to water services, to the use of water resources, and to the benefits from the use of water resources;
- **To achieve sustainable use of water,** by making progressive adjustments to water use to achieve a balance between water availability and legitimate water requirements, and by implementing measures to protect water resources and the natural environment;
- **To achieve efficient and effective water use** for optimum social and economic benefit.

*The NWRS also lists important proposals to facilitate achievement of these policy objectives, such as:*

- Water will be regarded as an indivisible national asset. The Government will act as the custodian of the nation's water resources, and its powers in this regard will be exercised, as a public trust;
- Water required to meet basic human needs and to maintain environmental sustainability will be guaranteed as a right, whilst water use for all other purposes will be subject to a system of administrative authorisations;
- The responsibility and authority for water resource management will be progressively decentralised by the establishment of suitable regional and local institutions, with appropriate community, racial and gender representation, to enable all interested persons to participate.

### 1.2.1 The National Water Act (NWA)

The NWA of 1998 is the principal legal instrument relating to water resource management in South Africa. The Act is now being implemented incrementally. Other recent legislation which supports and interacts with the NWA includes the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

### 1.2.2 The National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS)

The NWRS is the implementation strategy for the NWA and provides the framework within which the water resources of South Africa will be managed in the future. All authorities and institutions exercising powers or performing duties under the NWA must give effect to the NWRS. This strategy sets out policies, strategies, objectives, plans, guidelines, procedures and institutional arrangements for the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of the country's water resources. The purpose of the NWRS is to provide the following:

- The National framework for managing water resources;
- The framework for preparation of catchment management strategies in a nationally consistent way;
- Information, in line with current legislation, regarding transparent and accountable public administration; and
- The identification of development opportunities and constraints with respect to water availability (quantity and quality).

### **1.2.3 Catchment Management Strategies (CMS)**

The country has been divided into 19 Water Management Areas (WMAs). The delegation of water resource management from central government to catchment level will be achieved by establishing Catchment Management Agencies (CMAs) at WMA level. Each CMA will progressively develop a Catchment Management Strategy (CMS) for the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of water resources within its WMA.

The Department's eventual aim is to hand over certain water resource management functions to CMAs. Until such time as the CMAs are established and are fully operational, the Regional Offices (ROs) of DWAF will have to continue managing the water resources in their areas of jurisdiction.

## **1.3 INTERNAL STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVES (ISPs)**

### **1.3.1 The Objectives of the ISP Process**

The objective of this ISP is to provide a framework for DWAF's management of the water resources in each Water Management Area, until such time as the Regional Offices can hand over its management functions to an established CMA. This will ensure consistency when answering requests for new water licences, and informing existing water users (including authorities) on how the Department will manage the water resource within the area of concern. Stakeholders need to be made aware of the bigger picture, as well as the management detail associated with each specific water resource management unit.

### **1.3.2 Approach Adopted in Developing the ISP**

The ISP for the Olifants/Doorn WMA was developed in five stages as follows:

- i) Determining the current status of water resource management and relevant water resource management issues and concerns in the Olifants/Doorn WMA. This was achieved through interviews with individual members of DWAF's Regional Office in Bellville and by collating information from the NWRS, WMA reports, Water Resource Situation Assessment (WRSAs) reports and other catchment study reports. The following topics were discussed with Regional Office staff, and their issues and concerns documented:
  - Water Situation;
  - Resource Protection;
  - Water Use;
  - Water Reconciliation;
  - Water Infrastructure;
  - Monitoring and Information;
  - Water Management Institutions;
  - Co-operative Governance;
  - Planning Responsibilities.

A starter document of the identified issues and concerns was produced as a discussion document for the first workshop.

- ii) The first workshop was held with attendees from the Regional Office, the Integrated Water Resource Planning (IWRP) Chief Directorate of the Department as well as the consulting team. The workshop focused on the lists of general issues in the WMA as well as area-specific issues. The issues were clarified and refined during the workshop. Strategies were discussed and developed to address the issues.
- iii) The third stage involved the preparation of the second workshop document to be used for refining strategies to address the various issues and concerns, during the second workshop.
- iv) The fourth stage was the second workshop. During this workshop the overall management of the water resources in the catchment was discussed along with the ISP management strategies and the relevant issues and concerns. The priorities and responsibilities for carrying out the strategies were identified. Attendees of the first workshop were again involved, as were representatives of several DWAF Head Office directorates.
- v) The fifth stage was the finalisation of the ISP document.

As can be deduced from the above this ISP was prepared internally within the Department, and captures the Department's perspectives. Once approved by DWAF Management, it is intended that the Regional Office will make the ISP available to water user associations (WUAs), Water Service Providers (WSPs), Water Service Authorities (WSAs) and other forums for discussion and comment. These comments will be considered and worked into later versions of the ISP. Adopting this procedure means that this ISP remains a working document, which will be progressively updated and revised by DWAF. Public participation forms part of the CMS process, for which the ISP serves as a foundation (see the ISP Implementation Strategy, **Strategy No 14**).

The ISP does not formulate all the details pertaining to every strategy but provides a suggested framework for each strategy around which the details will be developed by the responsible authority. Relevant and readily available details have however been included where possible. The responsible authority for the further development of each strategy is indicated. For the most part this is the Regional Office, which remains responsible for involving the relevant DWAF directorates.

References for this ISP can be found in **Appendix 1**.

### 1.3.3 Updating of the ISP Report

The ISP strategies should not lag behind national developments, become outdated, or differ from related ISPs regarding trans-boundary management. There is therefore a need to have a standard process for updating strategies, and to prevent strategies becoming outdated by

ensuring adequate feedback from national developments. The introduction of new strategies also needs to be accommodated. It is suggested that each strategy has a version-control system. The following is necessary:

- Keep abreast of changes in national legislation and policy changes or refinements by keeping a list of all relevant legislation and supporting documents relevant to the ISP;
- Ensure consistency between the ISP strategies and national strategies through a regular review-and-update procedure;
- Annually review and ensure consistency and agreement regarding trans-boundary ISP management issues by liaising with the responsible managers of other areas and updating relevant ISP strategies if necessary;
- Annually review the priorities of required management actions and align budgets accordingly;
- Monitor the implementation of the ISP (review actions, progress, implementation and stumbling blocks);
- Incorporate feedback from stakeholders;
- Rigorously apply ISP version control.

#### Updating and Version Control

Changes to this ISP will depend on need, and will be managed by DWAF until the CMA is in place to develop its own catchment management strategy. Revisions may be required as frequently as annually, or only once in five years, with frequency based on the degree to which conditions change and knowledge advances. New information affecting this ISP, and the need for new additional strategies must be brought to the attention of the Catchment Manager responsible for this ISP. The current incumbent is **Mr Abdulla Parker** who has been delegated the task of managing version control. His forwarding address is:

Mr Abdulla Parker  
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry  
Private Bag X16  
SANLAMHOF  
7532

### **1.3.4 The Authority of Information Contained in the ISP**

The NWRS is a statutory document, subject to a high level of public scrutiny and input, and signed off by the Minister. The NWRS contains the best information and knowledge available at the time of its preparation. The information in **Chapter 2** and **Appendix D** of the NWRS Strategy on water requirements, availability and reconciliation was updated with comments received from the public participation process in the second half of 2002. To enable the finalisation of the NWRS, these figures were “closed” for changes in February 2003.

Underlying the figures in **Chapter 2** and **Appendix D** of the NWRS is a set of 19 reports "Overview of Water Resources Availability and Utilisation", one for each WMA. These reports contain more detailed information on each WMA than was summarised for the NWRS and are referred to, in short, as 'WMA Reports'. The WMA reports were also finalised with the

February 2003 information.

Still deeper in the background lies another set of reports (one per WMA). These are the Water Resource Situation Assessment Reports. These reports contain a wealth of information on each WMA, but the figures on requirements, availability and reconciliation have been superseded by the WMA report and the NWRS.

The ISPs for all WMAs used the information contained in the NWRS and WMA reports as the point of departure. However, an inevitable result of the ISP process has been that better information has, in some cases, emerged. The level of study has been very detailed and intense for the ISP. This has included very close scrutiny of the numbers used in the NWRS, and in some cases a reworking of base data and some re-modelling. Where the ISPs contain yield balance data differing from that in the NWRS, these discrepancies are carefully explained, as are all other instances of divergence. Where other differences from the NWRS are necessary these are also detailed in the ISP, with accompanying explanations.

It is required that the Department work with the best possible data so that the best possible decisions can be taken. Where the ISPs have improved upon the NWRS then this is the data that should be used. The new data contained in the ISP will also be open to public scrutiny with the ISP reports published on the Internet and in hardcopy, and presented and discussed at WMA forums. Comments received will be considered and worked into subsequent versions of the ISP on a regular (annual) basis. The NWRS will be updated to reflect the latest understanding in each new edition.

#### **1.4 INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IWRM)**

It is imperative that the natural, social, economic, political and other environments and their various components are adequately considered when conducting water resource planning and management. Water as a strategic component also interacts with other components in all environments. For example, human activities such as the use of land, the disposal of waste, and air pollution can have major impacts on the quantity and quality of water which is available for human use and for proper life support to natural biota.

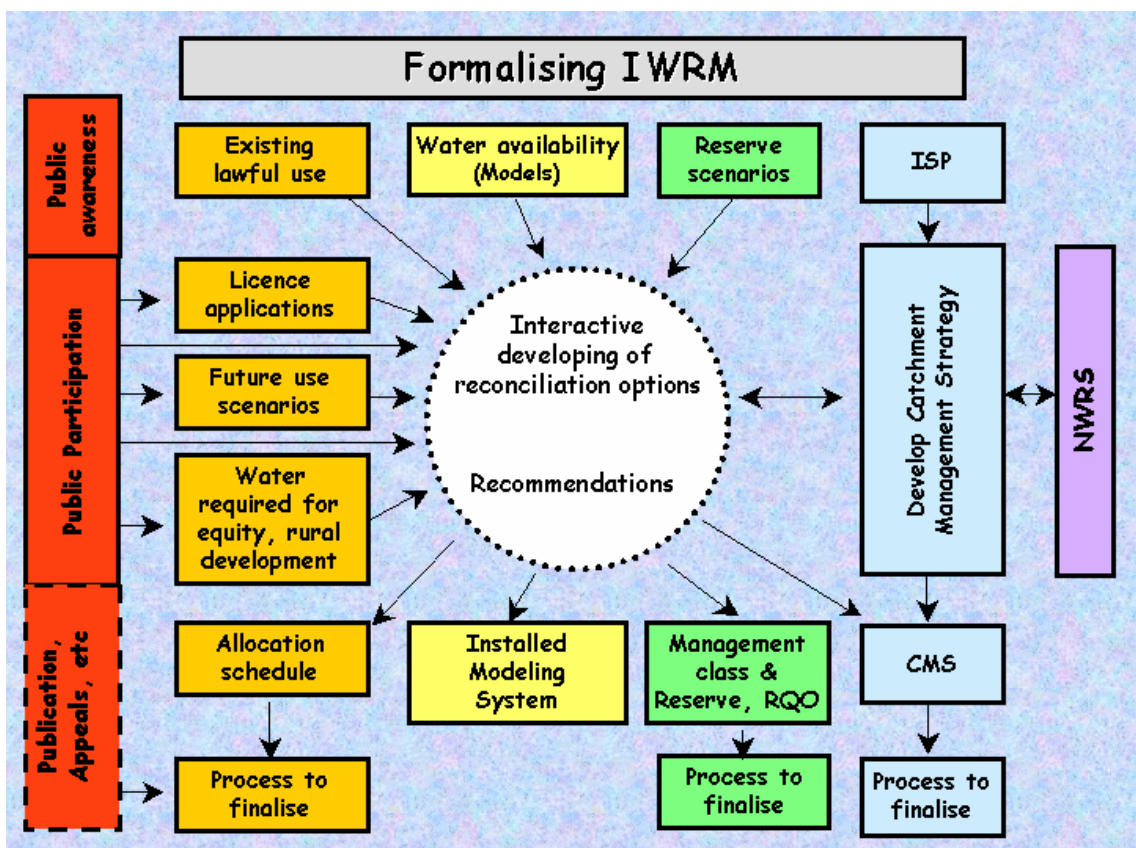
Taking an even broader view, water must also be managed in full understanding of its importance for social and economic development. It is important to ensure that there is conformity between the water-related plans and programmes of the CMAs, and the plans and programmes of all other role players in their management areas. The CMAs must therefore establish co-operative relationships with a wide range of stakeholders, including other water management institutions, water services institutions, provincial and local government authorities, communities, water users ranging from large industries to individual irrigators, and other interested persons.

This integrated planning and management approach is intended, through co-operative governance and public participation, to enable water managers to meet the needs of all people for water, employment, and economic growth in a manner that also allows protection and, where necessary, rehabilitation of aquatic ecosystems. Above all, Integrated Water Resource

Management (IWRM) will enable water managers to use our precious water resources to assist in poverty eradication and the redressing of inequities.

One of the big opportunities to formally integrate a large number of actions in water resource management presents itself during the compulsory licensing process.

Compulsory licensing is identified in the NWRS as a very important action for implementing the NWA. However, it is not a simple action of issuing licences but a complex process of closely related and interdependent activities that will in itself formalise IWRM to a great extent. The process of IWRM is diagrammatically depicted in **Figure 1.2**.



**Figure 1.2: Diagram showing DWAF's Integrated Water Resources Management approach**

Before an allocation schedule can be determined and the legal steps followed to finalise compulsory licensing (through the issuing of licences to all users), many other aspects must be addressed:

- Existing use and the lawfulness of that use must be verified; all users (existing and new) must apply for licences; a good understanding of future use scenarios must be developed; and water required for equity purposes and rural development must be clearly understood.
- Water availability must be understood as thoroughly as possible with "best available" existing information used to model all possible reconciliation options.

- Reserve scenarios must be developed for all significant resources in the catchment, for instance, the river flow requirements for respective classes that may be considered.
- The development of strategies for implementing the licencing (abstraction controls, for example), the Reserve and Resource Quality Objectives (i.e. incrementally over time) must go hand in hand with the rest of the processes to ensure that practical, workable solutions are found.

The processes will then enter a very intensive, interactive phase of developing realistic reconciliation options. This would entail, for example, the selection of a specific management class to be scrutinised for its impact on the number of licences that could be issued for use, with its concomitant impacts on the social and economic structure of the catchment.

The active participation of stakeholders in this process will then hopefully crystallise clear recommendations on the management classes for the various reaches of the rivers, and the resultant ecological Reserve and Resource Quality Objectives and allocation schedule, as well as strategies for implementation.

Although the Department will play a very strong role in guiding this process, it is extremely important to have the CMA actively involved. Preferably, at least the Governing Board of the CMA must be in place to drive the public participation for the process.

## **1.5 CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT**

DWAF is responsible for water resource management and control of water resource development in terms of the NWA, and within the broader framework of other environmental legislation. The Department also strongly reflects the will to make sound decisions which ensure the development of society and the economy whilst maintaining, and where possible enhancing, ecological integrity. The concept of management of the environment has evolved from the exclusivity of protection of plants and animals to balancing the complex interaction of society, the economy, and ecology. "Environmental management is the integration of social, economic and ecological factors into planning, implementation and decision-making so as to ensure that development serves present and future generations" (NEMA).

The key legislative Acts to which DWAF is required to refer are the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998) and the Environment Conservation Act (ECA, Act 73 of 1989). DWAF has prepared a Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP) as a requirement of NEMA. This describes the Department's functions, policies, plans and programmes, and states how these comply with environmental legislation. Through the CEIMP, the Department has committed itself to developing and implementing an integrated Environmental Management Framework (EMF) to ensure that its approach is aligned with the principles prescribed in NEMA and the ECA. The EMF will inform the Department at a strategic decision-making level, bring about environmental legal compliance, and help in achieving environmental sustainability through the promotion of sound environmental management practices. Integrated Environmental Management is a co-



operative governance effort with DWAF as a full partner in the process.

This ISP has the responsibility of raising and maintaining the environmental consciousness of the Department's water resource planners and managers. The control over water has a very broad range of influence and impact for which strategies and planning need to account. Impacts come from many different angles.

Some of these angles of impact which are considered through this ISP are noted below:

- The direct impact of physical structures impede flow in water courses, and activities that affect the flow of water (environmental constraints to construction e.g. of weirs or dams);
- The implications of allocating and licencing water for use. Forestry and irrigation are examples of users where development based on water can mean the transformation of extensive areas of otherwise 'natural' environments;
- The allocation of water for equity. Here we can include approaches towards the application of Schedule 1 Use, General Authorisations, the revitalisation of irrigation schemes, etc;
- Failure to support equity, or appropriate development – noting the consequential impacts of poverty;
- Sanitation systems and the impacts on groundwater quality;
- The approval and control of discharges of water containing waste;
- The implementation of the Reserve;
- The ability to monitor and manage compliance, thus protecting the resource and with it, the environment.

All decisions regarding water are critical to the environment. Decisions must be made on a balance of social, economic and ecological costs and benefits, considering both the immediate and the long-term, and always with an eye for the unintended consequence. It is the intention of the ISP to provide the basis for integrated decision-making. The principles of environmental management underpin every strategy developed in this document.

There are a number of strategic areas with a particularly strong biophysical/ ecological emphasis. These include:

- The Reserve (groundwater, rivers, wetlands and estuaries);
- Water quality - surface and groundwater;
- The approach towards the clearing of invasive alien plants (IAPs);
- The management of wetlands;
- Land degradation. Erosion and sedimentation (land care);
- Land use and especially how this is impacted on by land reform and the re-allocation of water.

The roles of co-operative governance and the need for awareness raising and capacity building are key strategic elements of many strategies.

In reality all strategies and all aspects of management have a strong interaction with the biophysical environment. This ISP endeavours to capture all of these concerns in discussion and through a strategic approach, which emphasises the will of the Department to manage the environment to the best benefit of the country and its people.

The approach set out above applies to all Water Management Areas (WMAs) and associated ISPs, and is not repeated within the Strategy Tables. It reflects the way the Department views Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and the importance of the biophysical aspects of decision-making. There may nevertheless be specific ecological and biophysical aspects of management, which require specific attention and which may not be captured in the abovementioned or other strategies. The ISP therefore still includes an Environmental Strategy, which serves to make pertinent those issues of the environment, which might not otherwise be covered.

## 1.6 THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

The utilisation of water resources is aimed at the benefit of society, and at society through the economy. As noted in **Section 1.5** this should not be at undue cost to ecological integrity.

Impacts on society are a core element of this ISP, and decisions are often complicated by the risk of unintended consequence. The implementation of the NWA requires that society be kept at the forefront of all decision-making. This principle is now deep-seated within the Department and is integral to all strategies. Water resource allocation and use has critical social impact, as does water quality management. But pivotal to the social component is the question of equity. What can be done and what is being done to redress past inequities? Within this, strategies have been developed to consider the provision of water to Resource-poor Farmers, the use of water under Schedule 1, Licencing and General Authorisations, etc. Whilst water supply and sanitation are not part of the brief of the ISP, the provision of water to meet these needs most certainly is. The urban poor, and the poor in rural villages, are as important in the consideration of the distribution and use of water resources as are the rural subsistence poor, and this should not be forgotten in the urgencies of land reform and the enthusiasm to establish a substantial class of farmers from amongst the previously disadvantaged.

This ISP aims to see water benefiting society. This can be through access to water in livelihood strategies, through small-farmer development programmes, through water supply and sanitation and especially the provision of good quality drinking water, and through the maintenance and growth of income-producing, job-creating, and tax-paying agricultural, commercial and industrial strategies.

Consultation and public participation are cornerstones of the social component of any strategic document. These requirements are repeatedly stressed throughout the National Water Act (NWA). This ISP has been prepared as DWAF's position statement with respect to the management of water resources and, although strategies and plans have been captured without consultation with the stakeholders, it remains an open and transparent document where the

understanding of the Department, its visions and its principles are made clear for all to see and to interact with. This is amplified in the Implementation Strategy (**Strategy No. 14**) of this ISP.

## 1.7 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Much of the emphasis in water resource management has revolved around ensuring that users have sufficient quantities of water. However, as more water gets used and re-used, as quantities become scarce and feedback loops get even tighter, it is quality that begins to take on a dominant role.

Water availability is only as good as the quality of that water. Both quantity and quality need to be considered at the correct level of detail, and this can mean that at times they should be considered with similar emphasis and with similar expenditure of resources. The concept of Available Assimilative Capacity, the ability of the water resource to absorb a level of pollution and remain 'serviceable', is as important in water resource management as is the concept of Systems Yield.

Quantity and quality can no longer be managed in isolation of each other. Not that this isolation has ever been total. The importance of releasing better quality water from Brandvlei Dam for freshening the saline water in the lower reaches of the Breede River, and of the addition of freshening releases from Vaal Weir to bring water back to an acceptable quality has, *inter alia*, long been standard practice. The consequences of irrigation, the leaching of fertilisers, and the leaching of salts from deeper soil horizons can render both the lands themselves and the receiving rivers unsuitable for use. Diffuse agricultural 'effluent' may be less visible than direct discharges of sewage or industrial effluent, but are no less pernicious.

Direct discharges to rivers are licensed and managed on the basis of assimilative capacities of those rivers, and on Receiving Water Quality. Should these limits be exceeded, as may happen through the cumulative impact of diffuse discharges, water may become unusable to some, or even all, users downstream. DWAF licences users to take water, and again to discharge it, in recognition that the discharge of poor quality water is a cost to the resource in terms of its further use, and in terms of this bringing about a reduction in its further assimilative capacity. It is for this reason, and in order to bring about additional management and a strong incentive, that the Waste Discharge Charge System is being developed. Discharge users will be obliged to pay, depending on the quantity and quality of their discharge. This will put pressure on users and help to bring about a better quality of water in the rivers.

Surface water quality is affected by many things including sediment and erosion, the diffuse discharges from irrigated farmland (both fertilisers and salinity through leaching), domestic and urban runoff, industrial waste, and sewage discharges. Of these, industrial waste and sewage discharges are the easiest to licence and control, but this does not mean that this is problem-free. The Department has found that the situation with regard to sewage discharges often far exceeds the standards and conditions demanded by licences. There is a problem of compliance, a consequence of unacceptable management practices and overloaded systems, with regard to local authorities and private operators responsible for waste management

systems. Diffuse discharges only compound the problem by reducing the assimilative capacity until the water becomes unfit for use, very expensive to purify, and a danger to human health.

Groundwater quality requires equal attention, and more so as we recognise the importance of groundwater in supplementing our meagre resources, and providing water to remote communities. Although our groundwater resources are for the most part to be found at a relatively deep level (50-100 m is quite typical) this water can easily be polluted by surface activity. The leaching of fertilisers is one such problem but of greater concern is the influx of nitrates, primarily a consequence of human habitation and sanitation. Pit latrines are on the one hand so necessary, and have the huge advantage of not requiring volumes of water, but disposal is 'on-site', and often responsible for the longer-term pollution of the underlying aquifers which feed and water the communities above. The correct design of these sanitation systems is therefore of the utmost importance.

Water quality is a very important aspect of strategy within this ISP – considered primarily within the Water Quality Strategy and also under Groundwater. Industrial sewage discharge, diffuse agricultural discharges, sewage treatment works, the location and management of solid waste disposal sites, the siting of new developments, informal settlements and the impacts of sanitation systems, are all elements considered with great concern in this and other ISPs. Despite this attention it may be that Water Quality has still not taken its rightful place in the integrated management of the water resource. But the Department is moving towards IWRM and the integration of quantity and quality issues. Managers have now been given cross-cutting responsibilities that will ensure a far more integrated approach in future.

**Actions recommended within the Department include:**

- The need to actively workshop the integration process. Resource Management, Planning and Allocations of Groundwater and Surface Water Quantity and Quality;
- The review and incorporation of knowledge from recent Water Research Commission Studies on both radioactivity and nitrates (groundwater quality issues);
- A review of all water quality literature reflecting situational knowledge and understanding within this WMA (and each and every WMA);
- Ensure that water quality monitoring is fully integrated into WMA water resources monitoring.

## **1.8 GROUNDWATER**

The ISP process in all of the Water Management Areas (WMAs) of South Africa has highlighted the role and importance of groundwater as part of the total water resource. Although groundwater has always been important in some areas this overall vision is a significant advance on our previous understanding of the potential for groundwater use. With the surface water resources in many WMAs now fully utilised, almost the only opportunity left for further development lies in the exploitation of groundwater. More particularly it is recognised that many of the more remote towns and villages, far from surface supplies, can in fact supply or supplement existing sources through groundwater, and that this must become a priority option. So, too, many small communities and subsistence farmers can avail

themselves of groundwater when it would otherwise be impossible or impractical to lay on piped supplies from surface resources. This can also reduce the pressure on existing users and perhaps even circumvent the need for compulsory licensing. The Department is developing its capacity to explore and encourage the use of groundwater where appropriate.

Of obvious concern is the likelihood of an interaction between groundwater and surface water. If the interaction is strong then additional use of groundwater may simply be reducing the surface water resource already allocated to someone else. In some instances (such as in the case of dolomitic aquifers) this interaction can indeed be very strong, whilst across many areas of the country it is so weak as to be negligible. In the case of endoreic areas there is no interaction at all. Where interactions are weak, groundwater can very significantly add to the availability of water to users, much in the way the construction of a dam would do, but without all the negative impacts which a dam can have on the environment and on flow in rivers. Groundwater often comprises a huge pool of available water which is only of benefit if it is utilised. Care must always be taken with the issuing of licenses to ensure that both the Groundwater Reserve and other downstream users do not end up being the losers.

The realisation in this and other ISPs is that groundwater offers a huge resource of water which can be tapped, and that this can be a very significant supplement to the national water resource. See the **Groundwater Strategy No 6.2**.

## **1.9 PUBLIC RECREATION - THE USE OF DAMS AND RIVERS**

The use of water for recreational purposes is one of the 11 water uses regulated in terms of the NWA (Section 21 j). The Department is developing a national policy towards 'Recreation on Dams and Rivers' and this should, in the first instance, be adhered to. Recreational use can take many forms and only occasionally has any direct impact on the water resource. Most obvious are activities such as power-boating, sailing and swimming which can have quality/pollution impacts. Far more significant in terms of both quantity and quality is the possible release of water to allow for canoeing and other water sports downstream (the Berg, Dusi and Fish River canoe marathons being prime examples). These activities can bring very significant economic benefits to the WMAs concerned, and where water releases can be accommodated, particularly through alignment with the needs of the ecological Reserve or other downstream users, then so much the better.

It is noted in this ISP that water resources offer a very significant recreational outlet and that recreation is an important public and social asset necessary for national health and productivity. A central philosophy is that recreational opportunity should not be unreasonably and unnecessarily denied to users, and that the implementation of policy should ensure that disadvantaged and poor people should also be able to avail themselves of opportunities.

The Department has already transferred responsibility for the management of many public waters to local authorities and water user associations (WUAs) and will continue with this process. Responsibility will therefore devolve upon these Authorities, but within the broad principles as laid down by the Department.

### **1.10 CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE – THE PLACE OF THE ISP**

The ISP is DWAF's approach to the management of water resources within the WMA. This will, in the longer term, be replaced by a fully consultative Catchment Management Strategy (CMS). What is most important in the medium term, is that the ISP has a good fit with the Provincial Growth and Development Plan, with regional and other Environmental Management Plans, with plans and expectations of the Departments of Agriculture, Land Affairs, the Environment and others. It must also be aligned with the Integrated Development Plans and Water Services Development Plans now required for each Municipality. Water is very often a constraining feature in development and co-operative governance planning and implementation is essential in matching what is wanted with what is possible.