#### **Understanding** ....



# Water Allocation Reform (WAR) and Compulsory Licensing











#### Common questions ...



 What is Water Allocation Reform – WAR?



- What is Compulsory Licensing?
- How will demands for water be balanced?
- How will Compulsory Licensing be put in place?









#### Water belongs to the nation





# Note: will insert finalised drawing of catchment diagram









#### What is Water Allocation Reform?





WAR is a way to **share** our **limited** water resources in the best interests of the country as a whole.









### What is Compulsory Licensing?



 One of the most important tools in WAR.



 A mechanism created in the National Water Act to allow the DWAF to review how water is used in a catchment and to reallocate water if necessary.









## Compulsory Licensing makes sure



Water is shared fairly



 Everyone, especially HDIs and women, has a fair chance to benefit from using water









#### Compulsory Licensing makes sure



 Water is used in the best way possible, to benefit the public and the nation



 Our water resources are protected, and kept clean and healthy.









#### The "queue" for water resources



 The Reserve (basic human need and the environment)



- Social needs
- Strategic Users
- Water for economic use











#### Balancing demands for water





- Impact on the water resource
- Benefits to the public
- (Note: Slide with screening tool will be inserted here)









# **Compulsory Licensing - process**



Getting Ready

Implementing











#### **Getting Ready**



Preparing and planning

The Catchment Assessment Report captures how water is being used, by whom, and its impact on the economy.













Communication and consultation



 Making sure water is being used lawfully













- Making the best of the water we have
  - "Increasing the yield" by e.g., ending unlawful use, removing alien vegetation or conserving water



 Link with existing plans, e.g. IDP, and development partners to find the best opportunities for new users to make productive use of water













#### Supporting new users

Co-operative governance: DWAF and other govt depts, local govt, NGOs, development agencies, and private sector, to support new users



Creating jobs and incomes that last.
 This needs land, water, funding, skills and especially markets!













#### The Framework for Allocation

 Practical plan, to balance water allocations between the environment, existing lawful users, new users and the needs of the IDP.











## Implementing - the legal process



#### The Call for Licence Applications

 Published in the Government Gazette and communicated to stakeholders. Every water user and new user must apply for an allocation. Some may get General Authorisations





#### The Proposed Allocation Schedule

 Compiled by the DWAF. Based on licence applications and Framework for Allocation. Published in Government Gazette and communicated.







#### Implementing - the legal process



# The Preliminary Allocation Schedule



 Review any written objections to Proposed Allocation Schedule, revise, gazette and communicate the Preliminary Allocation Schedule



#### The Final Allocation Schedule



 Gazetted if there are no appeals against the Preliminary Allocation Schedule, or if the DWAF is instructed by the Water Tribunal.





#### Issue licences!

- Licences must be issued as soon
   as is possible after the Final
   Allocation Schedule is published
- Valid for a maximum of 40 years
  but the period will be appropriate to the
  type of use and investments required
- Can be reviewed after 5 years.













#### Our approach in a nutshell ...



"We need to make water available in a way that will sustain and grow the first economy while allowing the second economy users to develop into the first economy."















## Thank you!

Questions and discussions









