

CLASSIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT WATER RESOURCES IN THE OLIFANTS/DOORN WATER MANAGEMENT AREA

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Background to the WRCS

- Established in response to the National Water Act of 1998
- Guidelines and procedures - maintaining a balance between protection and use
- Procedures applied in the 'Classification Process'
- Outcome is a decision on the desired characteristics for each of the water resources within a catchment



Background to the WRCS cont...

- The Classification Process recommends a 'Class'
- The Class defines objectives for every significant water resource – watercourse, surface water, estuary or aquifer
- Three classes - minimally used, moderately used and heavily used
- Class describes the desired condition of the resource and the extent to which it can be utilized



Relevant provisions of the NWA

- Chapter 3 provides for the measures to ensure '*... the comprehensive protection of water resources*' – protection for use
- Section 12 of Chapter 3 makes provision for the WRCS
- Section 13 makes provision for the Classification Process - the outcome of which will be the setting of the Class, Reserve and Resource Quality Objectives (RQOs)



Relevant provisions of the NWA ...cont

- The Class sets the boundaries for the volume, distribution and quality of the Reserve, and therefore informs the determination of allocable portion of a water resource for off-stream use (compulsory licensing)
- The Class affects both ecosystem health and the amount of economic activity that relies on water supply
- Class is also inherently political – past imbalances require redress



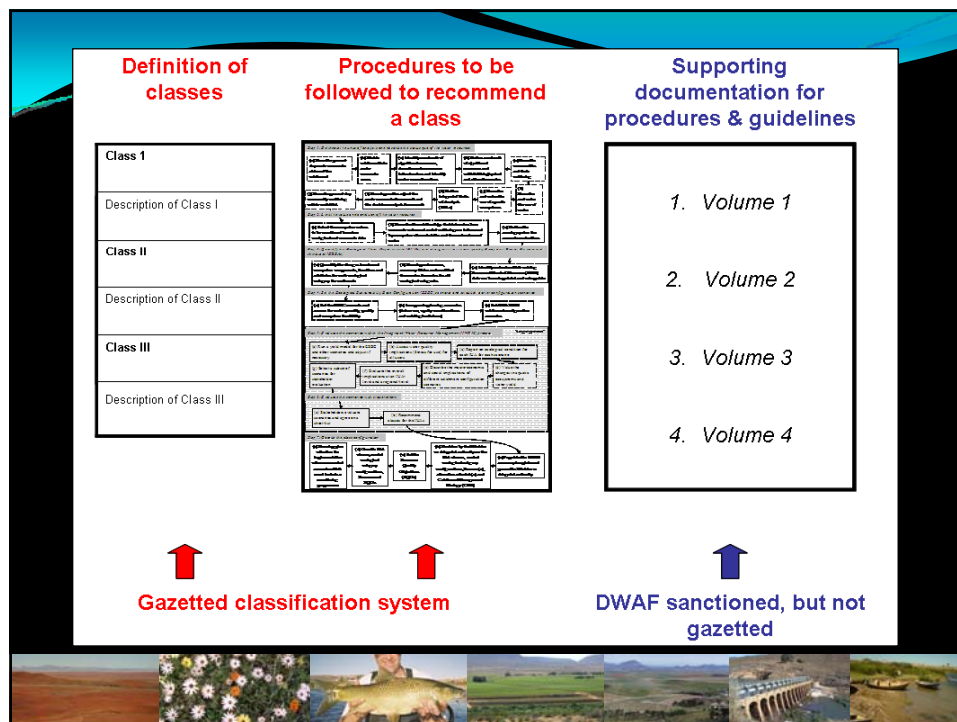
The process of developing the WRCS

- 11 guiding principles :
 - balance & trade-off for optimal use (scenarios)
 - sustainability
 - national interest & consistency
 - Transparency
 - Interdependency on hydrological cycle
 - legally defensible & scientifically robust
 - Management scales
 - Auditable and enforceable
 - High level of legitimacy with little contestation
 - Use of existing tools, data and Information



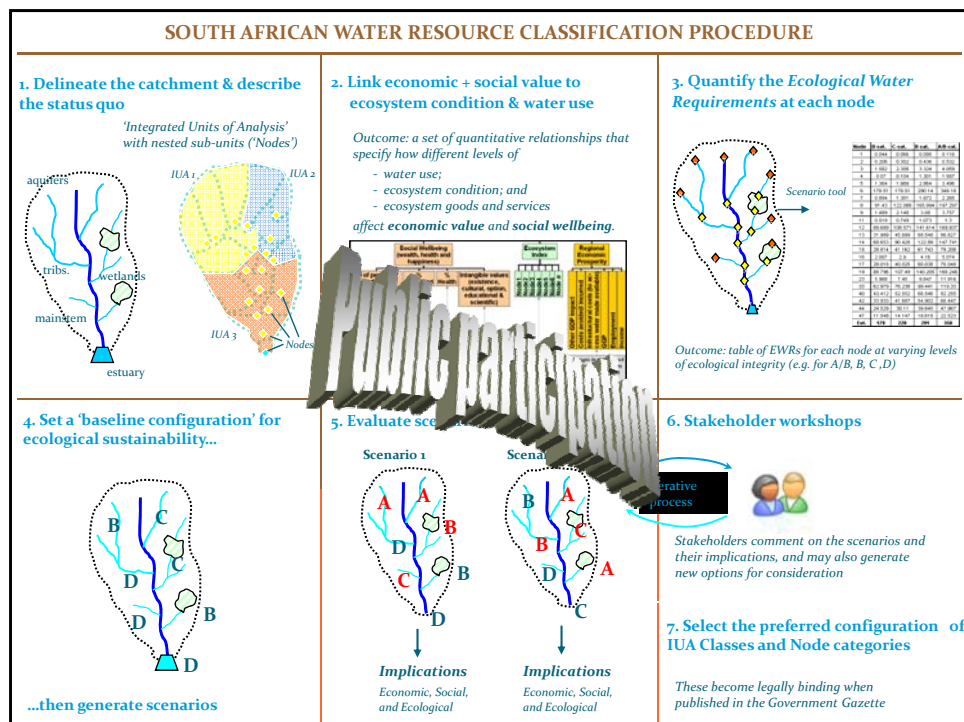
The Classification process

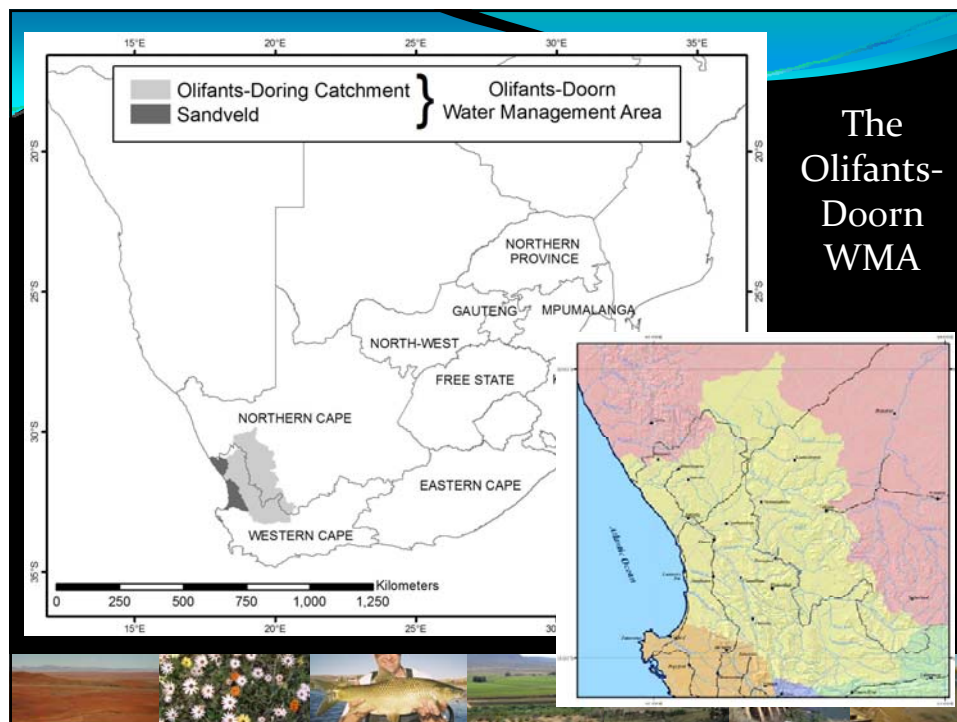
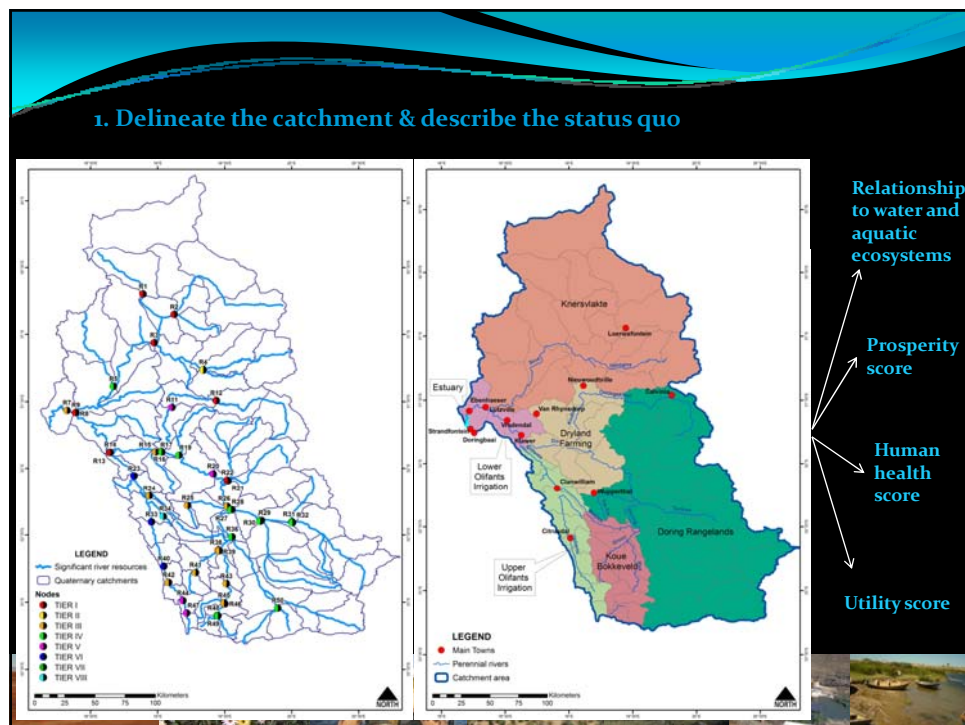
- The classification process in essence is about:
 - Democratizing WRM
 - Consultation not consensus seeking
 - Scenario creation with implications provided
 - Consultation of scenarios
 - Recommendations given to the Minister
 - Final class configuration gazetted

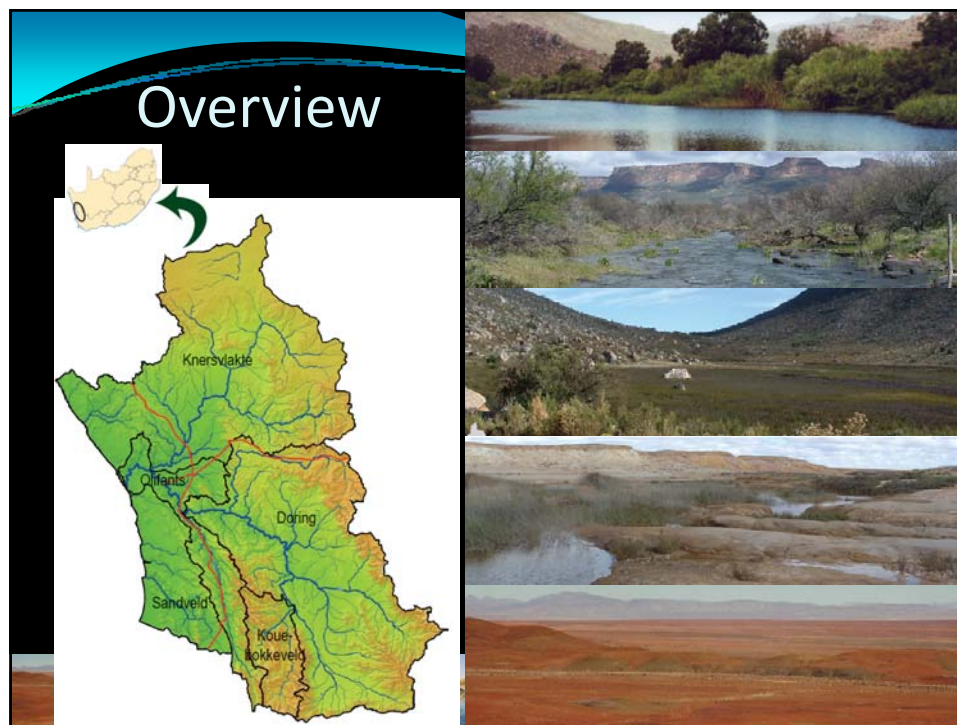


WRCS procedure

- Begin with the end in mind
 - Information for the Minister to make a decision on the Class of a water resource
 - Part of the broader IWRM environment
- Catchment-based and therefore systems-based
- WRCS an integral component of the larger IWRM environment (i.e. Larger Process) – classification does not occur in isolation







Available studies and projects

- Olifants/Doring River Comprehensive Reserve study in 2006 ;
- Sandveld Groundwater Reserve determination studies in 2000;
- River Health surveys & State of River Report for the Olifants/Doring WMA, 2006;
- Pilot testing the development of the WRCS in 2006;
- Freshwater biodiversity conservation plan for the Olifants-Doorn WMA in 2006;
- Jan Dissels River Compulsory Licensing process in 2008;
- Implementation of IWRM in the Olifants/Doring Catchment, DANIDA initiative;
- Establishment of WUAs, e.g. LORWUA;
- Establishment of the Catchment Management Reference Group in 2003 & proposal for the establishment of the Olifants-Doorn CMA in 2005;
- The Olifants/Doorn WMA: Olifants/Doorn ISP in 2005;
- Proclamation of Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor as part of C.A.P.E.;
- C.A.P.E. Fine-scale planning of portions of the Olifants-Doorn WMA in 2008;
- Raising of the ClanWilliam Dam, including technical and hydrology studies.



1. Delineate the catchment & describe the status quo

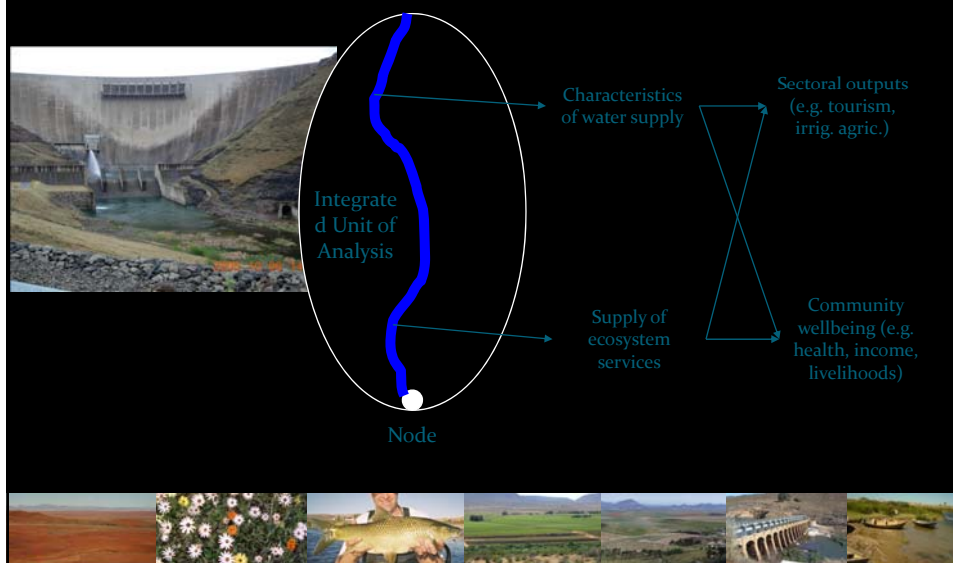
Value and use of water (economic sectors)

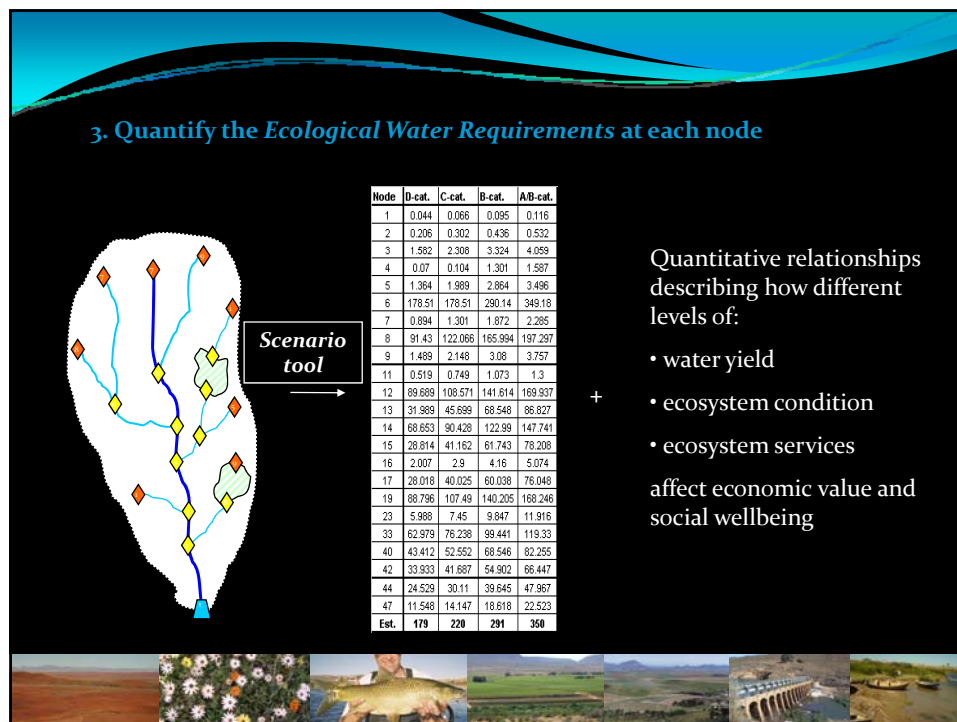
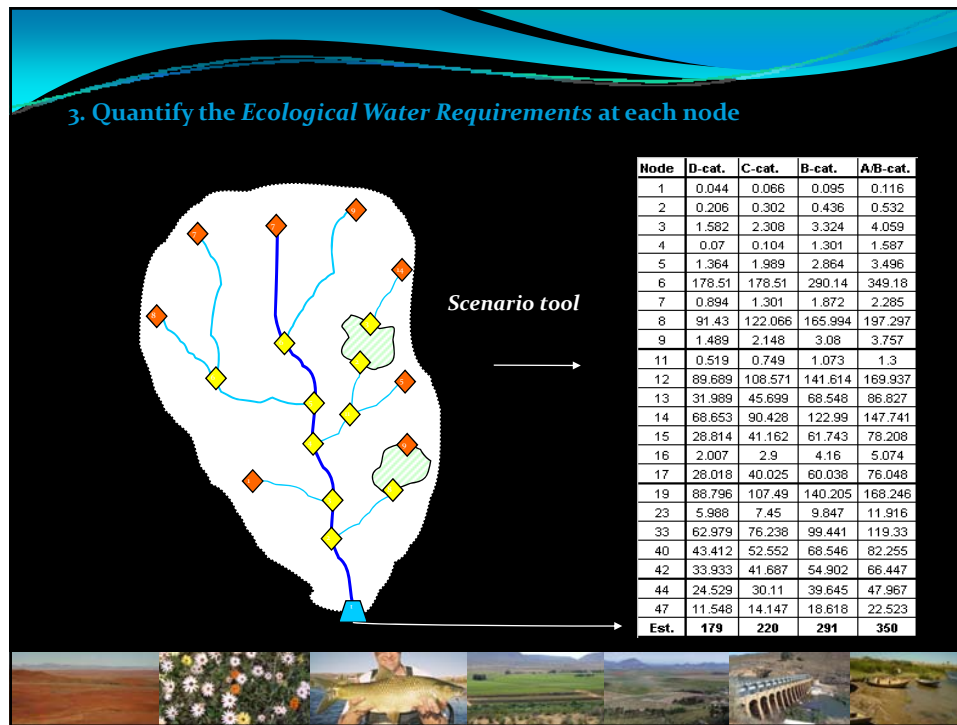
Descriptor	Doring Range-lands	Kners-vlakte	Koue Bokke-veld	Lower Olifants Irrigation	Olifants/ Doring Dryland Farming	Upper Olifants Irrigation	TOTAL
Estimated average turnover per ha:							
High value crops	60 000	40 385	60 000	40 385	43 810	60 000	
Medium value crops	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	
Low value crops	12 500	12 500	12 500	12 500	12 500	12 500	
Total turnover (R millions)	109	22	611	427	110	690	1 969
Management jobs	3 482	689	19 523	13 650	3 517	22 035	62 896
Labor	113 534	22 472	636 625	445 114	114 676	718 531	2 050 952

Value and use of aquatic ecosystems

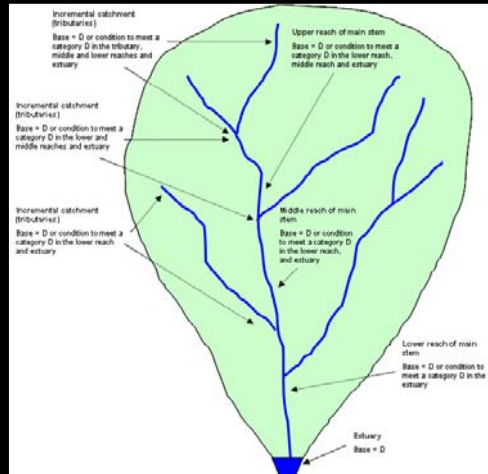
Fishery	Fishers	Total value (millions)	Value from Olifants estuary (millions)
West Coast gill and seine	321 gill + 84 seine (+ crew)	R18.1	R1.07
West Coast commercial boat	9 000	R286.87	R0.18
West Coast recreational shore and boat	210	R341.71	R2.28
Total nursery value of Olifants estuary fish			R3.45

2. Link economic + social value to ecosystem condition & water use





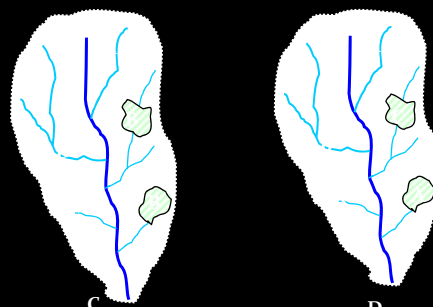
4. Set a 'baseline configuration' for ecological sustainability...



Iterate process until hydrologically feasible, ecologically feasible and meets 'fitness for use' water quality requirements



5. Evaluate scenario implications

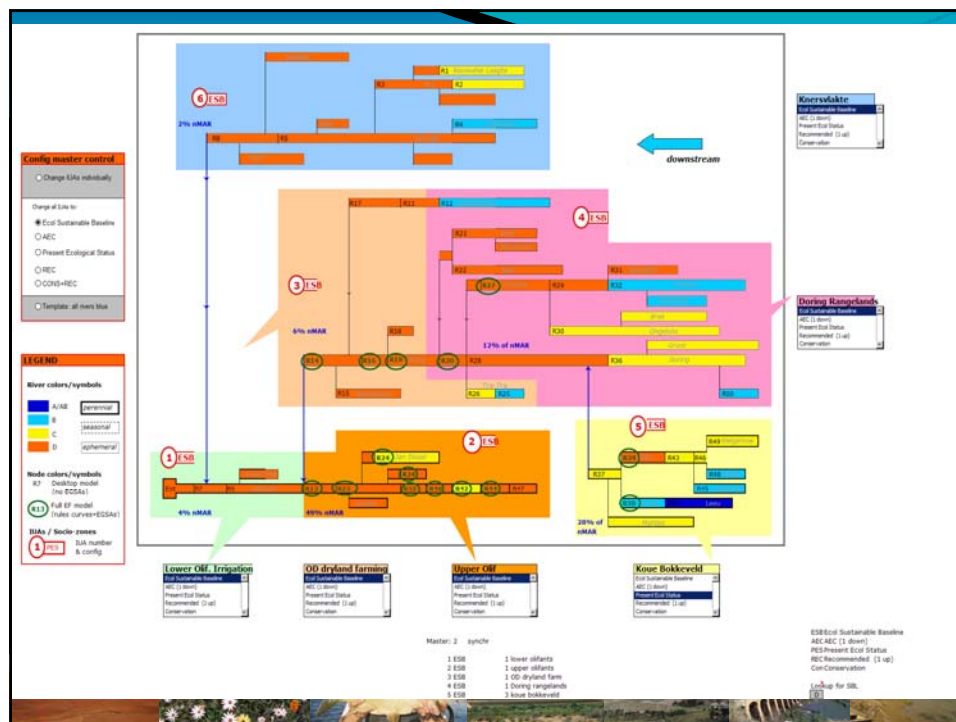
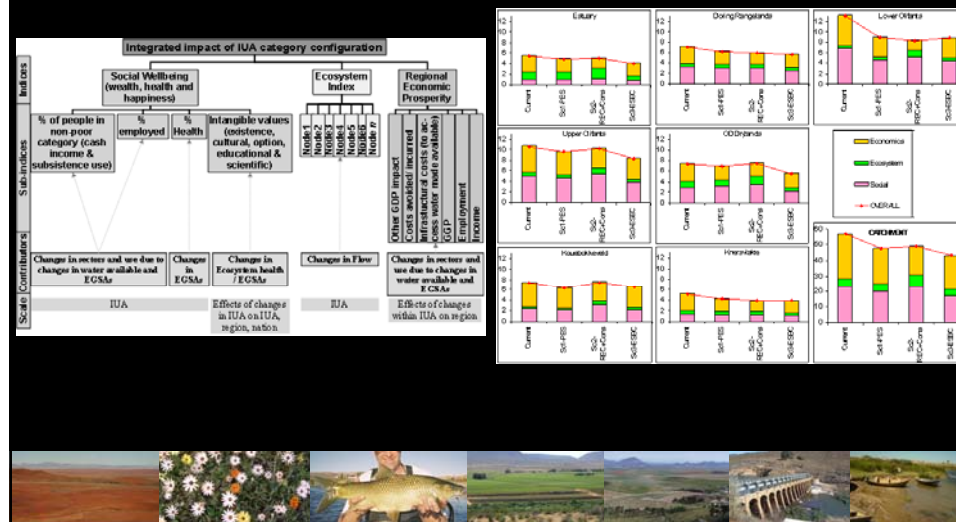


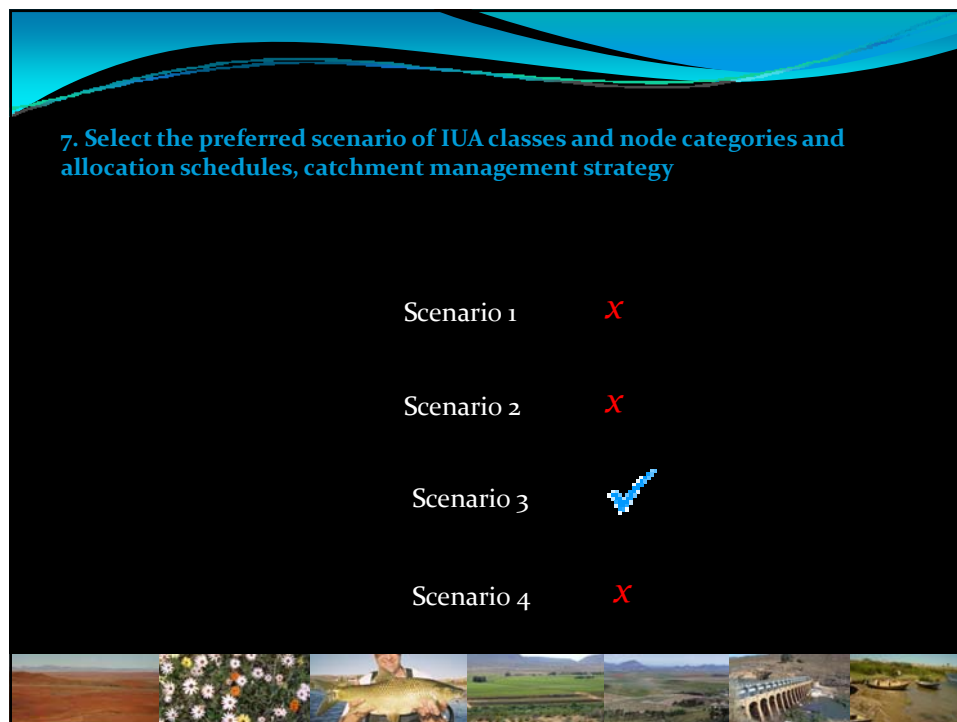
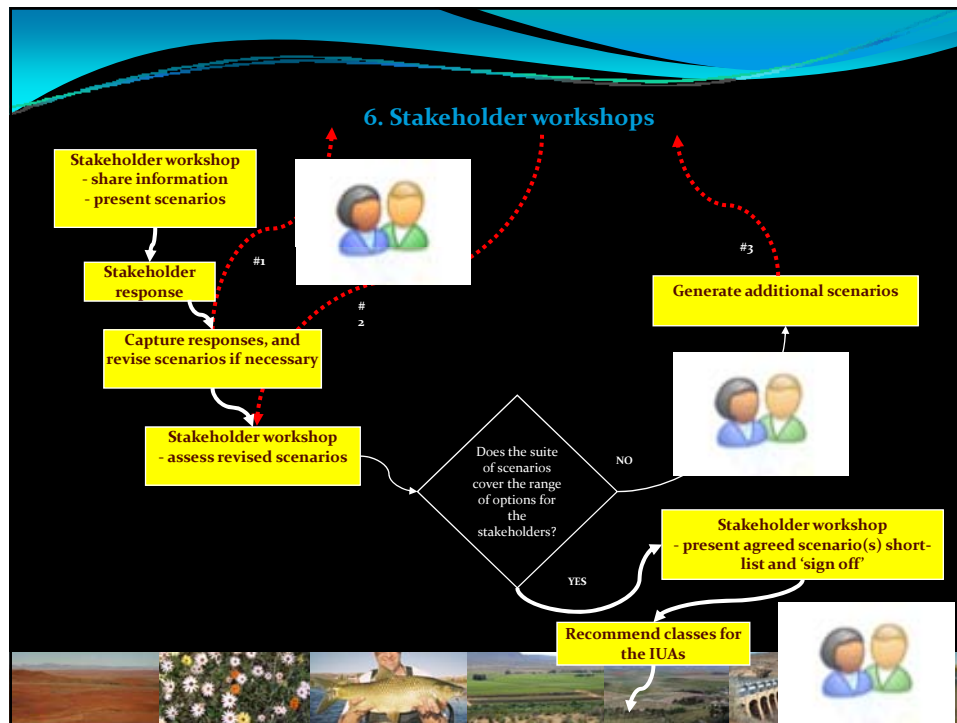
- Water quality implications (fitness for use) for all users
- Ecosystem health
- Social wellbeing
- Regional economic prosperity
- Overall scenario implications

IUA-level and catchment-level



5. Evaluate scenario implications





Challenges

- Sandveld not covered at the same level of detail as Olifants Doring catchment
- Integrated units of analysis/Resource units
- Socio-economic information available
- Freshwater biodiversity (DWA not responsible, existing information not consulted)
- Wetland information not at same level as other resources
- Stakeholder fatigue
- Need for clarity on the status of CMA establishment and any other issues in WMA



Thank You

