

Welcome!

Virtual Stakeholder Meeting towards establishing the Upper uThukela Catchment Partnership

29 September 2022 @10h00-12h30



mahlathini
development foundation



UNIVERSITY OF
KWAZULU-NATAL™
INYUVESI
YAKWAZULU-NATALI



Objectives

Get new and old stakeholders up to speed with the partnership process

Present outcomes of previous meetings/workshops

Build up stakeholder database with roles, activities and preferences

On the agenda today

1. Introduction to the partnership process
2. Introduction to the WWF SWS Partnership
3. Update on Stakeholders and previous workshops
4. Introductions of meeting attendants
5. Feedback on google form (activities, interest in a partnership)
6. Input into the APP process (concerns, values and vision)
7. What do stakeholders want to get out of this partnership?

Background

- This process of establishing the partnership:
 - Was initiated through WRC-funded SANBI LCP, and
 - is being continued through an initiative championed by WWF.
- This is being facilitated by the same LCP coordinating team:
 - Institute of Natural Resources NPC (INR),
 - Mahlathini Development Foundation (MDF)
 - Centre for Water Resources Research (CWRR) at University of KwaZulu-Natal.
- The objective of the SANBI LCP was to establish a community of practice (CoP) focused on strengthening ecological infrastructure (EI) to ensure water security.
- Samir Randera-Rees will talk more about WWF's programme to support SWSAs.

The SANBI Living Catchments Project

- **COLLABORATION, CO-LEARNING AND CO-CREATION AT THE NEXUS OF BUILT AND ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR WATER SECURITY IN THE uTHUKELA RIVER CATCHMENT: SUPPORTING THE LIVING CATCHMENTS PROJECT**
 - A response to the challenge of water insecurity in South Africa.
 - A need for creating an enabling environment for integrated planning, co-learning and collaboration.
 - The primary aim of LCP is to *'establish better-resourced communities of practice that are involved with managing the built and ecological infrastructure within important water catchments.'*
 - 4 catchments: Umzimvubu, Olifants, Berg-Breede, **uThukela**.
 - Small budget was provided for implementation to complement LCP (mainly related to self supply systems).

What have we done so far?

- Initiated multi-stakeholder engagement
- Tried to draw in all relevant actors
- Activities in catchment: Climate smart agriculture, alien clearing, spring protection & utilization, various research
- Most have been working largely in isolation but some Aha!! moments



Building a platform / space for collaboration



Pic: Erna Kruger

- Starting from no formal structure
- Bringing actors together to see what is needed
- One on one engagements with 'missing' actors
- Discussions with WWF about water source partnership
- CoPs falling under a broader forum



Pic: Samir Randera-Rees

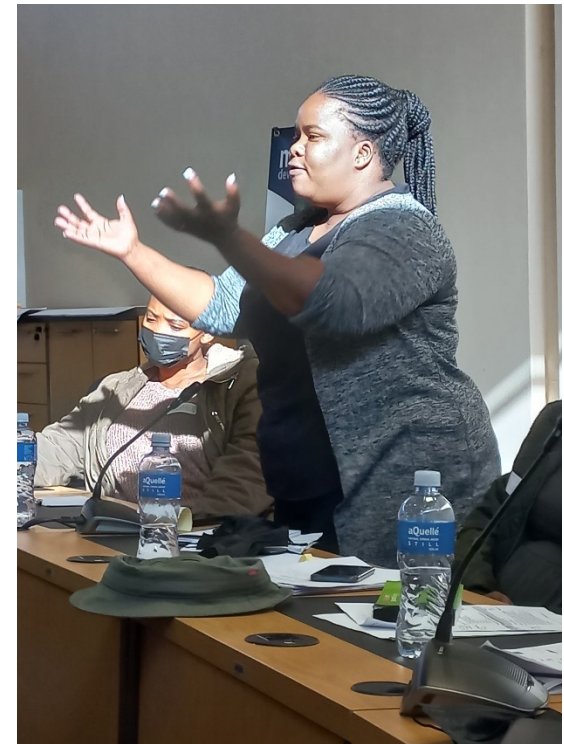


Pic: Bawinile Mtolo



What have we done so far and who have been involved?

- 2 workshops: 20 May 2021 and 14 June 2022
- Over 80 stakeholders involved
- Over 60 organizations/groups/communities represented
- From policy and government, operators, financial actors, interest and influential groups and users

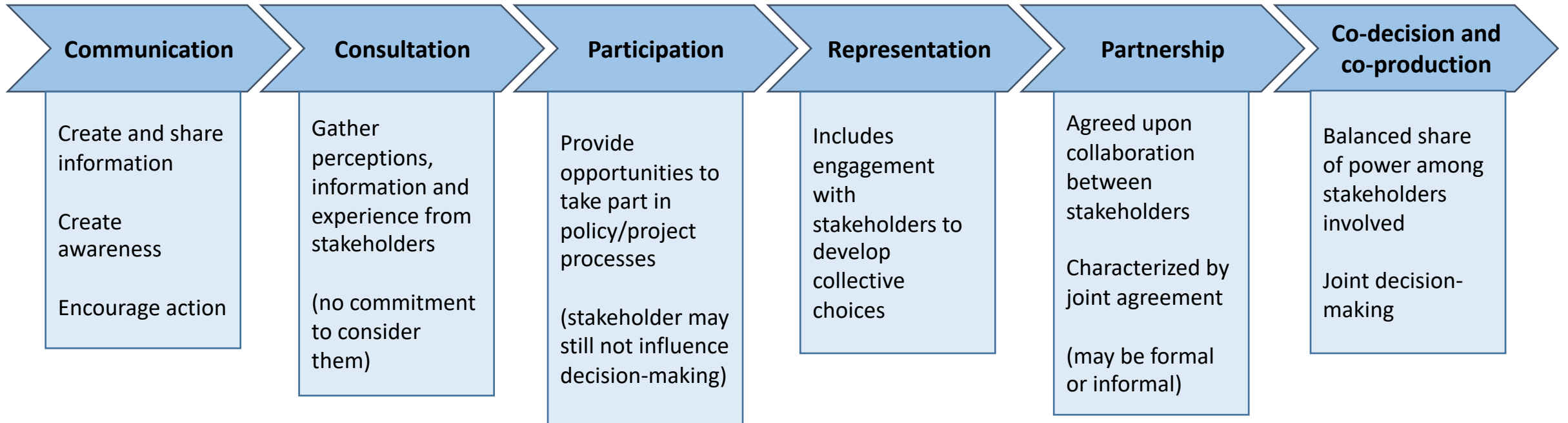


What can stakeholder engagement look like?

What is needed for collaboration around water*
governance?

*water, land and people

Levels of stakeholder engagement



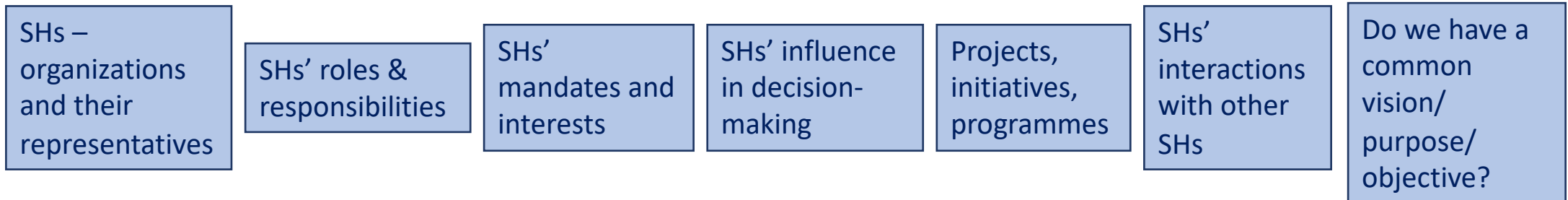
Principles of stakeholder engagements – and how to follow them

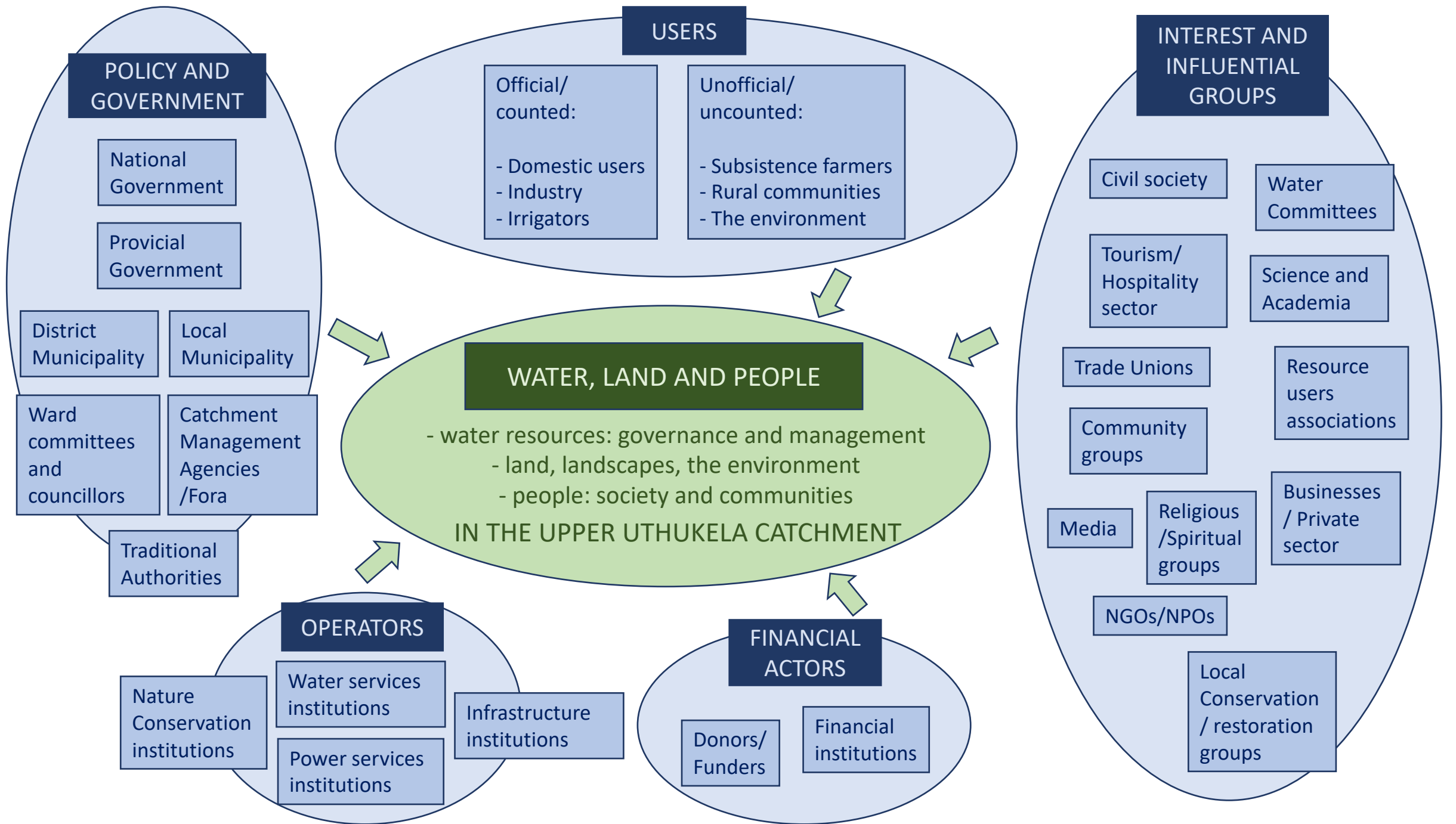
Principle	What needs to be done
1. INCLUSIVENESS AND EQUITY	Map all SH with a stake or an interest: their responsibilities, interests and interactions with other SH
2. CLARITY OF GOALS, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	Define decision-making, the objectives of SH engagement and expected use of input
3. CAPACITY AND INFORMATION	Allocate proper financial and human resources and information sharing
4. EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS	Assess and re-assess the process: Learn, adjust and improve the SH engagement
5. INSTITUTION AND STRUCTURE	Embed engagement processes in legal and policy frameworks, organizational structures/principles and responsible authorities
6. ADAPTIVENESS	Customize the type and level of engagement to the needs and be flexible to changing circumstances

Source: OECD Stakeholder engagement for inclusive water governance

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POLICY AND GOVERNMENT

National Government

Provincial Government

District Municipality

Local Municipality

Ward committees and councillors

Catchment Management Agencies /Fora

Traditional Authorities

USERS

Official/
counted:
- Domestic users
- Industry
- Irrigators

Unofficial/
uncounted:
- Subsistence farmers
- Rural communities
- The environment

INTEREST AND INFLUENTIAL GROUPS

Civil society

Water Committees

Tourism/
Hospitality sector

Science and Academia

Trade Unions

Resource users associations

Community groups

Businesses / Private sector

Media

Religious /Spiritual groups

NGOs/NPOs

Local Conservation / restoration groups

WATER, LAND AND PEOPLE

- water resources: governance and management
- land, landscapes, the environment
- people: society and communities

IN THE UPPER UTHUKELA CATCHMENT

OPERATORS

Nature Conservation institutions

Water services institutions

Infrastructure institutions

Power services institutions

FINANCIAL ACTORS

Donors/
Funders

Financial institutions

Policy and Government	
National government	DFFE, DALRRD, COGTA,
Provincial government	DWS, EDTEA, KZNDARD
District Municipality	uThukela DM
Local Municipality	Okhahlamba LM
Ward committees and councillors	AmaNgwane, AmaZizi, AmaSwazi
Catchment management agencies/fora	uThukela CMF
Traditional Authorities	AmaNgwane, AmaZizi, AmaSwazi

Operators	
Water services institutions	uThukela Water, Umgeni Water, Rand Water
Nature Conservation institutions	EKZNW, SANBI
Power services institutions	ESKOM
Infrastructure institutions	MISA

Financial actors	
Donors/Funders	Water Research Commission
Financial institutions	

Users	
Official/ counted:	Bergville Irrigation Board, No-till Club, Commercial farmers and forestry
- Domestic users	
- Industry	
- Irrigators	
Unofficial/ uncounted:	AmaNgwane, AmaZizi, AmaSwazi
- Subsistence farmers	
- Rural communities	
- The environment	

Interest and influential groups

NGOs/NPOs	WWF, INR, Mahlathini, Wildtrust, FSG , EWT , Conservation Outcomes, ACT, Project Africa , WESSA ,
Science and Academia	UKZN-CWRR, RU, FSU-ARU, SAEON/EFTEON
Businesses/ Private sector	Golder
Tourism/ Hospitality sector	Alpine Heath Group

Interest and influential groups

Water Committees	AmaNgwane Water Committees
Local Conservation/ restoration groups	AmaNgwane EcoChamps, Environmental Monitors (AmaNgwane, AmaZizi, AmaSwazi)
Religious/Spiritual groups	Inspired Hope, Traditional Health Practitioner (THP), Religious leaders
Community groups	Action groups (AmaNgwane, AmaZizi, AmaSwazi), Amangwane Community Development NPC, AmaZizi Concerned Citizen Committee (ACCC), AmaZizi Development Forum (ADF), Wilderness Groups, No-till club
Media	
Trade Unions	

20 May 2021 Drakensville, Bergville

The first multi-stakeholder workshop

For the Upper uThukela SANBI Living Catchment Project

Purpose:

- Introduce the SANBI LCP
- Initiate/strengthen networking and identify areas of collaboration
- Elicit stakeholders roles and interests



14 June 2022 Sports Complex, Bergville

The second multi-stakeholder workshop: Adaptive Planning Process for the Upper uThukela Catchment



Purpose:

- Wide range of actors to meet, share perspectives and see potential for collaboration
- Examine problems from different angles
- Create a shared vision



Economic

Political

Water resources management in the Upper Thukela Catchment

Social

Technological

Ecological/
Environmental

Concerns

Threats

Challenges

Opportunities

Solutions

Visions

Hopes and
dreams

Steps of the Adaptive Planning Process:

- STEP 1: Current Concerns
- STEP 2: Vision (towards a brighter future)
- STEP 3: Values (what we think is important in collaboration)
- STEP 4: STEEP (what forms part of our catchment: Social, Technical, Environmental, Economic, Political aspects)

STEP 1: Current Concerns

- Current Concerns / OKUKHATHAZA NJENGAMANJE
- Pollution: ^(people bathing in water sources) abantu abagezela emanzini ^(ukungcola) ukubulawa kwezilwane zilahlwe emanzini ^(killing of animals and them being thrown in water)
 - Ukujacola kwamanzi ngoba bawu-share nezinkomo ^(dirty water due to water sources being shared with livestock)
 - Ukungabibikho kwamanzi (no water available)
 - No access to clean water ^{(ukungawatholi kalula amanzi) ahlanzekile}
 - Monitoring of water processes ^{(ukucwaninga kwezigaba) zomanzi}
 - Wastage, poor water usage and management ^(Ukumshaka kwamanzi kanye nokungawasebenzisi kahle)
 - Uma ekhona amanzi, khona abangawatholi ^(when there is water available, some do not get)
 - Water transfers: Community has water but it goes else- ^{(Akhona amanzi endaweni kodwa ayakwezinye izindawo) where}
 - Water laws around water withdrawals cause others to not get (commercial forestry)
 - Ukukhulu kwezimila zokufika (alien invasive plants)
 - Municipalities not being able to provide water to everybody (Umasipala ~~ngamanye amaphakathi~~)
 - Ukubambisana (umphakathi, umasipala, NGOs) ^{phakathi kwama - Stakeholders (collaboration and engagement between all water users and stakeholders)}

Access to (clean) water/
water availability

"We are at the water source but we don't get water"

Water allocation/ownership/withdrawals - equity

"Water sources are being shared with livestock"
"Polluted bore hole water"
"People bath in water sources"

Polluted water sources

Protection of water sources

Stakeholder collaboration and engagement

"Different entities interested in water are not collaborating and not working together"

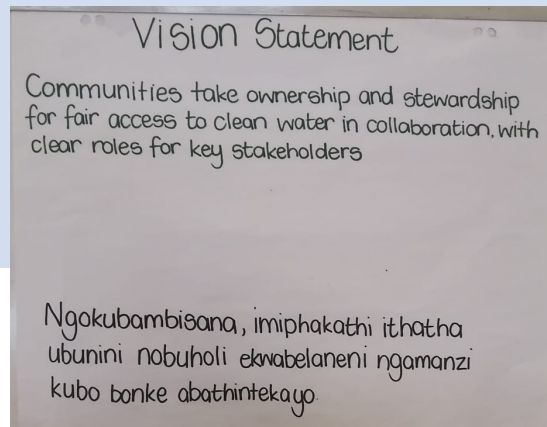
Alien invasive plants

Water infrastructure

STEP 3: Visions

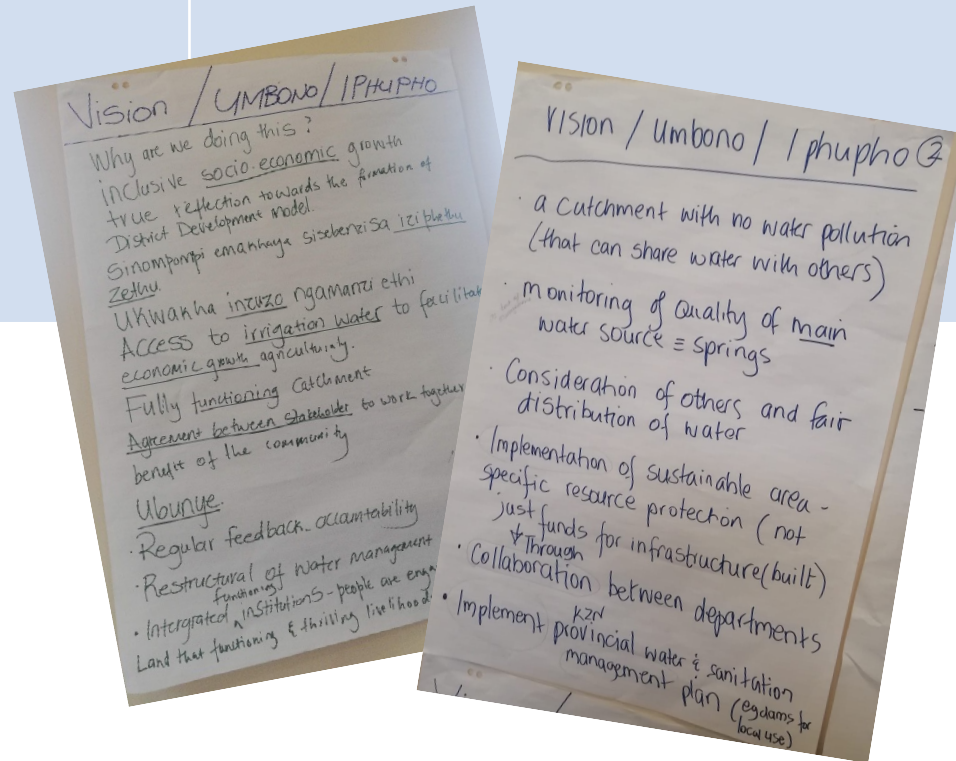
Group 1

Communities take ownership and stewardship for fair access to clean water in collaboration with clear roles for key stakeholders.



Group 2

Integration of different entities to conserve and utilize the functioning water resources to empower communities while achieving socio-economic growth.

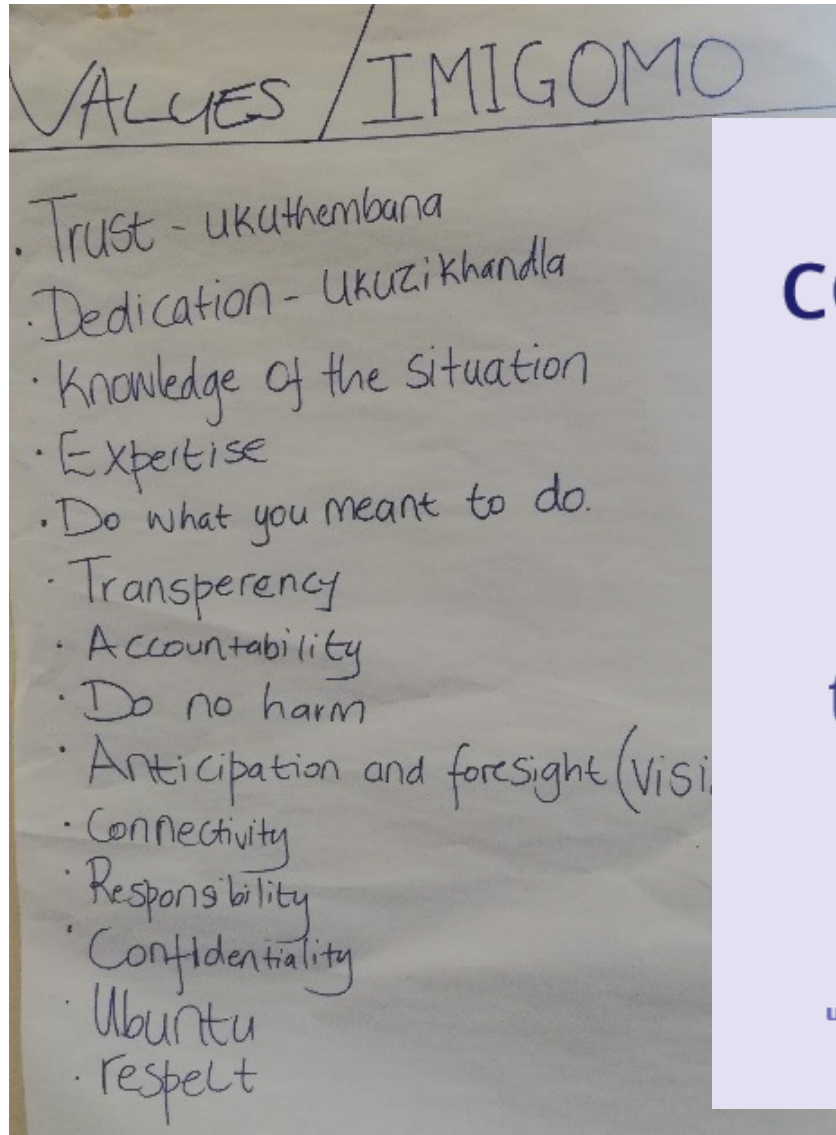


Group 3

Communities work together and with other stakeholders to protect springs and maintain and improve infrastructure for households to have close access to water.

Communities have environmental education and awareness to protect the environment and water sources.

STEP 3: Values



Feedback on the google form (6 responses)

What are your organization's mandates/roles regarding water or natural resources in the upper uThukela Catchment?

Info still being collected from SHs for the SH database

What activities (projects, programs, policy implementation, initiatives) are you and/or your organization involved with in relation to water and/or natural resources in the upper uThukela Catchment?

Supporting a CoP in the catchment

Establishing a land owners association as part of the NR

Monitoring of climate, water, carbon and biodiversity, hydrological modelling, water sources and vegetation

Securing and supporting new protected areas in SWSA's

LCP

Nature Conservation act 2006

Monitoring atmospheric pollutants and their fate in the surrounding ecosystem

What do you think the Upper uThukela Catchment Partnership should do?

...next slide...

What do you think the Upper uThukela Catchment Partnership should do?

Prioritising environmental aspects while also promoting economic and social growth and development through a strong governance structure

Continuing with some of the gains from related projects, linking with the various programmes of work in the catchment for added effort

Not sure at the moment

Enable collaborative and aligned action towards securing the Northern Drakensberg SWSAs

Convene stakeholders and allow for collaboration and co-learning

work together to conserve water sources and ensure that everyone has access to clean water, and adhere to the rules of sustainable utilization.

Facilitate data exchange and collaboration between organisations, and act as knowledge broker with different stakeholders. A first step could be driving a data gap/needs assessment

A consolidated vision (?)

Do we have a common purpose?

What is our long-term objective?

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
<p>Communities take ownership and stewardship for fair access to clean water in collaboration with clear roles for key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Integration of different entities to conserve and utilize the functioning water resources to empower communities while achieving socio-economic growth.</p>	<p>Communities work together and with other stakeholders to protect springs and maintain and improve infrastructure for households to have close access to water.</p> <p>Communities have environmental education and awareness to protect the environment and water sources.</p>

Collaboration among stakeholders

Communities: ownership/ stewardship, empowered

Protect/conservate the environment and water sources

Functioning water infrastructure

Environmental education and awareness

Socio-economic growth

Fair access to clean water

What do stakeholders want to get out of this collaboration (towards a “partnership”)?

Next Stakeholder meeting

Bergville, 9 or 10 November 2022

- Connect and re-connect with "new" and "old" stakeholder
- Deepening the AAP process towards strengthening the Upper Thukela SWSP:
 - Revisit the outcomes of the previous meetings: roles, mandates, concerns, values and vision (consolidate visions)
 - Turn the vision into a long-term objective
 - Develop actions and plans towards achieving the different parts of the objective (objectives hierarchy)
- ES mapping: Participatory mapping on an aerial photograph (geographical spread of resources, projects, programs, land uses, communities etc)