National Stakeholder Consultations on Water: Supporting the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Mozambique

15 April 2013

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Global Water Partnership Southern Africa

The Post 2015 Water Thematic Consultation

MOZAMBIQUE

National Consultations on Water in the Post -2015 Development Agenda
Stakeholder Thematic Consultation Report

Maputo, 15 April 2013[1]

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1 Importance of water in national development

Mozambique is located in the Southern part of the east Africa coast, between latitudes 10°20'N and 26°50'S and between longitudes 30°12'W and 40°51' E (INDE 2009). According to the Department of Water Affairs (DNA) (1999), the known total available flow is about 216.5km³/year, of which about 100.3km³ (46%) is produced within the country, while the other 116,2km³ comes from upstream countries. Nevertheless, the storage capacity is still low and it is critical in the overall economy (expansion of large scale agriculture and water-dependent industries).

Mozambique ranks third amongst the African countries for being most exposed to risks from multiple weather-related hazards. Actually the negative significant impact of major floods, cyclones and droughts the country's economy is well known. The correlation between rainfall and overall GDP is strong[2].

Agriculturally-based activity (agriculture, forestry and livestock) is the largest national water user, accounting for approximately 71.7%. However, 45% of the country is classified as appropriate for irrigation, and only 4% is currently cultivated and accounts for an efficiency of only around 45%[3].Domestic water supply both for urban and rural settlements is the second larger user demanding about 26% of the total national water use. Industry is then the lowest water user with a relatively tiny consumption of 2%[4].

The economic contribution of water per sector is greatly disproportional. For example, the agricultural sector which is the biggest water consumer is the least productive, contributing only 20% of the national Gross Development Product (GDP). Unlike agriculture, services and households account for about half of the national GDP but use only ¼ of the national consumptive water per Sector. In turn, industry shows the highest efficiency[5].

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[1] Report Compiled by: Mr. Paulo Selemane
[2] Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and recovery- Mozambique Country Profile, 2009
[3] The World Bank 2005
[4] *Ibid.*
[5] *Ibid.*

To some extent, water might be a limiting factor for development of the country as it relies largely on major rivers that originate from other countries. The increasing water demand from the key sectors of the national economy, mainly agriculture, imposes a limitation on the medium and long-term growth projection in terms of water availability in some basins, particularly in the economically most developed South and the Centre regions. For instance, national projections indicate that urban water demand will increase by about 40%, in the South and Centre regions[6] (World Bank 2007). Industrial water use is expected to augment significantly by about 65% (*ibid*). This scenario will further complicate the hydrology status of some Southern basins, such as the Limpopo and Umbeluzi, which will definitely have negative economic water balance against the current level of water yield.

Acknowledging that the water resources sector is central to the Government's efforts to sustain economic growth and address poverty, stated in Poverty Reduction Plan (PARP), the Government of Mozambique has initiated a National Water Resources Development Program. This includes a number of critical interventions to support implementation of measures envisaged under the Water Policy, the National Water Resources Management Strategy and the Regulations for Licenses and Concessions (WB, 2011), such as putting water resources infrastructures to secure water for socioeconomic development whilst minimizing the impact of flood events, expand the hydro-met network to support extreme water-related events, etc.

1.1 Background to the Water Consultation

Following the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20, June 2012) and previous experiences in developing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the online and social media consultations that took place, UN-Water/UNDP made a decision to promote and finance more participative, personal and involving stakeholder consultative processes in 22 selected countries worldwide. In Africa 8 (eight) Countries were selected and 3 (three) are from Southern Africa Region, e.g. Mozambique, Tanzania and South Africa. The process was facilitated by Global Water Partnership.

1.2 Purpose

On the 15th of April of 2013, Mozambique held its one-day stakeholder consultation on Water, at the Hotel VIP. The main purpose was to bring forward stakeholders´ views on water related priority issues, in order to inform a global stakeholder report that will be submitted to the UN to support UN process in developing the post-2015 development agenda – including the Water-related SDG. Emphasis was placed on the need to define indicators to improve monitoring and reporting for water resources management, similar to those already existing for water and sanitation.

1.3 Methodology

Based on the guidelines provided for conducting the process, thirty very relevant, diversified and representative stakeholders were identified and invited to the Water consultation. The programme of the one-day consultation is attached as Annex 1. The programme included plenary sessions, which had key informative presentations on the background to the UN Water

[6] The World Bank 2007

thematic consultations as well as overviews of Mozambique's international engagement in the UN Water Consultations (in Geneva and The Hague) and an overview of the 2012 Water Resource Management report on integrated approaches.). Break away group work was also catered for and this encouraged more open discussions in the smaller groups, which gave feedback through, plenary presentations and discussions. A plenary discussion was also held on seeking agreement on the content of the report. Thus, this report reflects the stakeholder´s views and perceptions, and is not an official government document or position.

In guiding the discussions the groups took into account existing reference documents, such as the MDGs, the African Union Vision for Water 2025, Mozambique´s Vision 2025), PARPA and national strategies and priorities for each component on WASH, wastewater & water quality, WRM and monitoring and reporting on WRM.

2. Existing Key National Priorities for Sustainable Development of Water

Mozambique has gone through a process of setting its priorities in the water sector, focusing on urban and rural water supply and sanitation[7] and also water resources management[8]. Those priorities areas were defined in a participatory process as basis to inform the legislation process. Those priorities are summarized as follows:

On Water Resources Management:

- Assessment of water resources
- Water resources planning
- Demand management
- Water allocation
- Hydraulic infrastructures
- Trans-boundary rivers
- Flood and drought management
- Water and environment
- Water quality and pollution control

On Water Supply and Sanitation, including Rural and Urban

- Achievement of the universal coverage of the service
- Development of asset management functions and regulation
- Development of services provision function
- Financing strategies
- Promote and adopt safe practices of hygiene by communities and families
- Promote rural sanitation to the national agenda
- Introduction of new optional technologies for rural sanitation and water supply to be adopted by communities and families

7 National Strategy for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation, 2011; National Program for Rural Water Supply and; Sanitation, 2010;

8 Water Policy 2007; Regulation for Water Licenses and Concession, 2007; Mozambique´s National Water Resource Management Strategy, approved by the Council of Ministers, at the 22nd Ordinary Session of 21st of August 2007.

3.1 Key Water Resources Management (WRM) Priorities

Stakeholders confirmed the following key priorities:

1. Strengthen water resource management institutions and promote private sector involvement[9].
2. Set decentralized flood early warning systems that reach communities, using the local authorities to spread the warnings;
3. Build institutional capacity to enforce the compliance with environmental standards, regarding the effluent disposal and drinkable water quality
4. Gender mainstreaming and community involvement.
5. Improved water supply and sanitation[10].
6. Legal and institutional framework.
7. Coordination and monitoring.
8. Institutional capacity building.
9. Development of information on quantity and quality of available water resources.
10. Promote urgent and strategic infrastructure development to mitigate flood effects[11].
11. Strengthen national and basin capacity ensure the enforcement and compliance of the agreements on Transboundary Rivers, including monitoring and more binding mechanisms for dispute settlement.
12. Develop trans-boundary agreements on sustainable use and equitable share of trans-boundary watercourse, given the geographic position of Mozambique (downstream countries for 9 out of 13 majors national basins)
13. Source funding to promote investment in infrastructure development (dams, dykes).
14. Raise the profile of water resources by giving its appropriate place within the framework of the decision making table.
15. Educate the water user on the need to pay for water given its economic value.

Stakeholders agreed on the following key challenges (for each priority set and in the same order as per above)

1. Unclear institutional roles and coordination and reporting mechanisms: How to draw the dividing line (if any) on who does what, when and who is accountable to whom? Complementing roles or conflicting interests?

[9] Vision 2025 stresses the need for Mozambique to start deriving greater benefits from creating a stronger national private sector, based in agriculture, including agro-industry, water, tourism, mining and energy sectors.

[10] Meaning reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection (unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs) and reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litters per person per day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling (National Water Resource Strategy 2007)

[11] Vision 2025 recommends: (i) greater involvement of stakeholders in projects; (ii) the need to increase domestic water supply to service up to 70% by year 2025; (iii) the need to built more dams to guarantee sufficient water supply to the populations, for irrigation and industrial demand, and the need for the engagement in new international water sharing agreements; (iv) the need for decentralization; (v) the need to relocate the population in disaster-prone areas to more safe places and (vi) the need for self-sustainability for water services.

2. Lack of incentives for meaningful participation at the local level: Incentivize the creation of associations for water resource management (capacity building, training, more involvement and participation) with women playing a key role.
3. Inadequate communications and information sharing on IWRM: Use mass media to disseminate information (on the existing legal and institutional set up for integrated water resource management) through newspaper, televised media, seminars, workshops, campaigns.
4. Inadequate cross sector collaboration and integration: Promote program sharing on sector development plans and projects.
5. Inadequate financing for water resources management and the necessary investment in generating knowledge and ensuring effective technology transfer.
6. Inadequate financial resources and leveraging of funds for infrastructure development and maintenance.
7. Change the mindsets so that transboundary water issues can be regarded as field of expertise that is gaining prominence, that requires dedicated budgets and funding,
8. Limited perspective of the top decision maker about the importance of constantly engaging in transboundary cooperation (bilateral, multilateral, regional, and international).
9. Limited knowledge, strategic messages and appropriate processes to lobby for a dedicated Ministry of Water: stakeholders needed to know how to promote the dialogue and ensure that water should stand on its own as a sector/body.
10. Inadequate lobbying and communication activities to change the mindsets so that water can be seen as a commodity with economic value[12], in spite of it social value.

3.2 Key WASH Priorities

Under the topic of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), participants at the workshop proposed the following priorities:

1. Improved information and coordination of WASH sector and role players: Development of water, sanitation and hygiene database, which would include a list of WASH actors, what they are doing and where they act/work. This would foster synergies on WASH programs among all the relevant actors, thus optimizing use of scattered resources;
2. Better planning of the expansion of the public and private water supply schemes, in order to avoid stretching the existing water infrastructures;
3. Trusted Public-Private-Partnerships: Government should be further open to strengthen the private sector. It is a fact that water supply is a government responsibility, however given the resources and technical limitations, the private sector should be seen as an important partner to that end;
4. Increase opportunities for small business: Transfer the management responsibility of broken water supply systems to the private sector, in order to recover and exploit them. In this regard, the government should not be limited to delegated water supply services to big companies, but also for the national small scale companies;

[12] As per the 1998 National Water Tariff Policy

5. Promote the participation and investment of the private sector in sanitation services;
6. Governments should create a sound environment for investment of the private sector in WASH. Incentives are needed to attract the private sector;
7. Strengthen the public policy on WASH, defining clearly the responsibility of the WASH actors, government, private sectors, NGOS, communities, civil society, etc, including careful regulation and monitoring.

Proposing these priority areas, the stakeholders agreed on the following challenges to be dealt with:

1. Limited financial resources available to support the private sector to further take up more responsibility on water supply and sanitation;
2. Sanitation is a non profitable area, thus there is reluctance for the private sector to invest, unless there are incentives from government;
3. Limited technical capacity of the government to take its role on regulation, thus delegating water supply services for local small scale water providers; and
4. Political difficulty from the government´s side to enforce compliance of regulations, and accountability on urban water supply and sanitation, as there are many government entities, NGOs and Municipalities acting on that.
5. Deteriorating water supply and sanitation network: Rehabilitation of the water supply and sanitation network, to ensure better and efficient expansion to the population.

3.3 Key Wastewater and Water Quality Priorities

On the topic of Key Wastewater and Water Quality Priorities, stakeholders identified the following priorities:

Wastewater

1. Wastewater collection, recycling and reuse for outdoor non consumptive uses, such as gardening, car wash firms, urban agriculture watering, etc.;
2. Construction and expansion of wastewater collection systems;
3. Promote public sensitization for a better use of drainage systems, as most of them are open trench;
4. Promotion of sludge exploitation for different purposes, like fertilizer for agriculture and sources of energy at small scale;

Water Quality

1. Upgrade the existing laboratories for water quality analysis, including training, skills development and capacity building of the laboratories;
2. Expand the number of laboratories for water quality across the country, taking into account that most of the labs are in the capital city of the provinces;
3. Promote public sensitization programs for water use (rural water treatment, storage, etc.)

Within the priorities of Key Wastewater and Water Quality Priorities, stakeholders agreed on the following challenges:

1. Technical capacity is still far from the minimum needed to sustain interventions on wastewater and drinkable water quality;
2. Limited financial resources allocated by the governments to deal with wastewater and laboratories for water quality, specifically construction and maintenance of these infrastructures;

4 Monitoring and reporting issues on water resource management

Key priority areas:

1. Investment on high tech water flow monitoring devices for the betterment of early warning.
2. Improve the functioning and operational responsibilities of the basin level water resource management organizations (decentralized water resource agencies – the *ARA´s – Administração Regional de Águas*);
3. Publicize and conduct awareness campaigns with community´ involvement on the existence of specific regulation on the use of water resources (e.g. through basin stakeholders committees – the *Comités de Bacia*;
4. Disseminate and actively promote understanding of the existing legal instruments (Water Policy, Water Strategy, Regulations of licensing and allocation etc) to the grass root level
5. Develop a National Information System on water resource management;

Key challenges:

1. The need for a standardized system for hydrometric network: Develop a standardized system for hydrometereological network and source funding for operation and maintenance.
2. No implementation plan for the WRM strategy: Development of an implementation plan for the Water Resource Management Strategy.
3. Inadequate reporting and information sharing on WRM status: Publicize and share information and institutionalize the production of periodic reports on the status of water resources management and development (quantity, quality, ecology, demand, priority of uses, etc).
4. Lack of criteria: Define criteria for monitoring and evaluation of policies in the field of water resources.

5 Suggested Areas for Further Sustainable Development Targets for Water

Mozambique and many other African countries are still far from achieving the MDGs in different set of areas. However, for urban water supply component Mozambique is outreached the goal of 70% of water coverage by 2015, as the actual coverage is 77%. On the other side,

on rural water supply, urban and rural sanitation components the country is still far from reaching the MDGs by 2015.

Future sustainable development targets for water should also focus on water resources management, steaming from institutional to hardware interventions. Those targets on WR would focus on:

1. Water resources planning: It is a basis to guide future developments including upgrading water supply system to respond to growing demand of urbanization and industrialization. This target would set indicators to assess whether the countries have basin or integrated national development plans on water resources;
2. Status of water: It is primary process for any water resource planning. This should build upon development of knowledge regarding what is available and which quality. Countries would be demanded to elaborate country status of water resources;
3. Encourage and define the framework for private sector involvement in all aspects pertaining water resources management, at all levels (policy making, operational, monitoring, fund raising, definition of priorities of investment)
4. Promotion of development of hydraulic infrastructures to minimize flood impacts and its long term effects in the national development plans

Goals for water post 2015, should also tackle elements of water related to:

- Protection of water resources (water quality, environmental flows, etc) and development.
- Community protection from water-related disaster, by setting decentralized flood early warning systems.
- Institutional capacity building programs for climate change resilience and protection for communities.

References

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- Water policy, 2007
- Poverty Reduction Plan 2010 (PARP)
- Agenda 2025
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- Water Law, 1991
- World Bank 2005, 'The Role of Water in the Mozambique Economy: *Identifying Vulnerability and Constraints to Growth',* MEMORANDUM, World Bank, Maputo
- World Bank 2007, 'Mozambique Country Water Resources Assistance Strategy: Making Water Work for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction', AFTWR-World Bank, Maputo

ANNEX 1: AGENDA FOR THE WATER CONSULTATION IN MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

AGENDA
National Consultations on Water in the Post -2015 Development Agenda
Mozambique Stakeholder Thematic Consultation Report
Maputo, April 2013(Hotel VIP)

09:00 – 09:10 - Registration
09:10 – 09:20 – Welcome from Mozambique Country Water Partnership Representative, by Eng. Felicidade Massingue (Eduardo Mondlane University – Faculty of Agronomy)

09:20 – 09:30 - Presentation of the Participants *by dr. Paulo Selemane*
- Approval of the Agenda *by dr. Paulo Selemane*
- Logistics and further details on the session, *by dr. Paulo Selemane*

09:30 – 10:30 **INTRODUCTION AND FRAMEWORK**

09:30 -09:45 - Brief introduction, aims, scope of work, expected outputs and methodology *By dr.Paulo Selemane*

09:45 -10:25 - Mozambique´s experience in the implementation of the IWRM, based on the Report developed for UN Water Division, by *dr. Ronaldo Inguane*

10:25 – 10:40 - Debate

10:40 -10:50 - Mozambique´s involvement in the development of the Water Agenda post-2015 – Recent developments (The Hague and Geneva) by *Eng. Egídio Govate*

10:50 – 11:00 *COFFEE BREAK*

11:00 – 11:30 – The post-2015 development agenda and Water-related SDG development: Background, key issues, previous experiences and the way forward.
By Ruth Beukman (Global Water Partnership Southern Africa)

11:30 – 12:00 - Debate

12:00 – 12:15 - Definition of thematic work groups and rapporteur, *by Paulo Selemane*
- Group 1- Key Water Resources Management (WRM) Priorities (environment, water uses, agriculture, energy, mineral resources and others;
- Group 2- Key WASH priorities;
- Group 3- Wastewater and water quality priorities;
- Group 4- Monitoring and reporting issues on water resource management.

12:15 – 13:00 – Thematic group discussions

13:00 – 14:00 *LUNCH BREAK*

14:00 – 15:20 – Definition of key priorities per thematic group.
15:20 – 16:00 – Plenary presentations per thematic group *by rapporteur*
- Comments and remarks on each presentation
- Agreement on the content o the report *by Paulo Selemane*

16:00 – 16:20 – Summary and conclusions (*by Paulo Selemane, on behalf of Eng. Sérgio Sitoe, DNA-Department of International Rivers*)
- Lessons learnt; summary, and evaluation of the relevance of the session by the participants.
- Next steps and thank you notes and

16:20 – 16:45 COFFEE

Annex 2: PARTICIPANT´S LIST
Mozambique Stakeholders Thematic Consultation for Water Post-2015
Maputo, 15th of April 2013 (VIP Hotel)

	Name	Institution	Contacts	E-mail
1	Gregório Marcelino	CTA - National Confederation of Economic –based Associations (National Representative of Private Sector – CTA) & FME (Mozambique Contractor´s Federation)	+258 822525144	director.executivo@fme.org.mz
2	António Chicachama	Ministry of Energy	+258 845389997	chicachama@gmail.com
	Ortígio Luís F. Nhanombe	Ministry of Energy (DNEE)	+258 823959740	oln@me.gov kicnhamo@yahoo.com
3	Sábado Matsolo	Ministry of Industry and Trade	+258 845585129	nwaxitendana@gmail.com
4	Onassis Oliveira	Ministry of Agriculture (INIR-National Institute for Irrigation)	+258 828177673	onassis.oliveira@gmail.com
5	Wilson Mujovo	Ministry of Mineral Resources (National Directorate of Geology)	+258 842424990	wmujovo@yahoo.com.br
6	Maria Augusta Mondlane	Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Department of International Cooperation)	+258 822826053	Gutamondlane62@yahoo.com.br
7	Nilsa Racune	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action (DNAIA – National Directorate for Environmental Impact Assessment)	+258 828306570	nilsaracune@yahoo.com.br
8	Peter Hawkins	World Bank – WSP (Water and Sanitation Project) - Coordinator	+258 828009650	phawkins@worldbank.org
9	Ana Paula Santos	UNV/UNDP	+258 823025114	paulasantos2010@gmail.com
10	Felicidade Massingue	Eduardo Mondlane University – Faculty of Agronomy	+258 824261100	felicidade.lsajorge@gmail.com

	Name	Institution	Contacts	E-mail
11	Estaline Machohe	Águas da Região de Maputo (Maputo Region Water Supply Company)	+258 829900549	emachohe@adem.co.mz
12	Cristina Nheleti A. Viola	Eduardo Mondlane University – Faculty of Engineering Salomon, Lda (WR Consultancy Company)	+258 847679033	cristina.nyelete@gmail.com
13	Egídio Govate	DNA - National Directorate for Water (Department of Water Resources)		egovate@dnaguas.gov.mz
14	Ronaldo Inguane	NWRDP- National Water Resources Development Project	+258 824451020	ringuane@gmail.com
15	António Julião Nguenha	DNA - National Directorate for Water (Department of Strategic Studies)	+258 827851580	Ingwenya1@hotmail.com
16	Durão Januário	AIA´s – Authority for Administration of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure s	+258 824283000	duraojanuario@gmail.com
17	Leonardo Marcos	AFORAMO	+258 848130671	leonardomarcos01@gmail.com
18	Sérgio Sitoe	DNA - National Directorate for Water (Department of International Rivers)	+258 82329198	sbsitoe69@yahoo.com.br
19	Paulino Cossa	AFORAMO	+258 826519906	Paulino.cossa@hotmail.com
20	Paulo Selemane	DNA - National Directorate for Water (Department of International Rivers)	+258 82311755	pcaselemane@yahoo.com pcaselemane@gmail.com
21	Adriano Chirute	AFORAMO	+258 823274640	
22	João Cabo	AFORAMO	+258 822558180	
23	Lázaro Tembe	AFORAMO	+258 827076810	
24	Rusíbio Reis	AIA´s – Authority for Administration of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure s	+258 823038572	veusebior@gmail.com