

**Proceedings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Okavango Basin Management stakeholders Forum meeting, 16-17 November 2011**

**Ngandu Safari Lodge, Rundu**

**Draft Compiled by Reinhold Kambuli, OkBMC Support Officer**

## **1. Introduction**

The Okavango Basin Management Committee held its second stakeholders forum meeting during 16-17 November 2011; to review and reflect on the progress made with implementing activities of the 2010/2011 Operational Plan that was formulated at the first stakeholders' forum meeting held during the period of 15-16 November 2010. At the forum in question, participants formed Four (4) Working Groups (WG) of: Biodiversity Monitoring, Waste Management and Pollution Prevention, Support to Regional Disasters Risk Management Committee and Water Quality Monitoring; while the Land Livelihoods Working Groups was only formed in June 2011 at the Strategic Action Planning meeting for Okavango basin management after participants felt there was a need to support livelihoods. In addition, the stakeholders discussed "drivers" for change, and planned developments within their basin based on upcoming planned developments, review stakeholders' and suppose to elect a new executive committee after current's term was ending and develop the 2012/13 Work Plan.

## **2. Registration-Mr. Reinhold Kambuli**

Mr. Reinhold Kambuli passed the registration form and all participants registered separately for the two days.

## **2. Welcoming, Introduction, review of the programme and Objectives of the gathering- Ms Dorothy Wamunyima**

The OkBMC chairperson, Ms Dorothy Wamunyima welcomed all present and indicated that the purpose of the gathering would be to review and reflect on progress made with implementing activities of the 2010/ 2011 Operational Plan, to discuss "drivers" for change and planned developments within the basin based on upcoming planned developments, review stakeholders' and elect a new executive committee after the current's term was ending and develop the 2012/13 Work plan. She then requested participants to introduce themselves indicating institutions they were representing. Mr. Reinhold Kambuli indicated that due to short period notice, invited guests Ms Thoko Sigwaza from the Department of Water Affairs and Mr. Jan van Staden from the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency both from South Africa who were interested to know how Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is being implemented in Namibia as compared to the Catchment Management Associations (CMA) Approach in that country could not make it; hence a postponement in the future. In addition, Dr. Jonathan Barnes, Mr. Linus Tashiya, Mr. Guido van Langenhove, Mr. Harald Koch, Mr. Kamwanga Kamwanga and Mr. Gerald De Waal who suppose to present the Okavango interbasin water transfer, the new Uvhungu vhungu dairy farm, Hydrology flood mapping exercise in the Kavango, Kavango Regional Disasters Risk Management 2011-2012 Contingency plans and regulations for sand mining; respectively; could not make it to the forum meeting; and such would have to be requested in the future.

Mr. Celestino Ferreira presented the planned Fish parasite as an indicator of water quality project instead of Ms Victoria Mumba; the Under Permanent Secretary Mr. Abraham Nehemia presented the Progress on establishing Okavango sub basins while Ms Aune Amwaama and Ms Laura Namene facilitated the **In the document; the following symbols depict:** Ad: advice, A: Answer, BMC: Basin Management Committee, C: Comment, Co: Concern, IWRM: Integrated Water Resources Management, KIFI: Kamtjonga Inland Fisheries Institute, MAWF: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, MFMR : Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, MoHSS: Ministry of Health and Social Services, OkBMC: Okavango Basin Management Committee, PILUMPs: Participatory and Integrated Land Use Management Plans, P: Point (of clarification), Q: Question, Re: Remark, R: Recommendation, SAREP: Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program, S: Suggestion, WAQIS: Water Quality Information Systems database, WG: Working Group.

development of the 2012/13 Work plan. Due to a significant absence of OkBMC members, the election for the OkBMC executive committee was postponed to the following stakeholder forum meeting.

Furthermore, the review on the progress made on the implementation of the twelve (12) month Strategic Action Plan for the Okavango basin developed in June 2011 would have its own forum meeting early next year the following year 2012 and it could not form part of that gathering.

For first time participants' and as a refresher, Mr. Reinhold Kambuli gave a background on the OkBMC and the IWRM concept. The program was adopted with these changes.

#### **4. Background on the OkBMC and the IWRM concept-Mr. Reinhold Kambuli**

Mr. Kambuli explained that IWRM is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water and land resources, in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems; and by implementing IWRM; plans must identify strategies and actions in water resources management, infrastructure development and better water service provision for improved water efficiency. He continued to define a basin which as a catchment area of common drainage including all the water and land resources within that area; and that when IWRM is applied over an area of common drainage it is known as basin management which includes both surface and underground water sources. In Namibia, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) has been coordinating the concept of water management at river basin level through the establishment of Basin Management Committees in order to provide the opportunity for basin communities, stakeholders, users, service providers, government and interested parties to work together to ensure total water basin management in order to achieve equitable access, sustainable use and economic development and to promote and co-ordinate effective planning and management for the equitable, efficient and sustainable use of the water, land and other environmental resources using a basin management approach.

He stressed that through the participatory approach; stakeholders must discuss and negotiate with each other to understand benefits, related impacts and threats and predict how different developments could cause disasters and how to mitigate such. In other words, how do stakeholders want to manage a basin, according to their Constitution vision. He added that stakeholders' main role are to make a common decision, advising mandated stakeholder to address or improve a situation, by advising and insisting. Shall that not yield a positive result, they formally inform highest authority: Minister through organized Basin Management Committee (BMC) voice in writing or meeting. He concluded that everyone in the gathering, through their jobs has a responsibility towards water resources management as they are either affecting, affected or concerned.

#### **5. Update and progress on OkBMC Working Groups Activities**

Mr. Kambuli indicated that Working Groups are formed at Stakeholders forums, with the aim to address basin issues by involving affected, concerned or interested stakeholders.

##### **5.1 Water Quality Monitoring WG Mr. Reinhold Kambuli**

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Regarding the Water Quality Monitoring WG, the overall objective was to come up with a consolidated water quality monitoring protocol, for both surface and groundwater, for the Okavango River Basin involving all stakeholders. The developed strategy would compose of chemical, physical and biological parameters; agreed monitoring sites and monitoring frequencies used in water quality monitoring against development. This results concern that in some communities, drinking water did not seem suitable for human after it was changing container colour (white-yellow); Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) cited diseases outbreak such as bilharzias, diarrhea, malaria, skin rashes, and worms especially in standstill, slow flowing and stagnant water sources. He further indicated that relevant stakeholders were trained on procedures used by the MAWF to monitor surface and groundwater sources' chemical, physical and biological parameters as well as the Integrated Water Quality Monitoring Model by SAREP. He concluded that a protocol would be established in the following year and such would monitor aquatic macro invertebrates, fish parasite, chemical, physical and microbial (surface and groundwater). Analyzed data would be available in MAWF Water Quality Information Systems (WAQIS) database and locally at OkBMC and Kamtjonga Inland fisheries Institute (KIFI) Archives.

### 5.2 Waste Management and Pollution Prevention WG- Ms Charlie Paxton

Ms Paxton informed participants that an information meeting regarding waste management in the urban and settlements was held earlier in the year and had an invited member of the Namibia Recycling Forum (City of Windhoek recycling project partners) to share the experiences from that project. At that meeting, it was revealed that waste management is a challenge, fueled by illegal dumping, lack of financial and human resources in Local Authorities and most dumping sites were not fenced by then. She further added that from the Windhoek project experience, recycling was a challenge since reclaimers were paid at a loss; there was a need to establish a basin wide waste management plan which could also include promoting areas "ownership" to be local police, who monitor illegal activities, including formalizing and encouraging waste reclaimers. She further added that the WG conducted a basin wide successful cleanup campaign that developed awareness materials although it would not be sustainable in the long run.

Question (Q) Answer (A) Comment (C)

Q: what is the relationship between the Waste Management WG and Water Quality Monitoring WG and who would be collecting water samples?

A: All WG activities are interlinked; and water samples would be collected by the WG members with MAWF technical support; while the Directorate of Resource Management and SAREP are also involved in all WGs. KIFI's laboratory are still to be upgraded where most of the samples could be analyzed to localize activities.

### 5.3 Biodiversity Monitoring WG-Mr. Mark Paxton

Mr. Paxton explained that the WG acquired aerial photographs that were then georeferenced by geography experts to compare with Google images; and assessed using the Land Use Conflicting Information System (LUCIS) model to determine hotspots based on the various criteria that such model

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applies as recommended by Dr. Chris Brooks of SAREP. The first Hot spot of the Cuito/Okavango river confluence area was chosen to start with, this was a continuation from the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and would be put in the mapping system. The WG include LUCIS model as an assessment tool, which was established during several meetings and the focus for 2012 will be on monitoring after a further two meetings on LUCIS model. He indicated that advice was given by Dr. Brooks from SAREP that the LUCIS MODEL had been re-designed and was now called BIODIVHA MODEL, which has been developed as a new working tool more suited to Biodiversity assessment and monitoring as compared to the LUCIS Model which is more suited to monitoring against Land use. From the several meetings that were held, a number of data has been generated; with the assistance of experts to assess whether areas were hotspots. He concluded that there is still a lot that needed to be verified before actual monitoring could be started.

Q: What is the aim of after Assessment?

A: The main aim of the Biodiversity Working Group under OkBMC is to involve local communities directly with the monitoring of the rich biodiversity found the Okavango River Basin; to encourage the Riparian population to practice good management of the natural resources upon which they depend for livelihoods.

C: The Future Okavango Project is considering similar issues, so it is important to consider possible collaboration.

C: There is a need for sufficient collaboration with the OKACOM Biodiversity Task Force WG under MET which should in fact be taking the lead. Follow-up with Ms Namene should be done.

#### **5.4 Land and Livelihoods WG-Ms Dorothy Wamunyima**

Ms Wamunyima explained that this WG was formed to work with rural communities to sustainably manage their land while developing economic opportunities that would improve the livelihoods of rural communities and membership of the WG was made up of persons representing institutions with a mandate and stake in land management and livelihood issues as well as other individuals with such interest in the basin. She added that the WG would assist rural communities by facilitating Participatory & Integrated Land Use Management Plan (PILUMPs) which operates at the lowest level and recognises the multiple transient and fluid interaction of land use activities in a given geographical area. She further added that the WG members have been trained in Principles of Community Engagement, situation analysis and community Visioning, how to form management bodies to implement the PILUMPs, developing a management plans, developing a target conditions, developing actions to respond to threats associated with targets, developing a monitoring plan to reach the vision and that a consensus have been to absorb Basin Wide Forum member in implementing the WG activities. She concluded that the WG would draft proposals and budgets for planned activities of which a lot of interests have been shown in conservancies and community forest programmes.

These activities are being led and funded mainly through SAREP, however the OkBMC working group in collaboration with the SAREP team, will re-assess the activities for 2012. To his end data has been collected and is currently in process to be analysed, including a wide range of livelihoods practiced in the Namibian part of the ORB (Okavango River Basin), a budget needs to be compiled for these activities as

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soon as possible. The Rundu Tourism Information and Craft Centre is a large project in need of major funding and should be handled as a separate proposal, in order to raise sufficient funding.

### 5.6 Okavango Urban Water Demand and Water Demand Management-Mr. Keith Suukuta

Mr. Suukuta presented the background on urban water supply, existing and projected water demands and the water demand management for urban areas, mostly focusing on Rundu. This followed a request after it has been discovered that most urban areas were in debt as a result of lack of capacity to identify and implement water demand management strategies. He indicated that bulk water supply infrastructure in Rundu consists of two separate schemes, namely Rundu and Nkarapamwe schemes which both abstracted raw water from the Kavango River and after treatment and disinfection, the potable water was distributed to various consumers, the Town Council, the Military base, Government institutions, industries, businesses and private consumers. Regarding water demand, he indicated that in situation assessment of the Rundu Bulk Water Supply estimated based on the number of households in Rundu as per average number of households per area provided by the Town Council population which provided growth rates for the different suburbs of Rundu and were correlated to the income classifications based on the knowledge of the Town layout. existing NamWater's total estimate of the water demand for Rundu, (inclusive of 15% losses in the Town Council distribution network) was 7458 m<sup>3</sup>/day and due to fast population growth and it was expected that water demand would significantly increase. One of the biggest challenges are lack of effective sectional water metering and communication between Town Council has resulted in inability to properly manage water demand in a coordinated manner. He concluded that some of the measures that could be introduced include increased and effective water metering, investment in proper leak detection equipments, detection and disconnection of illegal water connections, water education, increased and effective water metering, proper leak detection equipment, detection and disconnection of illegal water connections, installation of pre-paid water meters in informal settlements, improving the technical, financial and debt recovery abilities of Town Councils, detect and repair leakages and break downs and installation of zone meters. He concluded that these measures have the capability to minimize the percentage of water losses in the reticulation system of the Town and further reduce water demand and prolong the life of the water supply systems.

Q: are population growth rates, how is water loss accounted and is the general situation the same in all urban areas in Okavango Basin or only for Rundu?

A: population growth projections were provided for the different suburbs of Rundu, which have been correlated to the income classifications based on the knowledge of the Town layout. Water loss accounting is relatively not well known since there is no communication regarding what happens within the Town Council's infrastructure after NamWater has supplied the town's amount.

Q: How much water is recorded as losses in the supply process and what are the plans to reduce such?

A: Water Demand is based on 15% losses in the Town Council distribution network, and metering water supply per location could clearly give a good situation and help in managing losses if everything is known.

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C: experiences in the Southern part of Namibia have shown that investing in prepaid water meters is more expensive than their return.

C: Rundu town council does not do water demand strategies and aging infrastructures is one of the concerns that drives water demand.

S: a follow-up should be made with the Local Authorities to determine if there is a need to conduct water demand management study.

Q: How can NamWater assist the Local Authorities in managing the situation?

A: by communicating to coordinate ways to collaboratively manage the situation and also looking at ways to reuse of water.

Re: NamWater's waste water from the purification process is available for reuse to public, as long as access procedures are fulfilled.

### **5.7 Fish parasite as an indicator of water quality-Mr. Celestino Ferreira**

Mr. Celestino Ferreira presented that his ministry conducts annual scientific surveys to quantify the resources and the state of the environment. At that time, through KIFI, the ministry monitored physical and chemical parameters of the water quality. These parameters included pH, temperature and conductivity. Much emphasis of his presentation which was supposed to be presented by Ms Mumba has been to the planned Fish parasite as an indicator of water quality and monitoring of bioaccumulation of trace elements in fish, soil and sediments. Motivating the study were concerns of increasing human population in urban areas such as in Rundu, Nkurenkuru, Divundu which were fast growing and all situated along the Kavango River. This was likely to result in increased industrial activities and with frequent flooding events may cause leakages of effluents from waste disposal areas and household waste into river system. Mr. Ferreira indicated that the planned study would be a yearlong baseline survey then followed by a monitoring programme. For data analysis, the ministry proposed to use the Geochemical index as a monitoring tool against pollution and this tool was able to recommend what could be done next against such issues. There has also been a study on fish parasites on Okavango River and this will be able to help them to pick up what was happening in the river.

Q: What is the link between the planned Fish parasite as an indicator of water quality study and the OkBMC initiated water quality monitoring?

A: KIFI is involved in the water quality monitoring and have been involved in the development of the monitoring programme.

Q: There were rumors that Chinese have introduced an alien cub in the Okavango River, has that been verified?

A: A fisheries biological survey was conducted and it did not find anything related to such rumors.

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Q: In a different situation also linked to the Okavango River Basin; there have been reports that there is now commercial heavy fishing in the Kavango and Chobe rivers, how true are these?

A: In the Chobe, it is the result of commercialized fish markets driven by foreign such as Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo unlike in the Kavango. MFMR is looking into sustainable fishing mechanisms to curb the situation and this includes communities being assisted to do local policing and suggesting how sustainable fishing can be done. Another challenge being looked into is the disposal of monofilament nets that have been noticed to affect birds.

Q: In the previously reported outbreak of the Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome which is linked to poor water quality and can be related to nutrient accumulation such as from sewerage contamination, have there been detection of trace nutrients in this case?

A: No detection has been confirmed yet, but we would continue to look into that.

Q: Is there a relationship between biological diversity and abundance in fish in Kavango?

A: Yes, there is.

### 5.8 Other OkBMC activities

Mr. Kambuli presented that the committee also drew Terms of Reference (ToRs) for feasibility study on Ndonga Linena on request of Kavango Regional Farmers Union who wanted access to water especially from the flooding river. These ToRs have been submitted to Hydrology Division which would then fund and appoint a consultant on behalf of the OkBMC. The study in question has been recommended to also consider Kansukwa/Mavanze through Ncaute ephemeral rivers. He added that the OkBMC in collaboration with Hydrology would setup rain gauges and gauge plates in the basin to be involved in rainfall and river levels monitoring to assist early warnings. A support letter from the Ministry of Education has already been received indicating schools where rain gauges could be put up, which would be followed by training of such recording.

## 6. “Drivers for change” in the basin-Mr. Reinhold Kambuli

Citing a number of sources, Mr. Kambuli presented key major “drivers for change” in the basin which included increasing urban populations leading to water demands; resulting in Local Authorities swimming in debts and part of information cited include the serious lack of management capacity including financial and technical capacities; severe dilapidating infrastructure with little refurbishment and lack of proper water education. Other facts he pointed out were the upcoming large scale agricultural projects such the planned Uvhungu vhungu dairy farm, lack of capacity among stakeholders to implement IWRM, Information flow by participants to their institutions and within institutions., increased urban pollution posing the greatest impact to water quality, uncoordinated and illegal sand mining, wastes discharge from irrigation schemes, access to sustainable energy resulting in deforestation and BMC stakeholders not considering opportunities to support diversified livelihoods. It was discussed and agreed that the BMC should plan to do among others, water demand studies and developing waste management plans with LAs.

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## **End of Day1**

Group members were divided into groups to come up with plans for each WG and it was discussed and agreed that would be the main session of Day 2.

## **Day 2**

The chairperson acknowledged the presence of the under Secretary Mr. Abraham Nehemia and Geohydrology representatives who joined the forum meeting. Ms Paxton then gave a recap on Day 1 in which she highlighted presentations done and those that were going to be conducted on Day 2. She then presented the BMC expenditures for the year and funds still to be spent before the GIZ funding ends and gave an overview of the planning process.

### **3. Progress on establishing Okavango sub basins and BMC GIZ funding - Ms Aune Amwaama**

Ms Aune Amwaama explained that MAWF was still in the progress to establish sub basins within Okavango-Omatako Basin, to which Mr. Nehemia added that MAWF was still to demarcate and establish sub basins based on their challenges and rising needs, based on reasons why basin are demarcated. For example, he stressed that the Hochfeld area was different to the Kavango and the management challenges and water needs and sources are different; and that subcommittee should be done with time. Boundaries of demarcation were not clear yet but areas would be demarcated based on Geo-hydrological boundaries which would be done by the Geohydrology Division. At that time, the focus was on raising awareness in other areas of the basin but the overall aim was to have sub basins each with its own committee who liaise with each other but there would be an overall platform for all that must be meeting as the Okavango-Omatako Basin Management Committee.

### **4. 2012/13 Working Groups Planning-facilitated by Ms Laura Namene and Ms Aune Amwaama**

Group members were divided into groups to come up with plans for each WG and gave feedback on the work plans.

#### **4.1 Working groups activities planning feedback**

#### **8.1.1 Water Quality Monitoring WG-Ms Winnie Kambinda**

Ms Kambinda gave feedback on planned activities of water quality monitoring and the following arose:

Q: would water quality monitoring equipments be provided to the local basin office?

A: there are possibilities for such from SAREP but it is yet to be confirmed.

Q: Is the laboratory needed at basin level and can the KIFI lab not be used for these purposes?

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A: Yes it is needed, but feasibility study should be done first including the assessments of the KIFI to determine what is available and what is lacking. .

### 8.1.2 Environment and Biodiversity-Mr. Mark Paxton

Mr. Paxton gave feedback on planned activities of Biodiversity monitoring WG and the following arose:

During discussions, a question was raised regarding collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Directorate of Forestry which are responsible for environmental affairs. It was suggested that the WG should, through Ms Laura Namene who coordinates activities involve the Namibian Biodiversity Task Force under the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission; and the WG should have a monitoring and evaluation plan.

### 8.1.3 Waste Management Working Group-Ms Sithembinkosi Moyo

Ms Moyo gave feedback on planned activities of Waste Management Working Group and the following arose:

Q: what is referred two monitoring and evaluation in the WG activities?

A: this refers to outcomes of activities after implementation; and it was suggested that outcome indicators be developed and awareness creation should include OkBMC and other stakeholders.

### 8.1.4 Land use and Livelihoods Working Group-Ms Dorothy Wamunyima

Activities	Purpose/overall aim	By when	By whom
<b>Water Quality Monitoring</b>	Water Quality Monitoring Programme developed for surface and groundwater sources	Water Environment and Geohydrology to advise BMC. Program to include Integrated Water Quality Monitoring as BMC have been trained by SAREP to sign up Management Units (MUs).	Ms Cynthia Ortman, Ms Winnie Kambinda
<b>Hydrological studies</b>	Feasibility to access water on ephemeral Ndonga Linena and Kansukwa rivers, request from farmers	Hydrology to determine period, Terms of References have already been submitted by BMC	Mr. Guido van Langenhove
<b>Earth dams construction</b>	Hydrology Division has funds for such to demonstrate IWRM benefits	Probable after the rain season	Mr. Moses Mpareke to determine costs and indicate feasible areas

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<b>Urban Water Demand Management</b>	Implement Water Demand management to improve and manage urban water use. Local Authority(s) being in debts	Study to commence before June after consultative meetings and ToRs have been held and developed.	Basin Support Officer (BSO), Ms Ndina Nashipili, NamWater and LAs
<b>Development of Urban Waste Management Plans</b>	Study to develop waste management plans for urban areas in Okavango basin.	Study to commence before June after consultative meetings and ToRs have been held and developed.	Basin Support Officer (BSO), Ms C. ortmann and Ms Laura Namene, local stakeholders (MoHSS and Las).
<b>Rain gauges setup in local schools</b>	To monitor local rainfall for improved early warnings and water education.	Three telemetric rain gauges have already been setup in Nkurenkuru, Rundu and Mukwe, but Hydrology to determine period to setup manual rain gauges. Ministry of Education has availed schools.	BSO to follow-up.
<b>Biodiversity Monitoring</b>	Complete gaps in Aerial survey& annual surveys as suggested by SAREP and data verifications by experts.	Aerial surveys be done at highest river flow peaks in may 2012, and then followed by data verifications.	BSO and Mark Paxton to follow-up
<b>Livelihood issues</b>	To complete off ERP activities in conservancies that were not completed	Early 2012, after consultations with MET, DoF and SAREP Activity Manager for Namibia and Field Facilitators.	BSO, Ms Dorothy Wamunyima and Mr. Karel Ndumba.
<b>Awareness materials development</b>	To raise awareness on BMC activities.	Throughout the year.	BSO supported by Executive Committee

Ms Wamunyima gave feedback on planned activities of Land use and Livelihoods Working Group. Key to the WG activities includes assessment of redundant conservancies activities from the Every River has

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its people project and the need to complete off such activities. A discussion centered on the rangeland management and land use plans with participants indicating that those were beyond the BMC mandates. It was suggested that the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is already running such a project in the area, while the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement has responsibilities to develop Land use Plans. It was discussed and agreed that consultations be made with the MCA, while the Ndonga Linena feasibility study ToRs submitted to Hydrology include the Kansukwa ephemeral.

A short summary of the BMC 2012/13 Work Plan activities is shown in table 1

**Table 1: summary of the BMC 2012/13 Work Plan activities**

##### **5. Election of new executive committee- Ms Aune Amwaama**

Before taking participants through the process, Ms Amwaama requested Mr. Kambuli to explain the committee logo and how it was developed and adopted. Mr. Kambuli explained that first a regional competition was first called, from which a draft winning logo was adopted and recommendations were given to improve it. This was done at the first forum meeting and the artist worked on the draft with Mr. Paxton who presented additions to improve it before it was finalized. He explained that the hut represented the human element/land use, the tree and birds represented the environment while the river represented water sources.

Ms Amwaama facilitated the reviewing of the elected stakeholders on the committee to assess who were present and explained the difference between a forum and committee and the role of each position on the committee. Due to low presence of elected stakeholders, it was discussed and agreed that the election be postponed to the net forum meeting which the Support Officer should send clear invitation letters for this purpose, in collaboration with MAWF.

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## 6. Way forward

It was discussed and agreed that each WG has two representatives who should lead their group to consolidate inputs and comments given during presentation. These should then be sent to Mr. Reinhold Kambuli before the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2011 and he should consolidate the overall plan and circulate among the stakeholders' before the going for holidays. The focus representatives for WGs are:

1. Water Quality Monitoring WG-Ms Winnie Kambinda and Mr. Celestino Ferreira.
2. Waste Management and pollution prevention WG-Ms Sithembinkosi Moyo and Ms Aune Amwaama
3. Land use and Livelihoods Working Group-Ms Dorothy Wamunyima
4. Biodiversity and Environment-Mr. Mark Paxton and Mr. Karel Ndumba

For the election of a new executive committee, it was discussed and agreed that the election be postponed to the next stakeholder forum meeting which the Support Officer should send clear invitation letters for this purpose, in collaboration with MAWF.

### Remarks-Mr. Abraham Nehemia

Mr. Nehemia expressed appreciation for stakeholders' commitment and attendance throughout the process and encouraged the stakeholders to be committed to implementing activities planned for the future. He stressed that government was putting guiding policies and legislation for BMC operations that would enable good operations. He pointed out that critical factors that were being addressed include awareness, coordination, funding, government finalizing restructuring and transboundary buy in by other countries. He further added that BMC operations needed to find sustainable funding generations in the long run.

### Distributing OkBMC t-shirts and newsletter-Mr. Reinhold Kambuli

Participants present until the end of Day 2 were given OkBMC t-shirts and copies of the first newsletter release which aims at communicating the BMC activities among stakeholders and the general public.

## 7. Closing-Ms Dorothy Wamunyima

Ms Dorothy Wamunyima thanked everyone present and requested commitment to implementing the planned activities and those given tasked with activities should fulfill them before the deadlines given. She then requested Reverend Ernestus Karuyeva to close the meeting with a prayer.

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