

**Identification of the potential for
Integrated Water Use Licences
to promote/enforce
Integrated Urban Water Resource
Management**

**(IWUL as a tool for nutrient
management)**

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IWRM

Definition: IWRM is an iterative process for the coordinated planning and management of water, land and environment resources for their equitable and sustainable use (Uys, 1993)

Simply put IWRM is a shift from hard core engineering approach to the holistic, integrated management of rivers and catchments as ecologically functioning systems

IUWRM

Definition: IUWRM is IWRM in an urban context where anthropogenic effects on water resources are concentrated

Large part of the water resource management issues center around nutrient loading from point and non point sources of sewage pollution

Section 21 water uses

11 Section 21 Water Uses have been identified in the NWA.
These uses are regulated under Chapter 4 of the NWA.

- ❖ A: abstraction
- ❖ B: storing
- ❖ C and I: impeding, altering, diverting
- ❖ D: stream flow reduction activity
- ❖ E: engaging in controlled activity eg irrigation
- ❖ F: discharging
- ❖ G: disposing
- ❖ H: disposing of heated waste
- ❖ J: removing underground water
- ❖ K: recreation

WUL vs IWUL

Sewage effluent discharge (21f)

Water supply (21a and b)

Landfill site (21g)

Urban greening

Stormwater and erosion control

Diffuse pollution

Sewer leaks and blockages

Information Management System

Groundwater protection

Monitoring

Waste minimisation

IWUL

- ❖ IWUL: integration of individual Section 21 licences into a single licence which will form the basis of an integrated water and waste management plan (IWWMP) for an area/site
- ❖ An IWUL is in line with National Water Resource Strategy, Catchment Management Strategy for each WMA and Agenda 21.

Objectives of an IWUL

- ❖ Improve CM in the 19 WMAs
- ❖ Strengthen links between CM Strategy, environmental and social policies
- ❖ Improve information acquisition, management and dissemination
- ❖ Endorse environmental awareness, education and training
- ❖ Promote public participation

QUESTION

**Is an IWUL the right tool to
promote/enforce IUWRM**

ie

**can an IWUL give Local Authorities
the incentive/political will/budget to
manage water resources better?**

Scope of work

Identify primary constraints and benefits:

Legal issues:

- ❖ inability to prosecute licence holder if a LA (co-operative governance)
- ❖ terminology used eg MOU

Scope of work

Technical issues:

- ❖ Integration of quantity and quality
- ❖ Standards vs best practices

Scope of work

Institutional issues -

- ❖ Capacity
- ❖ Responsibility for the IWUL
- ❖ Champions
- ❖ Different approaches to implementation

Methodology

Phase 1 (scoping exercise):

- ❖ Literature review
- ❖ Input from stakeholders:
workshop, CM forums, one on ones

Methodology

Phase 2 (conceptual licence and guidelines):

- ❖ Legal assessment
- ❖ Review DWAF format/content of IWUL
- ❖ Guidelines for an IWUL

Methodology

Phase 3: Pilot the IWUL and IWWMP in an urban area (LA) over a 2- 5 year period.



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Input from stakeholders

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