**OKACOM**

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| Strengths* Data sharing protocol
 | Weaknesses* Little communication on the ground between the stakeholders and OKASEC and OKACOM
* No technical permanent staff to implement its programmes. Programmes are implemented by experts from the riparian states or consultants who are engaged to accomplish a particular task on behalf of the commission
* Language
* Lack of equipment
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| Opportunities* Use the experts within riparian state’s groundwater departments to feed information into OKACOM structures
 | Threats* Lack of capacity
* Lack of organizational structures on the ground
* Finance
* Unconfined aquifer vulnerable
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**LIMCOM**

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| Strengths* Groundwater governance and monitoring:
	+ LIMCOM has a transboundary mandate.
	+ LIMCOM can provide a platform for transboundary groundwater monitoring and a forum for transboundary groundwater governance.
* Collaboration between riparian states for groundwater management:
	+ LIMCOM has strong political support from riparian states and is well placed to play a facilitating role in transboundary groundwater management.
* Groundwater data management and sharing:
	+ As the international organization that manages Limpopo basin water, LIMCOM has the legal and political mandate to host relevant transboundary groundwater data from the riparian states.
* Capacity building for transboundary groundwater management:
	+ LIMCOM is well placed to host transboundary groundwater capacity building activities and training programs.
 | Weaknesses* Groundwater governance and monitoring:
	+ LIMCOM is an advisory body and does not have a mandate to manage the transboundary groundwater in the basin.
	+ LIMCOM does not have the skills, personnel or equipment to carry out these roles effectively.
* Collaboration between riparian states for groundwater management:
	+ LIMCOM does not have the knowledge base or the professional skills to identify transboundary groundwater issues.
	+ LIMCOM is not well integrated with the groundwater management institutions in the riparian countries.
* Groundwater data management and sharing:
	+ LIMCOM has no existing platform to host basin-wide groundwater data.
	+ LIMCOM has no staff to allocate to such an activity.
	+ Groundwater managers in the riparian states may be unwilling to release data to LIMCOM.
* Capacity building for transboundary groundwater management:
	+ LIMCOM is not equipped to carry out capacity building activities.
	+ LIMCOM lacks the professional staff to identify capacity building requirements.
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| Opportunities* Groundwater governance and monitoring:
	+ LIMCOM can take the lead to initiate groundwater monitoring in transboundary environments eg: Ramotswa dolomite aquifer.
	+ LIMCOM can identify the impact of alluvial groundwater abstraction on river flows and initiat basin wide collaboration to manage this issue.
	+ LIMCOM has an opportunity to identify transboundary groundwater quality issues.
* Collaboration between riparian states for groundwater management:
	+ By initiating actions such as transboundary monitoring, LIMCOM has the opportunity to initiate collaboration between the riparian states in the field of groundwater management.
	+ LIMCOM can introduce transboundary groundwater issues as a permanent agenda item for all its regular board meetings, thereby bringing the issue of transboundary groundwater management higher up on the basin water management agenda.
* Groundwater data management and sharing:
	+ LIMCOM has an opportunity to develop a protocol on groundwater data sharing for transboundary aquifers.
	+ LIMCOM has on opportunity to stimulate the creation of a basin wide groundwater data base and to encourage the riparian states to share groundwater data.
	+ LIMCOM has an opportunity to support SADC groundwater initiatives such as the Groundwater Management Institute as a suitable host / platform for basin wide data storage and sharing.
* Capacity building for transboundary groundwater management:
	+ LIMCOM can identify the capacity needs within the riparian states for transboundary groundwater management.
	+ LIMCOM has an opportunity to host / implement training courses and other capacity building activities in the field of transboundary groundwater management.
 | Threats* Groundwater governance and monitoring:
	+ LIMCOM may lack the financial resources to carry out transboundary groundwater actions.
	+ Riparian states may lack the will and the resources to carry out monitoring of transboundary aquifers.
	+ Some riparian states may have insufficient capacity to monitor transboundary groundwater.
	+ LIMCOM has no legal mandate to manage transboundary groundwater.
* Collaboration between riparian states for groundwater management:
	+ Riparian client states may reject LIMCOM’s role in managing transboundary aquifers.
	+ Technical complexities may limit LIMCOM’s ability to resolve conflicts arising around overpumped transboundary groundwater systems.
	+ LIMCOM has no legal power to enforce transboundary groundwater management decisions.
* Groundwater data management and sharing:
	+ Some riparian states may be unwilling to share groundwater data.
	+ Riparian states have different data archive systems that may be incompatible.
* Capacity building for transboundary groundwater management:
	+ Riparian states may not accept the need for capacity development with regards to transboundary groundwater management.
	+ Funding for such capacity development may be unavailable.
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**OMVS**

No specialized working group or groundwater management board to foster

groundwater management in the governing structure, on the other hand monitoring activities

are enhanced through OMVS national Units, even though there are disparities among States

in groundwater interest as well.

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| Strengths* Mechanism of data sharing is well implemented within the river basin structure, and has a participative character since it involves all representatives of national structures in charge with water resources.
* Piezometric monitoring network already exists in at least 3 member countries, which may provide database with reliable data. Telemetric tools are tested now to collect groundwater data; it is expected to get regular and continuous information for better understanding of hydraulic process
 | Weaknesses* Lacking a specialised board/group in the structural governance body that highlights groundwater aspects, and push forward for better integration into RBO and member countries priorities
* Piezometric network design was not based on groundwater management purpose, but relies on specific purpose, for instance impacts of the two dams or impacts of irrigated agriculture on groundwater level/salinity
* Monitoring is irregular
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| Opportunities* All these countries are engaged in poverty alleviation and water supply programme to meet or catch up with MDGs; since groundwater is major source of drinking water particularly in rural areas, OMVS is the right framework to enhance cooperation on the basin groundwater resources covering area where near 5 million of people rely mainly on these resources.
* Countries members have qualified hydrogeologists in their national departments, as well as in research and training institutions.
* Regional IWRM framework is available for regional cooperation through ECOWAS or GWP/WA, as well as at continent level with ANBO and AMCOW.
* There are a lot of scattered surveys on the alluvial aquifer, either in the left bank (Senegal) or in the right bank (Mauritania) where groundwater contained in bearing quaternary formations is mainly used; the upper basin also needs to be explored as well
 | Threats* Lack of financial resources if we consider huge on-going programme on hydropower infrastructures
* Uncertainties and lack of knowledge on groundwater resources maintain river basin organisation priorities toward more visible and “known” surface water resources
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**IncoMaputo**

TPTC = “social club” no legal foundation but was already working informally.

Formalize the TPTC agreement in order to create the IncoMaputo Basin Organization

Secretariat will be in Swaziland.

Secretariat = data management, disaster, XXX and XXX.

Dutch funding so far

Groundwater comes if Reps from countries (Steering Committee) + data manager at Secretariat + agencies on the ground have expertise on groundwater.

**BUPUSA**

BUzi, PUngwe, SAve

**ORASECOM**