

ZAMBEZI BASIN STRATEGIC PLANNING IN THE CONTEXT OF A CHANGING CLIMATE OVERVIEW



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Presentation Outline

- 1. Basin Context
- 2. Basin Challenges
- 3. Basin Opportunities
- 4. Key Messages

Key features - the Zambezi River Basin

- □ 8 countries:
 - Angola
 - Botswana
 - 🗖 Malawi
 - Mozambique
 - 🗖 Namibia
 - 🗖 Tanzania
 - 🗖 Zambia
 - Zimbabwe
- □ 13 sub-basins:



the Zambezi River Basin

Population and distribution

Within the

basin:

- > <u>32 million</u> today:
 - 85% in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- Increasing to <u>51 million</u> by 2025
- 7.6 million in
 21 urban
 centres



The Zambezi River Basin



The Zambezi River Basin

Economic development

> 6% annual economic growth
 Annual GDP: \$100bn annual GDP
 GDP/capita (2015):

\$250 (Malawi) to \$7,800 (Botswana)

- Persistent poverty, but dual economies:
 - Some new investments possible in large infrastructure, and
 - Many relying on subsistence livelihoods based on environmental services
- Some important World Heritage and Ramsar sites
- Significant reliance on nature-based tourism
- □ Climatic variability est. GDP loss ~1%





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- Lack of significant investments in infrastructure in the past 30 years
- Limited coordinated development:
 - Economic inefficiencies
 - Loss of productivity
 - Impaired ability of natural systems to sustain environmental services
 - Increased risks to extreme climate events

Challenges Climate Change Impacts

Preliminary assessments indicate:

Likely reduced runoff yield

- Reduced flows of 26-40%
- Increased irrigation deficits
- Avg. temperature increases of 1.5C
- Reduction in firm energy production of 32%
- But, high levels of uncertainty

Zambezi basin flows - highly variable

Victoria Falls flows – Zambezi River Authority data:



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Range of Plausible Future Climate Conditions by 2050 (ECRAI, 2015)

- All climate
 projections suggest
 warming
- Many projections
 call for drier than
 historical conditions
- A few projections
 suggest wetter
 conditions
- Much uncertainty!



Impacts of Future Climate Change

- The IPCC categorized the Zambezi basin as exhibiting the "worst" potential effects of climate change among 11 major African basins
- Zambezi river flow is already highly sensitive to variations in climate
- Over the next century, climate change is expected to increase this variability, and therefore the vulnerability of the basin – and its hydropower dams and other developments – to these changes.

Challenges

- Benefits of cooperation have been recognised
 but realising them has been elusive
- No significant investments in water management and development in the basin in the past 30 years!
- How to plan for the future in the context of climate change uncertainties?

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Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) Agreement of 2004

Objective:

- "To promote the equitable and reasonable utilisation of the water resources of the Zambezi Watercourse as well as the efficient management and sustainable development thereof"
- Founded on the SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses.
- IWRM Strategy for the Zambezi (2008)

Much Analytical Work Already Done!

Long history of cooperative efforts, supported by solid analytical foundations providing a strong data, information and knowledge base



Existing and Potential HEPs



Existing and Potential HEPs

Zambezi mainstream





Current and Potential Hydropower

19		Current	Potential
	Installed HEP generation capacity	5,000 MW half of SAPP HEP	13,000 MW
	With potential investments of	\$10.6 bn	
	Increase in average energy production	30 , 000 GWh/yr	90 , 000GWh/yr
	Increase in firm energy production	23 , 000 GWh/yr	58 , 000 GWh/yr

- Coordinated operation of existing dams = 7% increase in firm energy adding \$585m over 30 yrs
 - At no added cost!

Current and Potential Irrigation



Estimated total average irrigated area per country: Scenario 3

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World Bank, 2010)

Current and Potential Irrigation

22		Current	Potential
	With potential investments:	\$2.5 bn	
	Increase average area irrigated from	260 , 000 ha/yr	775 , 000 ha/yr
	New job creation:	>500,000 jobs in the agriculture sector	

Other basin opportunities/benefits

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- Disaster Risk Reduction:
 - Hydropower and irrigation interventions will increase resilience with est \$1 bn reduced losses to floods, droughts and climate change
- Navigation:
 - reduced costs and improved opportunities for development through river navigation, and bridges
- Environmental management:
 - flow management in the delta, improved fisheries and basin-wide e-flows, etc.
- Fisheries production
 - lake and deltas
- Water supply for people and industry
 - >1,000m³/yr for Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- Mining
 - potential negative impacts to water quality to be mitigated, and
 - reduced-cost transportation/navigation options to be explored
- Tourism

24 Zambezi Basin: Key Messages

Zambezi basin development planning – climate change challenges:

- Hydropower and irrigation project designs based on historical data may not adequately consider the risks associated with future flows and more extreme floods and droughts due to the changing climate
- The value of ecosystem goods and services have so far not fully taken into consideration in economic assessments of HEP and irrigation projects

Some considerations/recommendations:

- Assess HEP in the context of comprehensive and strategic basin-wide planning considering *all beneficial uses* – already a goal of the ZSP
- Incorporate climate change scenarios into HEP designs
 easier said than done given uncertainties
- Diversify regional power production to reduce HEP dependency
- Improve existing HEP generation capacity through collaborative management and operations
- Seek "no regrets" investments that increase climate resilience
 i.e. prioritise investments that increase resilience to climate change
 Implement e-flows to support adaptation to climate change

Relevance of ECRAI Study to Zambezi investment strategic plan

Clear messages from the ECRAI study:

- Incorporate climate change scenarios into strategic plan development processes.
- Prioritise investments that increase climate resilience.

Selected References

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