

Overview Olifants Basin Development Trajectory _draft april 2003

Socio-Political Economy and Land and Water Management		Water Users Groups				
Political, economic and demographic developments and natural calamities	Land and Water Governance Frameworks	Pedi and other agro-pastoral societies	Settlers farming, fisheries, and food processing	Migrants Mining, Mineral Processing, and Energy Generation	Urban domestic users, secondary industries, and services	Eco-tourism
Environmental setting Tributaries/Olifants; escarpments; Highveld, middle veld, lowveld; Limpopo, downstream Moz. Bushveld complex MAP with boundaries Transvaal, homelands, countries		Rainfall, soil, temperature, vegetation, streams, groundwater, floods, erosion/siltation, fisheries, natural shelter, fauna/tsetse	Rainfall, soil, temperature, vegetation, streams and groundwater, erosion/siltation, fisheries, shelter, fauna tsetse, locusts, Rinderpest, malaria	Minerals pollution, siltation, sites of deposit: Steelpoort – Polokwane, Rustenburg Bushveld deposits	Streams, groundwater	Wild life, ivory hunting, savannah, forestry, scenery beauty Sustain ecology Sustain tourists luxury resorts
Indigenous Societies < 1830s San; various agro-pastoralists groups from North to South, and later returning from South. Difaqane/ 1816-1828: influence European colonialists and impacts. Mzilikaze 1837 MAP migration movements.	Indigenous land and water tenure (several elements valid till today) Streams for boundaries & settlements Political and kinship structures (cattle, cropping, chiefs, kinship/marriage, age/ gender)	Rights and responsibilities chiefs & community members Integrated NRM of land, water, trees, for simultaneous cropping, livestock, trees, fisheries bit, food processing Water open access resource; some norms; cosmology		Phalaborwa: at least 1200 years of copper and iron mining; hardly water dependent		
Colonial Conquest 1830s - 1910 1830s onwards: Great Trek, Christian missions. Violence, divide and rule of chiefs; land appropriation; taxation 1852 Lydenburgh Republic; native governors black areas. 1870s discovery minerals; 1877: British annexation; 1879 British conquest of the Pedi. Anglo-Boer wars (Vrijheids oorlogs) 1880-1882 and 1899-1902. Burgersfort battle, Bronkhorstspuit Railway Pretoria-Maputo (water for steam engines/ later tractors!) Witwatersrand: mining and impact on politics 1910 Union into state of RSA.	Land/water ‘Trekboers’ occupation of best land for agriculture by survey and granting property rights, 1855 settler constitution natives no ‘burgher’ rights, and only ‘burghers’ own land. 1881: Pretoria convention Native Commission has to register land Land rights often with mineral rights 1908: Transvaal water law	Losses of land losses of cattle – disease and shot by whites to prevent contagious disease; Start male labor exodus to mines and white farms. Impacts: less ploughing, erosion of communal grazing arrangements; off farm incomes Also: maize from USA via Maputo	‘Trekboers’ Mainly extensive pastoralists,/wool, hunters, slash and burn cropping? Stock watering Land grab. e.g. Arabie scheme already titled deeds in 1871-3. Own institutions and self-financing IBs and dam committees With increasing demand from mining sector Witwatersrand turning towards commercial cropping	Gold: first Barberton, 1873: Pilgrimsrest, Polokwane, Coal: Witbank Middelburg area. 1895 Tweefontein Ogies first Water provision through ?? Immigration labor by Pedi and Mozambicans/Zimbabweans	Settling near streams Lydenburg, Middelburg, Bronkhorstspuit, Witbank, Groblersdal, Pilgrimsrest, Burgersfort, Phalaborwa, etc.	1898: Creation Sabie Game Reserve by Paul Kruger ivory hunting
Consolidation of Segregation 1910 – 1931 MAP 4 provinces RSA; Olifants South-EasternTransvaal Province Central government Legal consolidation of colonial resource control. 1927: Native Administration Act for black areas. Labor control: Masters and Servants ordinance. Miners strike; resistance new ANC,	Land 1905-1913: still possible for blacks to have land in own names Land Acts 1913 Natives Land Act and 1936 Native Trust and Land Act: 13% of land for blacks under South Africa Native Trust (later SA Development Trust), denial land ownership to blacks, prohibition tenancy.	Increasing population and land pressure Intensified (male) labor exodus, also to WOI (ship sank; little compensation for widows as military pension) 1930-32: ‘Lerole’ dust and starvation	Increasing own irrigated agriculture food and some export crops from rivers and with farm dams Ex. Loskop, Rustenburg, Highveld, Steelpoort, Blyde-Tzaneen, Ohrigstadt, Hoedspruit	Further prospecting around Phalaborwa State companies and foreign interest Coal ESKOM; 1925-34: ISCOR, small industries coal and metal steel factory Middelburg Minerals: Phosphate Development Corporation Phoscor Rustenburg, Marble Hall, Steelpoort, Mafefe Transvaal Or Company SASOL 1925 (oil production already	Continued development of small white rural and mining towns (textiles, leather?)	Extension to Kruger National Park

<p>SACP, PAC. 1918: influenza epidemic Some economic progress: start manufacturing sector; SA Spoornet 1929-1931 Great Depression 1928-December 1931: Droughts White agriculture worst affected; high white unemployment</p>	<p>Water private development Department of Irrigation start of state-initiated development of dams and schemes 1912 national Irrigation Act</p>			<p>in 60s Secunda 60s 70s partly in Olifants) Water provision/waste – who pays? Manufacturing? Own institutions and dam committees</p>		
<p>1931 – 1974: The ‘Long Economic Boom’ for Whites Abandonment of gold standard and positive economic impacts of World War II: gold-based “long boom” up to 1974. Ethnic socialism: state-steered capitalism for whites, till 1994. Public investments in: - white poor’s wellbeing and national food security, through dams and irrigation scheme development, market protection etc. - Mining corporations, - coal, ESKOM, SASOL Economy gradually required more skilled labor, but apartheid system did not allow. Apartheid 1948 Growing influence of Afrikaner over British, politically and increasingly economically; election Apartheid government in 1948. Separate development. Indians and coloreds Curtailing rights. India: first in 1948 to impose international sanctions Blacks: denial all political rights of blacks unless they were economically useful, Stripped of South African citizenship Creation black homelands, based on artificial ethnicity, 8 later 10. Aims: reproduction of the labor force; reduced mobility for mines and farms with Pass laws, implemented by chiefs Under Department of Bantu Affairs 1951: Bantu authorities Act 1955: Bantu education 1959: Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act, strengthen power of government-appointed chiefs. Bantu administration political co-option chiefs; Pedi contest 1958 1972: Lebowa&Gazankulu 1961-67 drought; 71-72 floods</p>	<p>Water in white areas: Well-funded investments in infrastructure, irrigated agriculture 1934: Water Act by 1950s expansion to other sectors: 1956 Water law Act no.54 (IBs, Government Water Control Areas, including urban/industrial pollution issues, etc) 1970 Commission of Inquiry into Water Matters. Transboundary: 1966 Helsinki rules for ‘international’ water governance within and outside the RSA 1964 Limpopo commission SA Portugal Land in white areas: continued control, e.g. white war veterans knowing that carrying capacity was too low for increasing population. Intensified forced removals since 1913, from black spots from 1960s onwards; with 3.5 million surplus people nation-wide. 1960 Group Areas Act. Territorial Authorities Act Black areas/Homelands Land tenure: 1969: PTOs under Bantu Areas Land Regulations by Bantu Commissioner. On land acquired by the Native Trust efforts to establish black commercial farmers. Betterment schemes Huge land pressure, exodus male labor, soil erosion Native Trust also charged with the economic development of the overcrowded and poverty-stricken reserves to prevent economic and ecological crisis: betterment. 1932 Native Economic Commission: grazing rights have to go 1956 Tomlinson Commission UP (Houghton summary) 1983 National Development Plan Lebowa UP</p>	<p>Increasing population, land and water pressure; Water: Tshepo’s rolling rivers for 3-6 months and pools with hippos, that disappeared Land: plot sizes by about half landless half of black population in homelands by 1990s; half landless, small plot sizes land eviction after dam development, e.g. Moutse Scattered white irrigators e.g. Mashabela, Boschklouf, Arabie: farms later bought by Trust leaving homelands. Irrigation: Control of Irrigation Schemes in Bantu Areas (Proclamation R5 of 1963) ? WOII War veterans given bicycles and coats; Betterment To avoid food imports Forced resettlement and villagization Limits on land cultivation Cattle curtailing Mid1970s large-scale agricultural projects with newly created parastatal organizations and private investors; benefits for small elite allied to homeland governments. e.g. Flag Bashielo scheme, Zebediela MAP</p>	<p>Accelerated infrastructure development: e.g. Loskop Dam poor white farmers main beneficiaries public dam and scheme development Pattern of allocation of many small plots and gradual land concentration Food processing; packaging; Cotton manufacturing? Black farm laborers 1950s Fisheries: trout Blyde and Steelpoort Pilgrimsrest, Lydenburgh (also in Sand/Inkomati)</p>	<p>Coal: main energy provider in country; up to 80% of land. E.g. 1975: Kleinfontein Interbasin transfer from Komati Minerals: expansion, also in homelands, asbestos, etc. E.g. 1975: Blyde dam (hydropower not exploited), pipe line by mines)</p>	<p>Urban development, municipality Interbasin transfers to Polokwane</p>	<p>Private nature reserves, black communities’ displacement Wetlands? DWAF forestry plantations 17.000 ha. In Blyde Steelpoort.</p>

<p>Economic recession and political turmoil 1974 – 1994</p> <p>Decline economic growth; much higher inflation; decline public investments in infrastructure</p> <p>drought 1981-1984</p> <p>Global economic recession; lack of skilled labor needed for modern economy, growing resistance, Sharpeville, Soweto, UDF, 1976-84: effective repression; 1975: Angola; 84-86: political turmoil; From grand apartheid to petty apartheid to political reform 1986-91: state of emergency, de Klerk</p> <p>international pressure; End Cold War communist threat had gone; de Klerk pragmatic</p> <p>negotiated transition to democracy; agreements on civil service, property rights</p> <p>from 1970-85 double population from 7 to 14 million people with less than 10% increase in land . Average 1 ha per household of 6; half landless cholera Lebowa 1980</p> <p>MAPS poverty, density, gender, as legacy of the past</p>	<p>Issues: payment of urban water supply (like rents etc.); rates and taxes in Vaal triangle</p> <p>Decline in investments in infrastructure: white papers become more elaborate, include inflations, environmental concerns</p> <p>Preparation new water law, e.g. 1986 DWA book</p>	<p>Role urban blacks UDF, repression witch burnings in Sekhukhune</p>	<p>Continuation irrigated farming</p> <p>Onverwacht entirely colored farming community from Pretoria</p>	<p>Supportive? New strategic reserves to protect power stations?</p>		<p>Blyde Unesco World heritage site</p>
<p>Post 1994: Democracy and persistence of dual Economy</p> <p>1994: democratic election composition civil service, new local government-role chiefs</p> <p>RDP, GEAR, ISRDS</p> <p>Agricultural-irrigation liberalization policies, also for homelands Aids Urbanization/rural towns: booming especially after 1990 Unemployment Growing Income inequities; only small black minority</p> <p>1991-1995: droughts 1996: floods 2000 floods devastation; cholera</p>	<p>Land reform: three fold; Restitution since 1913; redistribution by open market; tenure reform</p> <p>Water: Water Services Act, NWA: commitment and political will;</p> <p>Pollution control: ecological reserve Heavy metals not by DWAF. KPN monitors.</p>	<p>land claims: Masha, Moganyaka-Leeuwfontein, Boschklouf</p> <p>Cutting subsidies: collapse irrigation schemes e.g. Flag Bashielo, white farmers move in</p> <p>Water: rural domestic water supply; Free basic water</p>	<p>Slight Expansion, e.g. Hoedspruit and Blyde area (failing black empowerment), Loskop,</p> <p>Continued farm labor evictions</p>	<p>Accelerated expansion: especially platinum but also related minerals; Steelpoort deposit from top Steelpoort to Polokwane; water limiting factor scoping studies and certification ongoing Flag Bashielo dam elevation, and lease Rooipoort Dam SASOL line in Mozambique</p> <p>Lease; buying farm land with water rights Stronger water capture, e.g. groundwater</p> <p>Pollution goes on.</p>	<p>Inter basin transfers? Polokwane; Rooipoort Olifants Sand transfer scheme feasibility study</p>	<p>Tourism biggest growth; even more than mining 8 tourists create one full-time job</p> <p>Kruger to Canyon Transboundary game reserve RDP Working for Water alien species. Ecological Reserve</p> <p>Periods of no flow, impacts on park Boreholes for animals, too competitive; go back to rivers.</p> <p>KPN monitors heavy metals.</p>
<p>Key issues</p>	<p>Implementation of policies and legal frameworks and effectively redressing 'existing lawful use', including small-scale productive uses and poor people's water rights protection ETC</p>	<p>Empowerment, integrated agricultural development; integration into Lepelle CMA and transition WUAs ETC Transboundary management</p>	<p>Compulsory Licensing; water demand management, crop choice, pollution, sharing benefits eg transformation IBs ETC Transboundary management</p>	<p>Compulsory Licensing; Water demand management, pollution, sharing benefits Transboundary management</p>	<p>Township development; peri-urban agriculture</p>	<p>Compensation displacement Own water resources development Sharing benefits Transboundary management; Massingir dam</p>