The Multi-Sectoral Investment Opportunity Analysis (MSIOA) Cubango-Okavango River Basin Case Study

(Rational, Conceptual Framework, Scenario Modelling and Nature of the three Possible Investment Options Identified)

Realising Africa’s Integration through Smart Infrastructure and Good Governance

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Geographical Setting
Objectives

• To provide guidance to investments in the Cubango-Okavango River Basin through a multi-sectoral economic analysis of growth focused development options and investment potential for the three member states from a national, basin and regional perspective.

• Specifically:
  • Identifying growth focused potential investment options and make an initial assessment of the economic, hydrological, social and environmental implications of such options.
  • Assessing the costs and benefits of cooperative and joint investments over unilateral development within the Okavango River basin in order to meet the national and the basin level development objectives.
  • Assessing the costs and benefits of cooperative and joint investments over unilateral development beyond the Okavango River basin in order to meet the national and the basin level development objectives.
  • Assessing the institutional and policy requirements for cooperation and joint development options.
The Multi-Sector Investment Opportunities Analysis – (MSIOA)

- Information review & collation (TDA, SAP, NAPs)
- Analysis of existing national and regional water development
- Analysis and inclusion of multi-basin options,
- Analysis of regional energy and food security plans and alternatives,
- Analysis of incremental cost of options to offset Okavango Delta impacts,
- Analysis of offset financing options, related to environmental services and least cost options,
- Development of suitable hydrological and economic modeling tools through which to develop and assess options,
- Review of potential finance packaging options for alternative water security options.
Investment Programmes Identified

The Three Possible Investment Programmes Identified

1. Livelihood Enhancement Program
2. Tourism Investment and Policy Program
3. Infrastructure Development Investment Program
Livelihood Enhancement Program

- Current status quo is unsustainable
- Limited development to date
  - Opportunities not yet taken up in Angola
  - Tourism in Botswana
  - Some irrigated agriculture in Namibia
- Poverty is destructive
  - Poverty is widespread in the basin
  - Survival strategies threaten the catchment – deforestation etc
- Poverty reduction projects should be pursued immediately
  - ‘Low Regret’ as minimal affect on downstream flows
Tourism Investment (& Policy?) Program

- Facilitated private sector initiative that can build community capacity
- Horizontal extension of benefits beyond the delta
- Vertical integration of benefits to increase local beneficiation
- Institutional implications
  - Identify, define and delineate tourism concession areas
  - Basin wide entity to facilitate and regulate concessions
  - Competitive process to select concessionaires
- Financing options
  - Leverage private sector financing for development
  - Transaction advisors engaged through member state contributions or financial support from development partners
- Investment conference
- Timing: 12 to 18 mths
Mucundi Dam – Possible Shared Benefits

Sale of hydro-electricity – exports to Namibia and domestic market

Enables Development Upstream

Environmental Water Releases to Regulate Flows into Delta

Flow Regulation for Irrigation

Wind power

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