



## water affairs

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Water Affairs  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

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Advocate Johnny de Lange, MP  
Chairperson: Portfolio Committee on Water and Environmental Affairs  
Private Bag X15  
**CAPE TOWN**  
8000

Dear Advocate de Lange

### **ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO CONSTITUENCY WORK**

The programme of the Portfolio Committee on Water and Environmental Affairs for the fourth Parliamentary term as of 3 October 2013 refers.

You have invited the Department to come and engage with members' matters pertaining to their constituency work. The engagement is scheduled to be held on 6 November 2013 in Parliament. I am pleased to inform you that the Department of Water Affairs will honour your invitation and the following officials will represent the Department during the engagement with the Committee:

Ms Nthabiseng Fundakubi	Acting Chief Operations Officer
Mr Leonardo Manus	Chief Director: Infrastructure Operations
Ms Lerato Mokoena	Chief Director: RBIG
Ms Petunia Ramunenyiwa	Acting Chief Director: Regional Coordination
Mr Fikile Guma	Regional Head: Mpumalanga
Mr Portia Makhanya	Regional Head: Easter Cape
Mr Hennie Smit	Regional Head: Gauteng
Mr Ashley Starkey	Regional Head: KZN
Mr Rashid Khan	Regional Head: W Cape

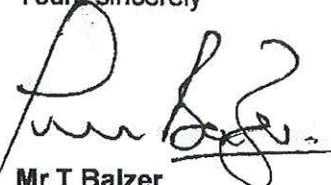
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Mr Abe Abrahams	Regional Head: N Cape
Mr Lebogang Bogopa	Acting Regional Head: N West
Mr Tseliso Ntli	Regional Head: Free State
Ms Lucy Kobe	Acting Regional Head: Limpopo
Dewald Coetzee	Head: Southern Operations
Abdullah Sayed	Head: Eastern Operations
Mark-Anthony Williams	Head: Northern Operations
Nelly Ndumo	Head: Central Operations
Mr Vincent Monene	Parliament Support

Please accept my apology as I will be in Namibia on an official visit supporting Minister during the State Visit. I have delegated the Acting Chief Operations Officer, Ms Nthabiseng Fundakubi to lead the delegation.

I have also attached a copy of the draft responses raised at the meeting held on 20 August 2013. The responses are still subject to approval by Minister.

Yours sincerely



Mr T Balzer  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL (ACTING)

DATE: 1/11/2013

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY****FOR WRITTEN REPLY****QUESTIONS****DATE OF ORAL QUESTIONS: 20 AUGUST 2013**

1. How far is the tender process on the sewer works in Sedibeng? When will the project be completed and how much will it cost at the end? (REGIONS)
2. Will there be fines to municipalities who do not comply and who will be responsible for these fines and how will municipalities be held accountable? (REGIONS)
3. The question relates to Umzimkulu region in the Sisonke district. In Ward 2, 10 and 18. In ward 2, people have no access to water and are using water from streams and share the water with animals. The Department has put water tanks and there is infrastructure but the infrastructure has never worked. In ward 18, there are no stand pipes, no boreholes and there is no water. In ward 10, people walk for about 4 KM to collect water. Can the Department share with the Committee if there are plans or ideas as to when will people access water? (REGIONS)
4. In the area of Msinga, there is no water. The Department has provided some water tanks but there are allegations that the tankers are distributed according to political affiliations. In this area of Msinga, boreholes are not working properly and require some maintenance and there are no water streams. In some areas of Msinga, there is some progress and residents get water from stand pipes but the water has a bad smell and it's not comfortable for drinking and cooking. (REGIONS)
5. Townships around Kokstad and Durban experiences water cuts between 22:00 – 05:00 and this is only happening in the black township. Can the Department provide some information on what is the cause of the water cuts and what is being done to address these water cuts? (REGIONS)
6. This is a follow up on the question raised previously regarding the provision of Water in 52 villages under Moses Kotane Municipality. The North West should provide a clear response and share the plans about what is being done to address the water challenges in Moses Kotane. (Regions)
7. On the question of bulk water in Dr JS Moroka, the Department reported that there was going to be a bulk water project in JS Moroka implemented by Rand Water, but no sign of the project was seen and the Councillors in the area have confirmed that there is no project like that. Can the Department share some information on where this project is being implemented? (Regions)
8. There is a Desalination plant that was built in Langesbay, and it is a joint venture between the Department and the municipality. When the plant is completed it will be handed over to the municipality and the maintenance cost of R5 m per year. Has the Department made plans that when such assets are handed over to municipalities, they have the capacity and adequate skills to continue to operate and maintain these assets? (Regions)
9. What procedures and processes will be followed regarding tenders to be issued on projects funded by MWIG, will the Department be directly involved in appointing the suppliers or they will fall under the direct control of the municipality? (Regions)
10. Are there provisions in the conditions set by the Department to municipalities that qualify for MWIG funding that binds Municipalities to take the issues of Operations and maintenance seriously? (Regions)
11. Can the Department send a Rapid Response Unit to Moses Kotane in this week to assess the situation and come up with an intervention plan to address the dire water shortages in the villages under Moses Kotane? (Regions)



12. Does the relationship between the Regional Heads and the municipalities create a conducive environment for the Department to help these municipalities to deal with the water challenges experienced by most of these municipalities? (Regions)

**ADDITIONAL CONCERNS FROM CONSTITUENCIES THAT NEEDS RESPONSES AND COMMENTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT**

13. Lebowakgomo is running short of water (Regions)
14. Muyexe- Comprehensive Rural Development Programme pilot project launched in 2009 is slow work in progress compared to President Jacob Zuma's multi-million rand homestead at Nkandla in KwaZulu-Natal.
- Residents still get water on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays only. (Regions)
  - Only one borehole is in use. (Regions)
15. In Makhado- infrastructure is decaying (Regions)
16. The proliferation of diapers dumped on the roads and street end up in the rivers and affects the health of the rivers. What is the Department doing to address this contamination of the source? (P&R)
17. The report on the Baviaanskloof in the Eastern Cape Municipality which is sourcing of water from the Western Cape Private land owner.

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**REPLY:**

- See attached **Annexure A**, which provides a synopsis of the status of the implementation of the Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme as at 12 August 2013.
- The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs (The Minister) and Premier of Gauteng Province, through the President's Infrastructure Coordinating Council, took the decision to implement the Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme (SRSS) as a catalytic project under SIP 18. In view of this, the responsibility for implementing bulk sewer infrastructure in this specific area had been pulled back from the relevant Municipalities to the National and Provincial level. In this process Rand Water, as the Implementing Agent (IA), has taken over and is managing the contractors that had been secured by the Municipalities.

An Action Plan is now in place to address the sewerage issues in the short, medium and long term. As stated above, this will entail the upgrading of the existing Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) and the implementation of the Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme to collect effluent from Midvaal, Emfuleni and the South of Johannesburg and to treat this to acceptable standards for reuse.

In view of this, strict regulatory measures against the relevant municipalities are not warranted at this stage. Measures are however in place to manage the situation in the interim and these will be revised as required.

- See attached **Annexure B**, which provides a synopsis of the status of the provision of water services in the uMzimkulu Local Municipality, within the Sisonke District Municipality.



4. See attached **Annexure C**, which provides a synopsis of the status of the provision of water services in the uMzinga Local Municipality.
5. See attached **Annexure B**, which provides a synopsis of the status of the provision of water services in the Kokstad Local Municipality, within the Sisonke District Municipality.
6. See attached **Annexure D**, which provides a synopsis of the status of the provision of water in 52 Villages under the Moses Kotane Local Municipality.
7. The bulk water pipeline in question is part of the Western Highveld Scheme Refurbishment and Upgrade, which is currently in the Implementation Readiness Studies (IRS) Phase, and is conducted through a joint effort between the Department's Regional Offices: Gauteng and Mpumalanga. Once the IRS is completed, implementation will proceed. However, there is a concurrent process to refurbish the scheme as part of the short term measures to improve service delivery in the Siyabuswa, Lebangeeni, Matshiding and the surrounding areas. These measures are aimed at addressing the water losses within the water supply scheme.

#### **Mpumalanga and Gauteng**

8. See attached **Annexure E**, which provides a synopsis on the Desalination Plant that was built in Langesbay.
9. As a schedule 5b - "Specific purpose allocations to municipalities", the funds are transferred to the municipalities who are then directly responsible for appointing the suppliers and contractors. Where municipalities are deemed to have limited capacity to manage the implementations for projects, the Department will enter into discussions with the municipality with the intension of getting the municipality to agree to appoint a Water Board as an (IA). In such instances the IA will be responsible for appointing the suppliers and contractors.

The Division of Revenue Act (No. 5 of 2012) (DoRA) framework does however also make provision for the Department to observe the procurement process to be followed by the municipality when evaluating tenders for suppliers and contractors regarding MWIG funded projects. The following condition in DoRA framework for MWIG makes allowance in this regard:

"The Department of Water Affairs (DWA) must be part of the adjudication panel for the appointment of contractors"

10. The DoRA framework conditions for the Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant (MWIG) states as follows:

"The Water Service Authority (WSA) must ensure that the project is sustainable and remains functional after the project is completed and is supported by means of an asset management plan"

The issue of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) is further enhanced by the funding agreement that must be signed between the Department and the municipality, which states that one of the responsibilities of the WSA is as follows:

"Ensure on-going effective and efficient O&M of the Projects once completed."



11. Response to this question is part of Annexure E, which provides a synopsis of the status of the provision of water in 52 Villages under the Moses Kotane Local Municipality
12. The DWA represents the National Government as an organ of state that is administratively responsible for executing the National Constitutional mandate of managing water resources, regulating and supporting the provision of water services. In its execution of its functions, the Department is expected to engage different stakeholders who are involved and affected by water resource management and water services provision.

The above constitutional imperative can be achieved through strengthening inter-governmental relations between the DWA and all affected institutions in order to engage on water related challenges. The strong intergovernmental relations serve as a base for ensuring a continuous working relationship to water resources management and provision of water services. Working together as one government and also working closely with private sector and non-governmental organisations to achieve the common goals is critical. However the biggest challenge is achieving a balance between focusing on institution's specific mandates and collaborating with other institutions towards achieving the shared goals.

In recent years the water sector challenges such as dilapidating infrastructure, pollution of water resources, inequalities in water allocation, poor institutional performances in municipalities and water management institutions, have created a need for intergovernmental and inter-sectoral relations on water management. The need to support national and provincial growth plans which include supporting aspects like human settlements, rural development, agriculture, tourism and industrial development, has put availability of water at the centre of planning and development in all spheres of government. The Regional Heads have been on the forefront of sector collaboration and strengthening of Inter Governmental relations. To achieve this they have been doing the following:

- Establish effective, sustainable and close IGR relationships with all sector partners to encourage ongoing flow of information and communication by presenting progress of DWA projects in the Premier Coordinating Forum, SALGA forums and Provincial forums.
- In partnership with regional Communication units , SALGA and the Provincial departments, they enhance the proactive communication by having community awareness campaigns , Provincial summit, Public participations that are lead by Minister or Deputy Minister by providing information , progress or coming with solutions on water issues emanating from public participation comments.
- The Regional heads with their regional officials are actively participating in Provincial collaboration structures like the Provincial Lekgotlas and Cluster meetings, Mayors forums, Premiers Coordinating Forum, Water sector Forum ,District Coordinating Forums and District IGR Forums ,Provincial Planning Forums-in line with IDPs, Provincial Skills Development Forum, Municipal Infrastructure Grant Quarterly meetings
- They are also actively assisting in reviving inter-sector structures including Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Water Use (CCAW) to speed up approval of Resource Poor Farmer financial assessments and ensure alignment with Provincial Departments of Rural Development. Leading in the



discussions and debates on coming up with clear strategic solutions on Institutional Realignment on the development of the CMA's. Work very closely with the Police services on matters of Compliance enforcement in cases where there is serious transgression.

- Facilitate partnerships with the private sector and other institutions at a regional level to identify areas of collaboration, support and to solicit funding and also Assist in monitoring of implementation protocols between DWA and other institutions. In collaboration with the Branch International Water Cooperation, through the Directorate: Official Development Programme, link donors, NGOs, professional bodies and other relevant institutions with municipalities with the purpose of supporting flagship projects, raising resources and testing innovative approaches.
13. See attached **Annexure F**, which provides a synopsis of the status of the water crisis at Lebowakgomo Township.
  14. See attached **Annexure G**, which provides a synopsis of the status of water supply at the Muyexe Village.
  15. See attached **Annexure H**, which provides a synopsis of the status of decaying infrastructure in Makhado Local Municipality.
  16. See attached **Annexure I**, which provides a synopsis of the Limpopo waste and river clean-up programme.
  17. See attached **Annexure J**, which provides a synopsis of the status on the Baviaanskloof, Eastern Cape Municipality that sources water from a private land owner from the Western Cape.

## **STATUS REPORT ON THE SEDIBENG REGIONAL SEWER SCHEME (SRSS) PROJECT IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAMME**

### **1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to give a synopsis of the status of the implementation of the Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme (SRSS) as at 12 August 2013.

### **2. BACKGROUND**

The SRSS is one of the catalytic projects under SIP 18: Water and Sanitation Infrastructure and is as such driven at National level, together with the Premier and Provincial Government. A three tier governance structure has been established to oversee progress at the political-, technical- and implementation levels. All the municipalities in the area are involved and an Implementation Protocol is in place. Rand Water has been appointed as the Implementing Agent.

In the long term the SRSS will serve the Midvaal and Emfuleni Local Municipalities within the Sedibeng District Municipality, as well as the southern parts of Johannesburg.

In the short to medium term the SRSS entails the upgrade of both Sebokeng Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) and Meyerton WWTW by 100ML/d and 15 ML/d, respectively. Both works are located in the Sedibeng District Municipality. The sanitation infrastructure of Sebokeng WWTW is old and it results in high maintenance costs and frequent failures. Sebokeng WWTW is currently operating above its full hydraulic capacity of 100ML/d. The current flow into the works is 150ML/d, which is 50% above the design capacity of the plant. Sebokeng WWTW inflow is predicted to increase significantly above the current design capacity of 100ML/d by 2025. With the forecasted future development in the Sedibeng area and the predicted increase in the flow, there will be a shortfall in the capacity of 115ML/day in 2025 at the Sebokeng WWTW. The upgraded Sebokeng WWTW will provide a treatment capacity of 200 ML/d. The construction is expected to take approximately five years.

The proposed extension of the Meyerton WWTW is aimed at addressing the final effluent water quality which will therefore reduce the pollution load to the Vaal River system. The extension is aimed at adding an additional 15 ML/d to the design capacity of 10ML/d. The final design capacity after the extension will be 25ML/d. Construction is expected to take approximately three years.

### **3. BUDGET ALLOCATION**

The total project cost estimate for the upgrading of the Sebokeng WWTW to a capacity of 200 ML/day is R1 123 584 000.00.

The Departmental Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant MTEF Allocation for this WWTW is:

<b>2013/14</b>	<b>R 90 000 000.00</b>
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>R110 000 000.00</b>
<b>2015/16</b>	<b>R172 000 000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL 2013 MTEF Allocation</b>	<b>R372 000 000.00</b>



Total budget allocation for the Meyerton WWTW for the 2013 MTEF is depicted below:

<b>2013/14</b>	<b>R 50 000 000.00</b>
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>R90 000 000.00</b>
<b>2015/16</b>	<b>R108 000 000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL 2013 MTEF Allocation</b>	<b>R248 000 000.00</b>

#### 4. PROGRESS TO DATE

Some of the service providers have been ceded to Rand Water for both Meyerton and Sebokeng WWTWs. The following contracts with the mentioned service providers are currently involved:

##### **Sebokeng WWTW upgrade**

Aurecon is appointed as the civil consultant

CMC is appointed for the civil contractor

##### **Midvaal WWTW upgrade**

MSA for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The above mentioned service providers have been absorbed by Rand Water, the Implementing Agent for the scheme.

On 06 August 2013, a site hand over meeting was held at Sebokeng WWTW. The hand over meeting was attended by various MMCs and councillors and an official site hand over was conducted. Site establishment started during the week of 12 August 2013. Actual construction will start by the middle of September.

The scope of work for Sedibeng WWTW includes:

- 1) Demolish of certain portions of the old works;
- 2) Construct module 6 reactor;
- 3) Construction of inlet works;
- 4) Construct sludge handling facility;
- 5) Construct administration building and workshop; and
- 6) Preparations for appointment of mechanical and electrical contractors

The scope of work for Meyerton WWTW includes:

- 1) Construct new head of works
- 2) Construct new biological reactor;
- 3) Add sludge drying beds;
- 4) Construct irrigation pump station; and
- 5) Commissioning of chlorine dosing plant.

The EIA studies for Midvaal WWTW is currently in progress and it is anticipated that it will be completed in October 2013 after which site establishment and construction will start.

**5. CONCLUSION**

It has been agreed that construction will be fast tracked so as to speed up service delivery in the area. An assurance is given that the entire allocation will be spent by the end of March 2014.



**STATUS REPORT ON WATER SERVICES IN WARDS 2, 10 AND 18 OF UMZIMKHULU LOCAL AND SHYAMOYA VILLAGE OF KOKSTAD LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITHIN THE SISONKE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

**1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to present a synopsis of the current status of the water services challenges within Wards 2, 10 and 18 of the uMzimkhulu Local Municipality and Shyamoya Village in the Kokstad Local Municipality.

Further to the above, this document also outlines various intermediate and long term intervention measures that will be implemented by the Sisonke District Municipality (DM) (hereafter referred to as the Water Services Authority [WSA]) in order to bring water services to communities who are currently unserved.

**2. BACKGROUND**

Following questions raised by Honourable member François Rogers of the Portfolio Committee, officials from the Department of Water Affairs' (DWA) KwaZulu-Natal Regional Office met with the WSA in order to establish the ground conditions as well as discuss intervention measures with the WSA on 2 September 2013.

Communities within Wards 10 and 18 of the uMzimkhulu LM were visited and potential water resources for intermediate level interventions were identified. The details of the specific interventions per Ward are outlined in Table 1 overleaf.

Table 1: Current Status and Proposed Interventions for the Identified Wards and Communities in the uMzimkhulu and Kokstad LMs.

LM	Village Name / Ward Number	Problem Statement	Current Status	Proposed Interventions	
				Intermediate	Long Term
uMzimkhulu	Ward 2 Insekani/ Nodondo	Community has no access to water, installed water tanks are not filled, community accesses water from springs/ boreholes that are non-functional	Serviced, however the Insekani Rudimentary Scheme is not able to meet the demand due to a number of illegal connections. The WSA has indicated that there are currently no Jojo tanks installed.	The WSA will implement a community awareness program on illegal connections and the impacts on the available water resources.	An upgrade of the scheme is proposed. The WSA has indicated that an additional water source needs to be identified to augment the scheme.
	Ward 10	Communities have no access to water	Unserviced	A spring has been identified which will be protected with a V-Box. Water from the spring will be directed into two 10 000 Jojo tanks and gravity reticulated to various standpipes within the communities	The Greater Panhukhu regional scheme has been proposed as a long term intervention by the WSA for this Ward. The scheme will service approximately 9657 households on the south western area of the uMzimkhulu LM.
	Ward 18	Communities have no access to water	Unserviced	Two potential spring sources have been identified. The stronger spring will be protected and water pumped to four Jojo tanks upgradient of the spring. The water will then be gravity reticulated to various standpipes within the communities	The Greater Panhukhu regional scheme has been proposed as a long term intervention by the WSA for this Ward. The scheme will service approximately 9657 households on the south western area of the uMzimkhulu LM.
Kokstad	Shyamoya Village	Community receives water for a limited period of time, reservoir runs dry quickly	Serviced. There have been 290 new units established in this village which have increased the strain on the supply system. The water supply is shut off between 8pm and 4am in order to allow the reservoir levels to increase. The 18ML WTW plant currently cannot abstract sufficient water to meet the demands of the supply system. There are reported bottlenecks in the infrastructure between source and treatment resulting in water restrictions being implemented in the supply system.	The Kokstad WTW requires upgrading of the pumping main and upgrading the pump capacity so that an increased volume of water can be abstracted from the Kempdale Dam on the Mzintlaba River. An initial estimate by the WSA indicates that there is sufficient water available from the source (Mzintlaba River provided that the Kempdale Dam capacity is increased) this is has also been confirmed in the reconciliation strategy for Kokstad.	





### 3. BUDGET ALLOCATION

The Sisonke DM relies almost entirely on grant funding for the provision of water and sanitation services to the indigent. The indicative budgets that will be received by the Sisonke DM under various funding sources are presented in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Funding Allocations to the Sisonke DM over the 2013 to 2016 MTEF**

Funding Source	Allocation per Financial Year (Rand)			Total MTEF (Rand)
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	173,618,000	187,613,000	200,550,000	727,498,000
MIG (Water Services Allocations - 80%)	138,894,400	150,090,400	160,440,000	581,998,400
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	15,429,000	33,200,000	30,000,000	93,620,000
Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant (MWIG)	13,700,000	22,800,000	43,500,000	80,000,000

The water supply intermediate interventions proposed by the WSA meet the criteria of the MWIG programme in terms of the spring development and reticulation for the affected communities.

### 4. PROGRESS TO DATE

The WSA has already conducted an internal hydrocensus for the communities where no formal services are available. Various spring sources have been identified as intermediate measures and will be developed once funding has been sourced. As a short term measure to service communities in Wards 2 and Ward 10, the WSA proposes to install Jojo tanks at strategic positions and supply water through tankers. In Ward 10, communities have already been supplied with Jojo tanks for rainwater harvesting; however these are currently non functional due to the fact that gutters have not yet been installed. The WSA proposes fast tracking the installation of gutters in order to ensure rainwater harvesting is successful and water is available to the Ward 18 communities.

The Greater Paninkukhu regional scheme business plan has been submitted under the MWIG programme to the DWA for appraisal and looks at a funding requirement of approximately R737M. The proposed completion date for this regional scheme to come online is June 2020 with approximately 47 949 proposed beneficiaries.

### 5. CONCLUSION

The WSA indicates funding as the main limiting factor for implementation. Based on the various funding sources as outlined in Table 2 above, the WSA has been advised that the provision of basic services and eradication of backlogs can be achieved under the MIG and MWIG funding sources for the proposed interventions. The WSA is to urgently draw up the relevant business plans for the intermediate interventions for appraisal by DWA and sourcing of the required funds.

## STATUS REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY CHALLENGES IN THE MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

### 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to give a synopsis on the status of the water supply challenges in the Msinga Local Municipality (LM) within uMzinyathi District Municipality (DM).

### 2. BACKGROUND

uMsinga LM falls under the uMzinyathi DM, which is the Water Services Authority (WSA), i.e. uMzinyathi DM is responsible for the provision of water services function to the areas within uMsinga LM. There are about 35 816 households with an equivalent population of 172 588 people residing within the LM area of jurisdiction. The number of households with the service below RDP level is about 13 247 and the estimated water service backlog for the LM is 11 819 households (33%). There are three bulk water supply schemes that provide potable water within the uMsinga LM areas. These bulk schemes are Muden, Msinga and Mthembu West. Msinga and Muden bulk water schemes are operational but Mthembu West is still under construction. Mthembu West bulk scheme on completion will provide potable water to about 1 600 households or 11 308 people all of which will be new beneficiaries. The Mthembu West bulk water scheme is under construction and its source will be Ophathe bulk water scheme which is a regional scheme between Mvoti and uMsinga LMs. Ophathe bulk scheme is planned to be completed in 2014/15 financial year. The designs for the Mthembu West bulk scheme and construction of Sapofu reservoir are completed and waiting for the completion of Ophathe bulk scheme.

### 3. BUDGET ALLOCATION

uMzinyathi DM through the Department of Water Affairs' (DWA) Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant (MWIG) programme will get a total of R114 075 000.00 i.e. R114 million allocation over the MTEF schedule as follows:

<b>2013/14</b>	<b>R16 050 000.00</b>
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>R19 775 000.00</b>
<b>2015/16</b>	<b>R78 250 000.00</b>

**TOTAL MTEF Allocation                    R114 075 000.00**

Total budget allocation for the Greytown Regional Bulk for the 2013 MTEF is depicted below:

<b>2013/14</b>	<b>R31 813 000.00</b>
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>R200 000 000.00</b>
<b>2015/16</b>	<b>R320 000 000.00</b>

**TOTAL 2013 MTEF Allocation                    R551 813 000.00**

### 4. PROGRESS TO DATE

Currently the WSA is implementing a rudimentary service as an interim solution in areas where small schemes are implemented through rehabilitation of hand pumps, spring protection, and boreholes which are equipped with small water networks. The WSA highlighted that it only protect springs which have potential for water and prior to that investigation is done to check if the source is sustainable. The WSA will then equip the



source if it only meets the drinking water quality standards and treat it to meet SANS 241 before it is supplied to community. In areas where no potential water sources exist the WSA uses water trucks to provide potable water to the communities. The WSA has a contract with Aqua Transport which started during the 2012/13 financial year. The WSA indicated that as far as it is concerned there are no challenges in delivering potable water to targeted communities since Aqua Transport took the service. In addition, WSA highlighted that should there be cases where the community is unhappy with the service the community was advised to report it. It also emerged that the uMsinga LM is delivering potable water to local businesses for commercial use and it charges businesses for the service. The WSA indicated it will investigate further if the LM's truck is also delivering water to community and charging them.

The WSA has submitted to DWA-KZN office four MWIG business plans for water projects to be reviewed and appraised by the Provincial Sector Appraisal Committee (SAC). The feasibility studies and reports for the four projects are being compiled by the WSA for approval by the SAC. The WSA highlighted that currently it is implementing Greytown regional bulk scheme which is under the Departmental Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant programme. There are big pipes along the provincial road from Mvoti town towards eNhlalakahle which are waiting to be put in the dug pipe trenches. This is the current Greytown RBIG water project construction of pipeline from Greytown water treatment works to eNhlalakahle reservoir. These are the pipes which might be mistaken as bought and not used. Greytown's bulk project priorities currently under construction are as follows: Construction of eNhlalakahle Reservoir; equipping of two new boreholes and construction of rising main from these two boreholes to Kranskop reservoir; construction of bulk pipeline from Greytown water treatment works to the eNhlalakahle reservoir; and construction of eNhlalakahle trunk main. The budget spent so far in the project is about R34 981 946.34

The WSA indicated that it has never received concerns or queries before and it highlighted that it would welcome that issues of this nature be raised directly with it in future before they are escalated to National Parliament or Provincial Legislature. The WSA has provided the contact persons, as well as their contact details with respect to reporting water supply issues. The contact details are available in the DWA's KwaZulu-Natal Regional Office should they be required.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

The WSA has recommended that water supply related problems are reported to the WSA first to ensure speedy responses.

### STATUS REPORT ON THE PROVISION OF WATER IN 52 VILLAGES UNDER THE MOSES KOTANE MUNICIPALITY IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

#### 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a response with regard to the beneficiaries within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality under the Pilanesberg Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme.

#### 1. BACKGROUND

##### 1.1 Description of Project

Magalies Water provides bulk potable water for industrial and domestic use from its Vaalkop Water Treatment Works to the towns of Rustenburg, Mogwase, Thabazimbi, Northam, and a number of large platinum mines in the Boshhoek, Rustenburg and Northam areas. A number of rural and peri-urban villages, situated in the areas of jurisdiction of the Moses Kotane, Thabazimbi and Rustenburg Local Municipalities are also supplied with potable water from the Vaalkop Water Treatment Works.

Increased mining activity in the supply area of the Vaalkop Water Treatment Works of Magalies Water, between Brits and Vaalkop (to the north, south and west of Pilanesberg and between Vaalkop and Thabazimbi), as well as the associated growth of the population to support these developments, resulted in an increased demand on bulk potable water supply for industrial and domestic use.

##### 1.2 Project history

The original Pilanesberg Scheme included the addition of 60 M $\ell$ /d treatment plant capacity, 70 M $\ell$ /d distribution capacity, additional 80 M $\ell$  reservoir capacity, and 105 km pipelines. Due to further growth in demand for industrial and domestic use, the delayed implementation of the Pilanesberg Scheme associated with the global economic downturn and other pending statutory approvals resulted in a larger regional Pilanesberg Bulk Water Supply Scheme with economic benefits of scale to all industrial and domestic consumers.

The Pilanesberg North scheme will benefit the bulk consumers from Moses Kotane Local Municipality, Thabazimbi Local Municipality and two new platinum mines north of the Pilanesberg. The domestic water demands identified in the three municipal areas that has been included in the Pilanesberg Water Scheme is mainly attributed to backlogs in basic water supply to areas that are currently characterised by intermittent groundwater supply resources. The need has thus been identified to also address a more sustainable bulk water supply to these areas, with the economic benefits of a larger bulk water supply to both the domestic sector and the mining industry, jointly through the Pilanesberg Water Scheme.

Of the additional 25,550 million m<sup>3</sup>/a, (70.0 M $\ell$ /d), 36.2 M $\ell$ /d will be allocated to the mining fraternity and the balance of 33.8 M $\ell$ /d will serve the municipal areas and will ensure a more sustainable supply of water for domestic use thus reducing the dependence of villages on unreliable supplies from boreholes. The new development will have a positive influence both socially and economically.



### 1.3 Project concept, design and plan

Respective components the Pilanesberg Scheme include:

Pilanesberg North Scheme:

- 30 km of 750 mm diameter steel pipeline between Padda and Tuschenkomst
- 35 Mℓ reservoir at Tuschenkomst
- Bulk power supply upgrade from Eskom;
- 30 Mℓ/d extensions to existing Plant 3 of the Vaalkop Water Treatment Works, 15 Mℓ on site reservoir, New high lift pump station at Vaalkop;
- First planned 30 Mℓ/d module of new Plant 4 of the Vaalkop Water Treatment Works;
- 6 km of 900 mm diameter pipeline from Vaalkop to Evergreen, off-take point for supply of water to the south of Pilanesberg;
- 40 km of 750 mm diameter pipeline from Evergreen to PADDA, and
- New 20 Mℓ reservoir at La Patrie.

Pilanesberg South Scheme:

- 43 km of 1,000 mm diameter pipeline from Evergreen to Mafenya
- 2 new 26 Mℓ reservoirs at Mafenya
- 16 km of 600 mm diameter pipeline from Mafenya to mines and Moses Kotane area near Sun City

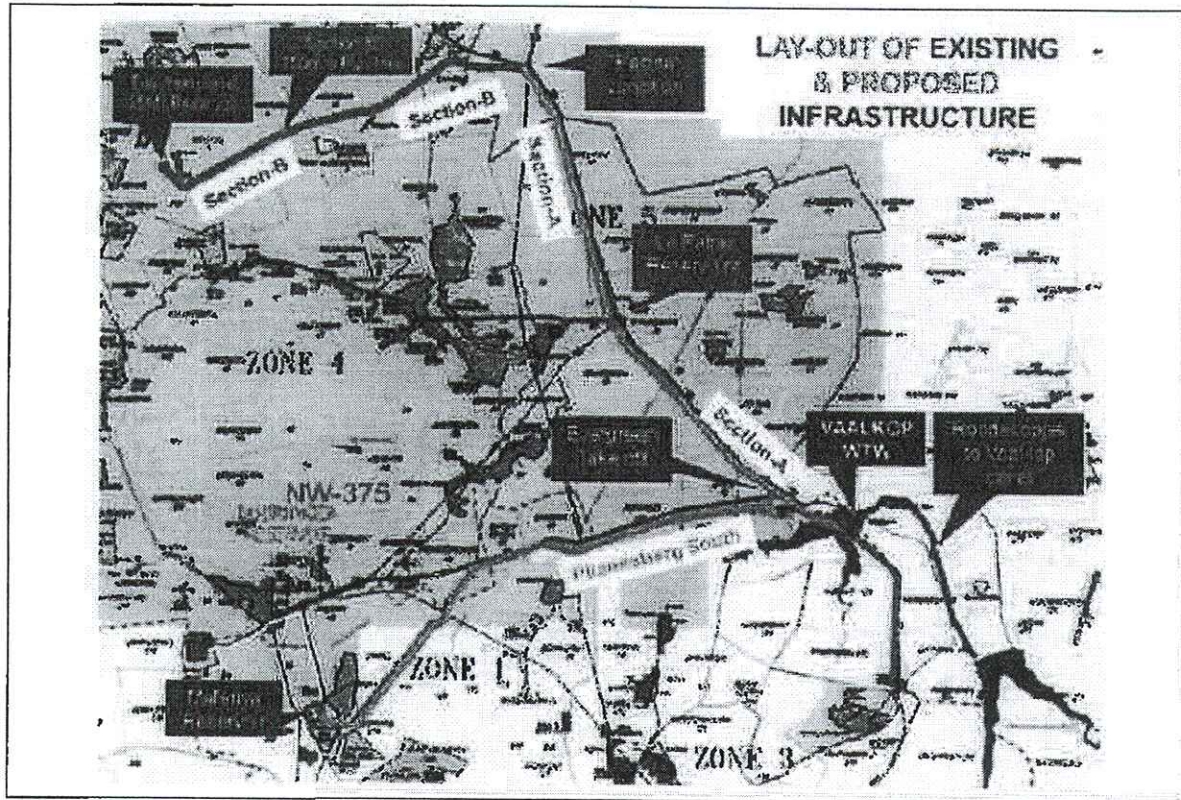
Boynton and Platmin:

- 6 km of 900 mm diameter pipeline from Vaalkop to Evergreen, off-take point for supply of water to the south of Pilanesberg
- 40 km of 750 mm diameter pipeline from Evergreen to PADDA

Maseve and Wesizwe:

- 16 km of 1,000 mm diameter pipeline from Evergreen to Mafenya
- new 26 Mℓ reservoir at Mafenya
- 16 km of 600 mm diameter pipeline from Mafenya to mines and Moses Kotane area near Sun City

The areas that are expected to benefit from Phase 1 are listed in **Figure 1**.



**Figure 1: Proposed bulk treated water supply system**

#### **1.4 Start date – duration of the programme**

- Magalies Water commenced with implementation of the program in August 2012.
- It is foreseen that the program will be implemented over 3 years.

#### **1.5 Funds allocated under RBIG:**

2013/14	-	R200 million
2014/15	-	R70 million
2015/16	-	R94 million

## **2. PROGRESS TO DATE**

### **2.1 Implementation of the approved business plan**

Project implementation is carried out by Magalies Water as an Implementing Agent for the Department of Water Affairs. Magalies Water has also appointed contractors under the following contracts:

Upgrade and Extension of Vaalkop Water Treatment Plant - Civil Works.

Upgrade and Extension of Vaalkop Water Treatment Plant – Mechanical.

Upgrade and Extension of Vaalkop Water Treatment Plant – Electrical.



CONTRACT	% COMPLETION
Upgrade and Extension of Vaalkop Water Treatment Plant (Civil)	46%
M Upgrade and Extension of Vaalkop Water Treatment Plant (Mechanical)	2.5%
Upgrade and Extension of Vaalkop Water Treatment Plant including work at the high lift pump station (Electrical)	Scheduled to start in Nov 2013

## 2.2 Schedules of work and phasing of the activities

The Scheme comprises a number of components, viz. the raw water supply system, the upgrade and extension of the Vaalkop Water Treatment Plant, and the bulk treated water supply system, as described above.

Construction work on the first contract awarded (Water Treatment Plant only) under Phase 1 commenced in November 2012, and the last contract is expected to be completed in July 2014. A tracked programme for Phase 1 of the Scheme is shown in **Appendix 1**.

## 2.3 Capacities dedicated to the programme

The capacities dedicated to the programme are as follows:

- Funding – DWA – Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) and various platinum mines.
- Implementing Agent and Bulk Services Provider - Magalies Water
- Water Services Authority – Moses Kotane Local Municipality, Thabazimbi Local Municipality and Rustenburg Local Municipality.

## 2.4 Key challenges within the project

Key risk areas include the following:

- Funding for all phases of the Scheme taking into account DWA and co-funding contributions from Magalies Water, Local Municipalities and various platinum mines).

## 3. BENEFICIARIES WITHIN MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Table 1 & 2 below provides a list of settlements expected to benefit from bulk services that will be rendered by the Pilanesberg Scheme within Moses Kotane Local Municipality.



Table 1: Current demand in the North

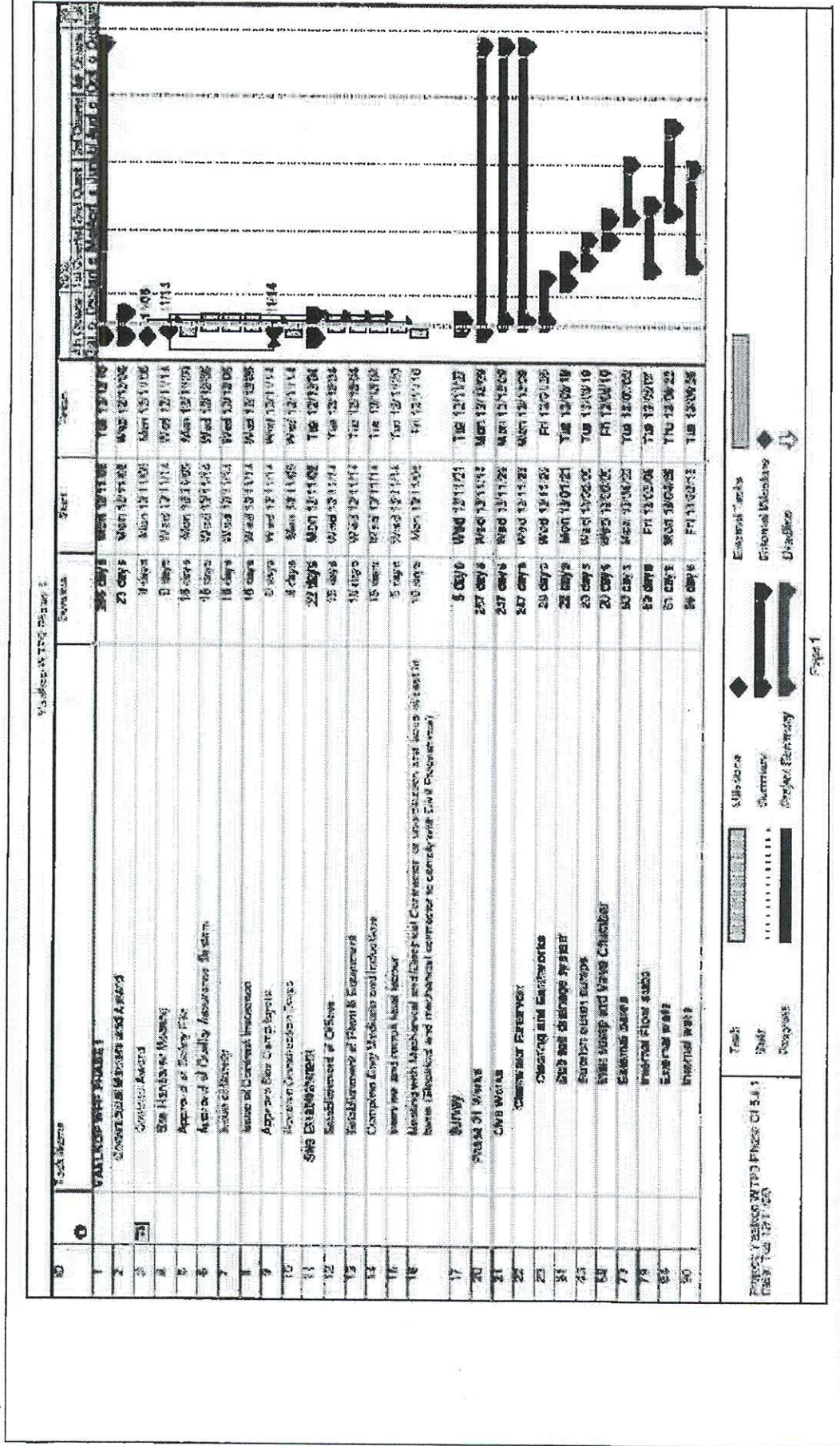
Name of Village	Number of houses	Current demand per house (l/day)	Current demand for Village (l/day)	Current demand for Village (Ml/day)
Doringpoort	352	100	35 184	0.035
Koedoespruit	187	220	41131	0.041
Legkraal (Ga-Masilela, Ga-Raphiri, Boriteng & Bohule)	384	80	30720	0.031
Lesetlheng (Lekutung & Twaneneng)	773	220	170131	0.170
Manamakhotheng (Modderkuil & Legogalwe)	2354	220	517774	0.518
Moruleng (Saulspoort)	5325	220	1171473	1.171
Phuthing	372	80	29775	0.030
Ramoga	101	80	8080	0.008
Welgeval	835	220	183616	0.184
Zandfontein	402	80	32141	0.032
Sefikile	1545	220	339975	0.340
Mononono	578	80	46221	0.046
Ga-Ramosidi	0	100	0	0.000
Zwartklip SP	45	520	23400	0.023
Mantserre	1067	220	234740	0.235
Kraalhoek	837	80	66960	0.067
Mopyane	378	80	30240	0.030
Sandfontein	1753	220	385581	0.386
TOTAL FOR AREA	17287	169	3347142	3.347



Table 2: Current demand in the South.

Name of Village	Number of houses	Current demand per house (l/day)	Current demand for Village (l/day)	Current demand for Village (Ml/day)
Ledig	5 490	300	1 647 000	1.65
Matooster	54	250	13 500	0.013
<b>TOTAL FOR AREA</b>	<b>5 545</b>		<b>1 660 500</b>	<b>1.66</b>

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT SCHEDULE PHASE 1









Task Name	Start	Finish	Notes
0	0	0	
1	0	0	
2	0	0	
3	0	0	
4	0	0	
5	0	0	
6	0	0	
7	0	0	
8	0	0	
9	0	0	
10	0	0	
11	0	0	
12	0	0	
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98	0	0	
99	0	0	
100	0	0	

Project: [Project Name]

Start: [Start Date]

End: [End Date]

Task: [Task Name]

Sub: [Sub-Task Name]

Progress: [Progress Bar]

Release: [Release Date]

Secondary: [Secondary Date]

Project Summary: [Summary]

Expanded Tasks: [Expanded Tasks]

External Milestones: [External Milestones]

Deadline: [Deadline]

Page 2



## STATUS REPORT ON THE DESALISATION PLANT THAT WAS BUILT IN LANGESBAY

### 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a synopsis of the support given by the Department of Water Affairs (Department) to Cederberg Municipality, wherein the Lamberts Bay Desalination Project is located, and to outline progress on steps that need to be taken to ensure a sustainable solution is provided.

### 2. BACKGROUND

The Department has been prodigal in its support to the Cederberg Municipality, assisting it to find efficient and sustainable raw water sources, and in providing training opportunities for the process controllers to operate water care works.

Support to the municipality has also been through the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Programme, for the Feasibility Study, and, ultimately, for the greatest part of the construction. The commitment from the municipality has been small, and even this portion is proving to be a challenge. The Department will bind the municipality to its contractual obligation in terms of the Letter of Agreement which confirmed that the awarding of the funds for the project.

Year	Purpose	Amount
2007/08	Feasibility Study	2 million
2008/09	Feasibility Study	350,000
2009/10	Construction	2.5 million
2010/11	Construction	6.2 million
2011/12	Construction	10.06 million
2012/13	Construction	20.9 million

### 3. PROGRESS TO DATE

The Regional Head has written to Municipality to draw attention to the Proceedings of the Portfolio Committee, and copied the letter to Provincial Treasury to establish the financial health and viability of the municipality. The Department is required to abide by National Treasury rules that only the "social component" of the infrastructure may be supported, and that the "co-funding component" must be financed by revenue stream generated from commercial users. The contribution of the Cederberg Municipality, in terms of the table above is R12 million rand.

The Regional Head reminded Cederberg that there is a Letter of Agreement with the municipality which stipulates its role in providing ongoing operation and maintenance, and these will be highlighted in all engagements with the Municipality for implementation. Through the Rapid Response Unit, a Financial Assessment of Cederberg Municipality was completed and handed over to the Municipality in March 2012. The Department awaits the Municipality's response to the findings therein, which indicate that there is sufficient revenue for the sustainable operation of the water infrastructure.

The Civil Contractor will hand over the site on 10 September 2013, and the Desalination Contractor will hand over on the 5 November 2013, after continuous testing of the plant for 72 hours.

There has been the formation of a skills sharing platform for the new technology of desalination that is increasingly evident in the Southern Cape, and lessons have been shared on the appropriateness of this technology for domestic water supply.

In terms of providing the necessary skills of ongoing operation and maintenance, the Regional Office will host a workshop in October with all relevant stakeholders, including tertiary institutions to develop and implement a sector skills strategy. Already there are resources for training loaded onto a website and which can be downloaded for specific modules in water care.

The Government imperative for Water Conservation and Water Demand Management measures has been communicated, and relevant materials have been provided to ensure that Cederberg Municipality are equipped to implement the most significant cost savings.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Cederberg Municipality looks forward to growth and development, but faces constraints of a low economic base. Appropriate measures have been taken to provide water security through a reliable, renewable source, and the Regional Office will continue to provide support through its programme, while at the same time ensuring that the municipality takes on greater responsibility for the sustainable operation and maintenance of the infrastructure.



## **STATUS REPORT ON THE WATER CRISIS AT LEBOWAKGOMO TOWNSHIP**

### **1 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 To brief you on the situation regarding the water shortage at Lebowakgomo Township in Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality within the Capricorn District Municipality (DM) at Limpopo Province.

### **2. BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION**

- 2.1. Lebowakgomo Township falls under Mphahlele Regional Water Scheme (NSM 01), where Capricorn (DM) is a Water Services Authority, with a population of approximately 53 059. Lebowakgomo Township consists of six zones which are A, B, F, R, S, and P, LimDev houses, Government buildings, MEC residents, shopping complex, Thabomopo hospital, Lebowakgomo hospital and Industrial site.

### **STATUS QUO AT LEBOWAKGOMO TOWNSHIP**

- 2.2 The Township receives bulk water from Olifantspoort Water Treatment Works (WTW) that is being operated by the Lepelle Northern Water Board. The design capacity of the plant is 60MI/d. Presently the plant is supply below its design capacity at 58MI/d due to the broken two raw water pumps and one clear water pump. When there is no breakages the plant supply above its design capacity between 60MI/d and 63MI/d. The Lepelle Northern Water Board is in the process of repairing the pumps. The plant pump bulk water to two command reservoirs; namely Specon with the capacity of 30MI and Stocks with the capacity of 25MI.
- 2.3 Specon reservoir supply water to Polokwane Local Municipality areas, Stocks reservoir, Lebowakgomo zone A, R, S and Makurung village. Stocks reservoir supply water to zone P, F,B, Industrial area, MEC residents, LimDev houses shopping complex and the following areas, Makotse, Motatanyane, Matome, Ga-Ledwaba, Mathibela, Groothoek hospital, Makweng, Makhushoaneng , Ga-Rakgwatha, Madisha Di-toro, Moletlane, Malemang, Staanplaas and Mooiplaas.
- 2.6 The present arrangement is that stocks reservoir supply water during the day from 05am to 6pm to allow the reservoir to accumulate water during the night. All the areas which are supplied by this reservoir are the ones which are affected by water shortages of which in Lebowakgomo is zone B,F and P

### **3. CONCLUSION**

Only zone B, F and P of Lebowakgomo Township are supplied with water for 12 hours (from 5am to 6am), the long term solution which will alleviate water problem within the above mentioned zones is through upgrade of Olifantspoort Water Treatment Works from 60MI/d to 120MI/d of which it will solve water crisis in some of the portion of Capricorn DM and Sekhukhune DM.

## STATUS REPORT ON MUYEXE WATER SUPPLY STATUS

### 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to give a synopsis of the status of water at Muyexe village as at 6 September 2013.

### 2. BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

- 2.1 In 2009, the President of the Republic of South Africa (the President) launched the Comprehensive Rural Development Program (CRDP) at the Muyexe Village. All Government Departments were expected to contribute to the CRDP in order to improve the lives of community member in the Muyexe Village.
- 2.2 The President revisited the Muyexe Village on 25 of June 2013 as part of the Siyahloa Presidential Monitoring Programme with the aim of reviewing progress made since the launch of the CRDP within Muyexe Village. The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs (the Minister) was among the Cabinet Members who accompanied the President.
- 2.3 The Minister, together with the Mopani District Municipality, briefed the President when he visited the Muyexe Package Plant and the reservoir on progress and demonstrated the state of water supply within the Muyexe Village.

### STATUS OF WATER AT MUYEXE VILLAGE

- **Package plant and its boreholes supplying Muyexe South(A) and Muyexe North(B)**

- 2.4 The package plant is operational and is only treating water from two boreholes (H14-0276 and H14-0279) instead of five for eight hours per day.
- 2.5 It takes four to five days for the package plant to treat water from the above two boreholes and fill up the reservoir before supplying the community.
- 2.6 When all five boreholes are in operation it takes about three to four days to treat water before the community can be supplied. Hence the non-functional boreholes have huge impact on the current supply of water to the community.
- 2.7 The dysfunctionality of the above three boreholes is described below:
- H14-0277 and H14-0453 :**Not operational** due to rods fallen inside which need to be fished out. The Mopani DM is currently attending to this problem.
  - H14-0275 is not operational due to electrification and awaiting commissioning by the Mopani DM

#### **Supplementary Boreholes at Muhexe North (B)**

- 2.8 H14-1567 is operational and pumping eight hours per day into two Jojo tanks with one stand post with two taps.

#### **Supplementary Boreholes at Muhexe South**

- 2.9 Borehole H14-1566 is electrified and situated at approximately 200m from the cultural centre and offices where its electrical connection is. The borehole is operational but there were



occasions whereby electricity coupons were not bought on time and this affected operation of the pumping machine.

- 2.10 There are two boreholes pumping to 90kl reservoirs in Muyexe South where Department of Water Affairs have intervened by constructing two engine blocks and are operational.

#### **Progress on Middle Letaba Water Supply ( Muyexe Emergency Water Crisis Intervention)**

- 2.11 The scope consists of development of underground water from the well points downstream of the Nsami Dam wall, the supply line of 10.2 km, which will pump from four boreholes yielding 10.66 l /s to the elevated 400kl tank at the Thompson (Mninginisi) Village, and the gravity line of 8.1 km to Muyexe village through the Muhlava Vhelemu Village
- 2.12 The construction of bulk pipeline from Nsami to Muyexe Village is at 91% complete. Connection of the pipeline into the service reservoir at Muyexe Village has been completed, the whole project to be complete by 30 September 2013.
- 2.13 The total cost of the project is R 11 346 062 funded through the Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme (ACIP) and the expenditure to date is R 7 269 028.54

#### **Progress on Refurbishment and extension of Giyani Water Treatment Works**

- 2.14 **Refurbishment:** The Department has transferred a total of R20 million to the Mopani DM to Refurbish Giyani Water Treatment Works (WTW) during 2011/12 and 2012/13 financial years. The funding was earmarked to refurbish valves, clear water pumps, 12 sand filters, electrical panel board, transformer and generator set.
- 2.15 The Department is only funding the refurbishment, while the Municipal Infrastructure Grant is funding the upgrading of the WTW. The progress to date for the refurbishment is at 35%. The initial completion date was 31 March 2013, and due to late delivery of material was revised to February 2014.
- 2.16 **Upgrading:** The Mopani DM is currently extending the Giyani WTW from 27Ml/day to 36Ml/day under the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funding at an estimated costs of R52 million. The physical progress is at 30% and the estimated completion date is the end of February 2014.

### **3. CONCLUSION**

It is true that Muyexe community is getting water three times per week from 6 boreholes and 2 play pumps. The water supply will start to improve once the Middle Letaba Water Supply (Muyexe emergency water crisis intervention) is complete as a medium term solution. The long Term solution will be the completion of Refurbishment and upgrading of the Giyani water treatment works and Nandoni to Nsami bulk water project which will benefit the whole of Giyani Local Municipality, with Muyexe inclusive.

## STATUS REPORT OF ADDRESSING DECAYING INFRASTRUCTURE AT MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

### 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to give a synopsis of the status of water shortage and decaying infrastructure at Makhado Local Municipality (LM) as at September 2013.

### 2. BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

- 2.1 The Department and Vhembe District Municipality (DM) has made funds available and the following highlights the progress made to date:
- 2.2 Refurbishment of Albasini Water Treatment Works (WTW) is at 60% completion whereby the water production has increased from 5 mega litres to 9 mega litres. The scope of work include refurbishment of raw water pump station, clear water pump station 1 to 3, replacement of filter nozzles and filter media and bulk rising main to the Moukop Reservoir.
- 2.3 Implementation of the Sinthumule/Kutama Bulk Water Supply (RBIG) project infrastructure at an initial budget of R477.6 million (R92 million co-funding from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). The expenditure to date from the Department is estimated at R105 926 607 since inception. The projects listed below except for projects listed under paragraphs 2.3.6 and 2.3.9 have been completed.
- 2.3.1 21km of 400mm diameter ductile iron pipes between Mowkop reservoir and Madombidzha village;
- 2.3.2 1.0km of 250mm uPVC pipes connecting the 400mm ductile iron pipe to the existing 2MI reservoir at Madombidzha;
- 2.3.3 7.2km of 350mm diameter ductile iron pipe from Ha- Rathidili to the Air Force base;
- 2.3.4 7.5km of 200mm diameter uPVC pipe from the beginning of the Sinthumule/Kutama Air Force Base to the existing reservoir within the Air Force Base;
- 2.3.5 Construction of a booster pump station at Nooitgedagcht farm;
- 2.3.6 Construction of 10ML reservoir at Mowkop
- 2.3.7 Equipping of four boreholes located at Nooitgedagcht farm;
- 2.3.8 Bulk water supply to the SinthumuleKutama villages located on the western side of the Air Force Base-Ha-Ramantsha village to Maduba village;
- 2.3.9 Bulk water pipeline from the Valdezia Reservoir to Mowkop Reservoir in Makhado Town.

### 3. Future plans to address Infrastructure:

- 3.1 The water services challenge priority lists to address the water shortage and infrastructure challenges have been developed for the entire Vhembe DM with Makhado LM included. Funding for the above will be through the Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant (MWIG) and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) allocations for the Makhado LM are in Table 1 below

**Table 1**

Code	Municipality	2013/14 (R,000)	2014/15 (R,000)	2015/16 (R,000)	Total (R,000)
LM 343	Makhado	15 005	25 153	90 741	130 8999





### Projects funded through Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant (MWIG)

3.1.1 The agreed 2013/2014 scope of work for the Makhado is detailed in **Table 2** below:

**Table 2**

Project number	Project name	Project cost (R0'000)	Budget allocation (R0'000)	Project scope
ZLPV002	Middle Letaba Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NL6MM)	5 830 800	495 147	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system Medium: Source: Equip boreholes & pipes
ZLPV003	Tshakhuma Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NL1/2)	12 924 400	606 146	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; Refurbish mech/el equipment & system; (d) Tshakuma WTW: Refurbish pumps, mechanical items & chlorination Medium:(a) Source: Equip boreholes & pipes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk
ZLPV004	Tshitale Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NL10)	18 348 000	706 089	Short:(a) Source: Equip boreholes drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system Medium:(a) Source: Equip boreholes & pipes (c) Refurbixhmech/el equipment system
ZLPV005	Valdezia Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NL9)	7 036 000	256 246	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system Medium:(a) Source: Equip boreholes & pipes
ZLPV006	MatshavhaweKunda Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NN10)	4 560 000	62 649	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk Medium:(a) Source: Equip boreholes & pipes
ZLPV007	Nzhelele North Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NN13)	9 851 200	380 954	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system; (d) Musekwasandwell: Refurbish chlorination Medium:(a) Source: Equip boreholes & pipes
ZLPV008	Nzhelele Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NN14)	59 660 000	2 367 390	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system; (d) Nzhelele WTW: Refurbish booster pump #2 & meters; (e) New WTW at Kalavha: 2.5 Ml/day package plant Medium:(a) Source: Equip boreholes & pipes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (d) Nzhelele WTW: Refurbish booster pump #2 & meters; (e) New WTW at Kalavha: 2.5 Ml/day package plant
ZLPV009	Sinthumule/Kutama Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NN16)	28 052 000	1 478 513	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system Medium:(a) Source: Equip boreholes & pipes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk



ZLPV010	TshifireMurunwa Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NN18)	9 606 400	516 718	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system; (d) TshifireMurunwa WTW: Refurbish meters & chlorine pumps Medium:(a) Source: Equip boreholes & pipes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk
ZLPV011	Vondo South Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Scheme NN20D)	9 814 200	599 365	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system Medium:(a) Source: Drill & test boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system
ZLPV012	Elim / Vleifontein Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Schemes NN22)	12 186 400	902 930	Short:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment and system Medium:(a) Source: Drill & test for boreholes; (b) Extend reticulation & connector bulk; (c) Refurbish mech/el equipment & system
ZLPV013	Buyisdorp Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Schemes NN3)	52 800	6 486	Short:(a) Refurbish equipment and system Medium:
ZLPV014	Makhado Scheme: Extensions & Refurbishment (For Schemes NN5)	3 200 000	55 278	Short:(a) Refurbish equipment & System; (b) Albasini WTW: Investigate Refurbish Medium:(a) Refurbish equipment & system; (b) Albasini WTW: Refurbish pumps
ZLPV029	Levubu CBD	1 000 000	250 000	Short:Site& drill for boreholes Medium:Add boreholes equip & pipe to storage
ZLPV030	MagangeniLemana	450 000	450 000	Short:New borehole, tanks and tap reticulation Medium:
ZLPV031	Mpofu	450 000	450 000	Short:New borehole, tanks and tap reticulation Medium:
ZLPV032	Mufeba West	500 000	500 000	Short:New borehole, tanks and tap reticulation Medium:
ZLPV034	Mundzhedzi	450 000	450 000	Short:New borehole, tanks and tap reticulation Medium:
ZLPV035	Nthabalala	450 000	450 000	Short:New borehole, tanks and tap reticulation Medium:
ZLPV036	Phembani	450 000	450 000	Short:New borehole, tanks and tap reticulation Medium:
ZLPV037	Posaito	400 000	400 000	Short:New borehole, tanks and tap reticulation Medium:Complete tap reticulation
ZLPV070	Maila Ext	650 000	650 000	Short:New borehole, tanks and tap reticulation Medium:

#### 4. CONCLUSION

- Interim/Intermediate Water Supply Programme (IIWSP) was initiated in 2012 by the Minister as recognition of the plight of the many people without services, particularly in rural areas. Programme will initially focus on the 24 District Municipalities with the highest backlogs and therefore merge with the existing initiative to address 2014 water backlogs (it will not be limited to the 24 District Municipalities and target un-serviced areas in all WSA). Vhembe DM is one of the 24 District Municipalities benefiting from this initiative and in particular Makhado LM is also a beneficiary and projects listed under paragraph 3 above are as a result of this initiative.
- A team of consultants have been seconded to all municipalities in Limpopo including the Vhembe DM to assist with the implementation of the water services infrastructure projects and the progress is monitored on a monthly basis.
- The completion of the RBIG project highlighted above under paragraph 2.2 will serve as a long term solution to address water shortages in Makhado Town and surroundings. All other projects are completed excluding the 10 Ml reservoir and pipeline from the Valdezia Reservoir to the Mowkop Reservoir. The 10 megaliter Ml reservoir at Mowkop Reservoir is at 97% completed. Water will only be realised once the bulk pipeline from the Valdezia Reservoir to Mowkop Reservoir has been completed.
- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Vhembe DM, the Department's Limpopo Regional Office and DWA Construction North) to introduce the services of Department's Construction North to accelerate the construction of this bulk pipeline. This bulk pipeline consists of a gravity main and a pumping main. Designs for the gravity main have been completed and the Department's Construction Team is busy finalising the tender documents for the procurement of construction materials. Physical construction is expected to commence at the beginning of 2014 and the project is expected to be completed by June 2015.



## **STATUS REPORT ON THE LIMPOPO WAST AND RIVER CLEAN-UP PROGRAMME**

### **1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to give a synopsis of the Limpopo waste and river clean-up programme.

### **2. BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION**

Waste management is one of the major problems experienced within the Limpopo province around water resources. Due to lack of permitted landfill sites and proper waste management practices in in the Limpopo Region, communities have developed habits of disposing of waste in open areas such as quarries, ditches and water resources (e.g. streams, dams and rivers).

Most disposed of containers usually carry hazardous substances that are detrimental to both surface and groundwater. A number of community habits are a cause for concern particularly during this time of the year when the endemic Cholera can be induced by the onset of rains. It is surprising a community of one thousand people produce close to two thousand disposal nappies as waste which can neither thrown in pits nor burnt, hence they are disposed of in nearby rivers and streams which happen to sources of drinking supply. In September the Department of Water Affairs undertook a theatre play for awareness campaign at a cost of R180 000.00. The outcome of the above campaign has already started to bear fruits, which justifies the replication of the exercise throughout the region. Adopt a River Programme was also piloted in Vhembe District where 100 women with some stipend, volunteered to remove the wastes from the tributaries of Luvuvhu River as part of cleaning the water environments. About R2.5m was used. Volunteering is continuing, however, sources of funds are dry.

The Directorate: Water Regulation and Use has therefore identified community base waste management practices that pose a threat to the few available water resources and thus need urgent intervention in terms of cleaning and proper waste management awareness campaigns.

### **3. THE IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES**

The disposal of waste in water courses degrades the water environment and the hazardous substances in the disposed of containers may affect and reduce aquatic animals such as fish species in water. Such substances may cause cancer and other diseases if consumed by human beings. The disposable napkins (pampers) may cause cholera outbreak and increase cultural eutrophication in the streams and rivers. Eutrophication generally promotes excessive plant growth and decay, and causes a severe reduction in water quality. The decomposition process uses up oxygen and deprives the deeper waters of oxygen which can kill fish and other organisms. To avoid and prevent this, proper waste management is required, however, in most villages such service is not yet provided. Removal of waste from water environment is essential.

#### 4. PROPOSED PLAN

There are five District Municipalities within the Province and the target is to implement waste removal from water environment at least 10 areas within each district where waste will be removed from areas around water resources and communities. Collected waste will be removed and disposed of at permitted landfill sites. The polluted sites from which waste will be removed will be rehabilitated and/or restored.

**NB:** However, there are no funds to implement this plan. In 2012/2013 the allocation of disaster of about R1m was given on March 2013 and then quickly transferred to the other province when only R700 000 had been used. The delay in providing the funds is also a challenge.

The resources required for the campaign, removal, labour, collection containers, rehabilitation etc. are tabled below.

##### Human Resource

District	Number of People
Vhembe District	680
Capricorn District	680
Mopani District	680
Waterberg District	680
Sekhukhune District	680
<b>Total</b>	<b>3400</b>

There will be a team coordinating and planning in the Regional Office which will comprise of about 15 people from various Directorates.









**5. CONCLUSION**

It is envisaged that the programme will commence on 15 November 2013 and be completed on 28 February 2014.

While this could be awareness programme, the actual programme in line with Adopt a River, may require funds up to R10m /a to be used for several communities per district

## **STATUS REPORT ON THE BAVIAANSKLOOF, EASTERN CAPE MUNICIPALITY SOURCING WATER FROM THE WESTERN CAPE PRIVATE LAND OWNER, WITH RESULTING DISCORD**

### **1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to give a synopsis of the support given by the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) to Baviaanskloof Municipality and to outline what needs to be done to resolve conflicts and ensure rights are protected.

### **2. BACKGROUND**

The Baviaanskloof Municipality is situated in the Eastern Cape and it draws water from a property in the Western Cape Province. The property was sold by the Municipality to a private owner, but the water rights were retained. Subsequently, Baviaanskloof has tried to increase its water delivery from four aquifers on the same property. The property owner entered into a legal dispute with the Municipality over access to his property. He also wanted access to the water sources for his own purposes.

### **3. PROGRESS TO DATE**

The Municipality is entitled to water on the private property, and a Licence has been drawn up for issuance. The licence required some technical work in terms of instruments to determine the quantity of water available for sustainable use, as well as some detailed projections on other sources that would need to be developed for future growth in demand.

As part of the conditions of the Water Licence, a monitoring committee will be established to have oversight over the rate of abstraction, quantity, water levels and the sustainability of use. This will bring the property owner, the municipality, the Department of Water Affairs and provincial authorities together for harmonious working.

The legal dispute pertains to the servitude for operation and maintenance of the borehole infrastructure. This matter has since been amicably resolved.

The issues of establishing the monitoring committee and finalizing the servitude are requirements in terms of licence conditions that the Department is giving to the Municipality.

The dispute of access to some of the available water sources for the property owner's use may be resolved by issuance of a licence, however, this is dependent on the owner completing an application to the Regional office of the Department, something he has failed to do until now.

The Department has provided support to the Municipality to increase its water security for a number of years, and has advised them to commit to adequate planning for future growth at alternative water sources, which would positively impact the assurance of supply.



#### 4. CONCLUSION

The recommendation of the Municipality's licence has been completed in the Region and awaits final sign off by the delegated authority. The property owner has been reminded to complete his licence application, and it will receive the Department's urgent attention once it is lodged.