Republic of South Africa

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

KwaZulu Natal Provincial Government

KWAZULU NATAL PROVINCIAL WATER SECTOR PLAN 2007 - 2012

STRATEGIC OUTLINE

DECEMBER 2006
FOREWORD BY THE PREMIER
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this document is to convey the vision for water in KwaZulu Natal, associated high-level strategic objectives and a 5-year workplan detailing necessary interventions.

VISION

“Let there be water for all”

MISSION

“We will ensure our water resources properly managed to the socio-economic benefit of all people who will also have access to safe and sustainable water services in KwaZulu Natal”

The strategic issues and challenges that were extracted from the PDGS, water summit resolutions, 2003 water services strategy and other relevant documentation were identified, refined and prioritised and grouped into Strategic Goals as follows.

Strategic Goal 1: Apply integrated planning to address the PDGS and provincial socio-economic needs and poverty alleviation.

Strategic Goal 2: Implement project delivery and funding to overcome the water services backlogs and higher levels of services needs.

Strategic Goal 3: Ensure the long-term operational sustainability of water provision, develop new mechanisms, institutions and skills.

Strategic Goal 4: Ensure water resource allocation, management and development to meet the needs of the province.

Strategic Goal 5: Improve co-ordination between government institutions to enhance programmes and support to the sector.

These objectives have been further translated into interventions which will contribute to the attainment of objectives of the KwaZulu Natal Growth and Development Strategy, the National Water Resources Strategy and the Strategic Framework for Water Services. Each intervention has been prioritised and allocated to a responsible stakeholder. Furthermore issues, challenges and risks have been listed.

The cost to eradicate the backlog in KwaZulu-Natal based is in the region of R2.7 billion to R3.5 billion for water and R1.4 billion and R1.9 billion for sanitation. The current (2006/07) MIG allocation of approximately R400m for water, it will take 7 years (2012/2013) to eradicate the water backlog in the province. If the MIG water allocation is increased by 10% per annum this target can be achieved two years earlier (2010/2011). Additional funding of between R3 and R4.4 billion is required to eradicate the backlogs in KZN by the target 2008.
1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to convey the vision for water in KwaZulu Natal, associated high-level strategic objectives and a 5-year workplan detailing necessary interventions.

2. BACKGROUND

3. PROCESS

A strategic planning process in KZN not new. The KZN water sector has been undertaking this for a long period. A MAAP was developed for water services in 2000 followed by a WS strategy in 2003. Now this PWSP includes the interface between WRM and WS. For the first time.

Longer term process flow chart showing the entire extent of the process and where the PWSP fits in!

The Provincial Water Sector Plan process followed was:

- Watsan Water Services meeting 23 November, 8/14 WSAs attended, need, process and task team agreed
- District Imbizos delayed and the task team could not meet
- Full Watsan committee informed and the PWSP has been strongly welcomed
- This document and attached schedules are the first draft in the process
4. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

KwaZulu-Natal as the trade gateway of Southern Africa. The establishment of a Trade Gateway for the province involves the creation an economic infrastructure and systems management platform that enables growth of the province’s manufacturing and service sectors, and also expedites an effective export promotion programme. Key projects within the Trade Gateway strategy will include the implementation of the Dube Trade Port, supporting the timeous concessioning of the Durban Container Terminal, and accelerating progress on the Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone (including the development of the John Ross Highway), and supporting the implementation of recommendations of the Integrated Freight Rail Link Strategy.

Poor coordination, synergy and integration between departments, spheres of government and between municipalities and traditional councils

Lack of sustainable environmental management programmes in the province

Poverty and lack of basic services

4.1 Introduction

KwaZulu Natal is

The province is made up of 1 Metro, 10 District Municipalities and 17 Local Municipalities. The Metro, 10 DMs and 3 LMs are Water Services Authorities.
4.2 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)

One of the challenges in the provision of services has hitherto been the lack of coordination in planning and delivery. The focus as a province is therefore to maximise impact through integration of effort. The two interrelated functions for provinces—their role in giving province-wide direction to national perspectives and directives and in managing and administering strategies and funding thereof, as well as their role in support of municipal development. The province’s mandate therefore, is not only to administer and monitor, but to effect the smooth alignment between the national government as the initiator of services to be delivered and local government as the key delivery agents. The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy should therefore be seen as a tool through which alignment of the priorities identified and the harmonisation of the concomitant interventions can be effected.

The purpose of the PGDS is to provide a vision for development that reflects the development priorities in terms of social needs and competitive economic growth potential of the Province, but that is also consistent with national development imperatives.

Inequalities exist in the provincial economy and there is a legacy of inequitable spatial development. This has had a negative impact on public sector investment as highlighted by the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP). This is evident in the lopsided economic and social costs for poor communities in locations far from employment and other opportunities. The PGDS is a vehicle to address the legacies of the apartheid space economy, to promote sustainable development and to ensure poverty eradication and employment creation.

It is a framework for public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and development priorities. It addresses key issues of implementation blockages whilst providing strategic direction.

Availability of water is a comparative advantage in KZN

Focus areas:

- Implement economic development programmes to raise investment, increase exports and capitalise on provincial resources, strengths and synergies
- Engage the financing institutions to get buy in
- Address challenges of the second economy
- The strategy aims to ensure spatially co-ordinated service delivery throughout KwaZulu-Natal, provides for a spatial framework for the Province to focus on municipal areas where support is needed urgently for sustainable development, and highlights the critical importance of our cities growth and development.
- Tourism
- Agro-Processing Opportunities
- Economic growth poised for above national average (5%).
- Increase levels of investment.
- Increase levels of exports.
- Significant increase in the levels of employment.
• increase in the number of new sustainable SMMES.

• Industrial sectors targeted for specific support include the clothing and textile, wood products, information and communication technology, and cultural and creative industries.

• Local Economic Development (LED)
  
  Exploit existing agricultural opportunities in order to maximise the agricultural potential of the province and create employment opportunities and the identification of optimal systems for sustainable resource utilisation for the poor.

• Development of science and technology as a resource for provincial growth, and to establish KwaZulu-Natal as a leader in technological innovation and scientific advancement nationally and globally.

• Building of the municipal capacity to deliver water, sanitation.

• The formulation, co-ordination and facilitation of projects that address poverty reduction and socio-economic development, and accelerating the implementation of the province’s poverty reduction strategy.
4.3 The National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS)

Goals

- To provide information to all South Africans
- To provide the framework for how water is Protected, Used, Developed, Conserved, Managed and Controlled
- To create a framework for the management of water ....Water Management Areas
- To give an indication to as to where water is available and where there are shortages

Regulatory Framework for Water Resources

- Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry – Assumes overall responsibility for effective Water Management
- Department of Water affairs and Forestry – Responsible for the development of the National Water Resource Strategy
- Catchment Management Agencies – these are institutions established in accordance with the NWA and will be responsible for developing and implementing each Catchment Management Strategy

Three fundamental objectives for managing South Africa's water resources are:

- To achieve equitable access to water, that is, equity of access to water services, to the use of water resources, and to the benefits from the use of water resources.
- To achieve sustainable use of water by making progressive adjustments to water use with the objective of striking a balance between water availability and legitimate water requirements, and by implementing measures to protect water resources.
- To achieve efficient and effective water use for optimum social and economic benefit.

The purposes of the National Water Resource Strategy

- The national framework for managing water resources
- The framework for the preparation of catchment management strategies
- Provision of information
- Identification of development opportunities and constraints
4.4 Strategic Framework for Water Services (SFfWS)

Sector vision: Water is life, sanitation is dignity.

All people living in South Africa have access to adequate, safe, appropriate and affordable water and sanitation services use water wisely and practice safe sanitation.

Water supply and sanitation services are provided by effective, efficient and sustainable institutions that are accountable and responsive to those whom they serve. Water services institutions reflect the cultural, gender and racial diversity in South Africa.

Water is used effectively, efficiently and sustainably in order to reduce poverty, improve human health and promote economic development. Water and wastewater are managed in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

The SFfWS Strategic has set out the following targets to be achieved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Access to services</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All people in South Africa have access to a functioning basic water supply facility by 2008</td>
<td>Water services authorities supported by DWAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All people in South Africa have access to a functioning basic sanitation facility by 2010</td>
<td>Water services authorities supported by DWAF and the NSTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>All schools have adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services by 2005</td>
<td>Provincial Education Dept Supported by National Dept Education and Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>All clinics have adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services by 2007</td>
<td>Provincial Health Dept Supported by National Dept Health and Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All bucket systems are eradicated by 2006</td>
<td>WSAs supported by DWAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Investment in water services infrastructure totals at least 0.75% of GDP</td>
<td>National Treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hygiene education and the wise use of water are taught in all schools by 2005</td>
<td>National Education Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>70% of households with access to at least a basic sanitation facility know how to practice safe sanitation by 2005 (100% by 2010)</td>
<td>WSAs supported by DWAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Free basic water policy implemented in all WSAs by 2005</td>
<td>WSAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Free basic sanitation policy is implemented in all WSAs by 2010</td>
<td>Water services authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>By-laws are promulgated in every WSA area by 2005</td>
<td>Water services authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>All WSAs report annually on progress against their WSDPs by 2005</td>
<td>Water services authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>All WSAs have adopted a set of key performance indicators by 2005 and report on these annually</td>
<td>WSAs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Strategic Framework for Water Services
4.5 Inter-governmental Relations Framework Act 2005 (IGR)

Noting that, in terms of the constitution, national, provincial and local spheres of government are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated the IGR establishes a framework for these spheres of government in order to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations, including the settlement of disputes.

As a developmental state it is required of all the spheres of government to provide effective, efficient, transparent, accountable and coherent government to secure the well being of the people and to redress poverty, underdevelopment and marginalisation of communities. These challenges can best be addressed through all spheres working together and integrating activities in the provision of services, poverty alleviation and development.

The IGR calls for cooperative government to achieve:

- Coherent government,
- Effective provision of services,
- Monitoring implementation of policy and legislation, and
- Realisation of national priorities.

The IGR allows for provincial intergovernmental structures to be created by the Premier in which participation, consultation and cooperation by all governments is required.

4.6 KwaZulu Natal Water Summit

The KwaZulu Natal Water Summit held on 20-21 September 2005 at the Coastland Convention Centre Durban resolved that focussed attention be given to:

- Backlogs in water service delivery:
  - A common and agreed source of data on the backlogs
  - Backlogs should include the assessment of capacity shortfalls in the Municipalities
  - Water services development plans (WSDPs) to be aligned with each municipality’s water service delivery targets
  - All spheres of government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations commit resources
- A broad based approach towards water service delivery:
  - Mobilize the economies of scale to deliver sustainable water services
  - Task team be established at the Provincial level by the DLGTA
  - Sector plans will be used to engage all the spheres of Government and others in effort to enhance water service delivery
• Free Basic Service delivery
  o A Free Basic Services Committee (FBSC) be established as a sub-
  -structure
  o A Provincial Programme for implementation
  o Develop a framework for determining the indigents and policies.
  o A framework for credit control policy is developed
  o Revenue enhancement capacity of municipalities for cross subsidization

• Policy imperatives on water and sanitation service delivery
  o A systematic share of best practice in the implementation of policy
  o Levels of services provided and its impact on municipal financial viability
  o The challenges facing KwaZulu-Natal municipalities (settlement patterns and topography) are highlighted to ensure proper funding allocations

• Water Resource Management
  o Integrated programme to match the National Water Resource Strategy and PGDS
  o Province-wide campaign on the importance of water resource management
  o Key stakeholder relationships be strengthened to support the water sector
  o An effective avenue for the second economy participants in water resource management
  o Effective strategies be developed for operations and maintenance

• Funding model
  o Involve private sector funding in service delivery
  o Review current resource allocation frameworks
  o Promote economies of scale and scope
  o Municipal Infrastructure Grant allocations are reviewed to support bulk resource development
  o Adequate capacity to deliver broad based water provision
  o protocol issues between district and local municipalities

The detailed resolutions of the summit have been included into this PWSP and the interventions described in the 5-year implementation plan.
5. STATUS OF THE SECTOR IN KWAZULU NATAL

5.1 Population Spread and Socio-economic Status

The following categories of information have been assembled to convey the status quo regarding the environment in which water resource management and water services delivery occur in KwaZulu Natal as well as specific water related data.

This table has been produced purely to indicate clearly the relative population size in the 14 KwaZulu Natal WSAs. This is useful in identifying potential focus areas for further analysis, prioritization and support.

Table 1: Total number of people and households in KZN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>Total Population (DWAF)*</th>
<th>Total Households (DWAF)*</th>
<th>Total Population (LG)**</th>
<th>Total Households (LG)**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ugu DM</td>
<td>758,534</td>
<td>170,188</td>
<td>669,853</td>
<td>143,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umgungundlovu DM</td>
<td>399,134</td>
<td>96,436</td>
<td>414,740</td>
<td>100,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthukela DM</td>
<td>718,326</td>
<td>154,741</td>
<td>656,964</td>
<td>134,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umzinyathi DM</td>
<td>489,308</td>
<td>101,337</td>
<td>456,468</td>
<td>93,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amajuba DM</td>
<td>145,502</td>
<td>28,780</td>
<td>176,883</td>
<td>34,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zululand DM</td>
<td>871,807</td>
<td>164,806</td>
<td>943,715</td>
<td>165,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umkhanyakude DM</td>
<td>621,186</td>
<td>115,446</td>
<td>494,131</td>
<td>89,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu DM</td>
<td>638,169</td>
<td>117,076</td>
<td>596,781</td>
<td>104,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilembe DM</td>
<td>597,152</td>
<td>134,589</td>
<td>559,482</td>
<td>120,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisonke DM</td>
<td>329,808</td>
<td>83,735</td>
<td>408,414</td>
<td>98,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethekwini</td>
<td>3,346,733</td>
<td>894,717</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>717,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Msunduzi LM</td>
<td>591,484</td>
<td>146,356</td>
<td>530,510</td>
<td>130,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle LM</td>
<td>362,640</td>
<td>81,355</td>
<td>361,956</td>
<td>80,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze LM</td>
<td>329,562</td>
<td>80,291</td>
<td>279,729</td>
<td>70,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,199,345</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,369,859</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,652,626</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,085,345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The DWAF figure is based on the 2001 census information and updated to take into account services delivered through MIG, Department of Housing and DWAF funded programmes.

**The Local Government figure has been provided by the Water Service Authorities during an information reconciliation process undertaken in December 2004.
Socio-economic

53% of the total population of the province have incomes below the poverty income level, with the incidence of poverty in the rural areas reaching up to 74%.

In 1996, approximately 3.9 million people were receiving incomes below the poverty income level, which figure had gone up to 5 million by 2002- an indication of a widening gap.

Between 1996 and 2002, unemployment increased by 9.3% (by strict definition) and 9.6% (by expanded definition). Unemployment among women increased by 3.6% faster than among men, resulting in the unemployment rate of 54.8% in 2002 compared to male unemployment rate of 40.2%.

A profile of municipal performance commissioned by the National Department of Provincial and Local Government made the analysis of the municipalities in which less than 60% of households have access to basic services and KwaZulu-Natal was found to be the poorest performer in the country in respect of the provision of piped water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity.

HIV and AIDS statistics indicate prevalence rates in KwaZulu-Natal ranging from 18% to 22%.

In spite of having the most abundant water resources in the country, 34% schools were recorded as having no water on site in 2001.

28.2% of households earn less than R800/month
A broad perspective of the KwaZulu Natal water situation

KZN has 3 Catchment Management Agencies (CMAs) covering the following sub-regions:
State of Water Availability within the 3 Catchments

Umvoti Catchment

- Reliable Local Yield  523 million m³ p.a.
- Total Requirements  798 million m³ p.a.
  - Urban Use  408 million m³ p.a.
  - Irrigation  207 million m³ p.a.
  - Rural use  44 million m³ p.a.
  - Mining  74 million m³ p.a.
  - Forestry  65 million m³ p.a.

- Umvoti receives about 34 million m³ p.a. transfers into its Catchment from the Uthukela Catchment

Thukela Catchment

- Reliable Local Yield  737 million m³ p.a.
- Total Requirements  334 million m³ p.a.
  - Urban Use  52 million m³ p.a.
  - Irrigation  204 million m³ p.a.
  - Rural use  31 million m³ p.a.
  - Mining  46 million m³ p.a.
  - Forestry  65 million m³ p.a.

- Thukela export about 506 million m³ p.a. transfers into the Vaal River System

Usutu Catchment

- Reliable Local Yield  1110 million m³ p.a.
- Total Requirements  717 million m³ p.a.
  - Urban Use  50 million m³ p.a.
  - Irrigation  432 million m³ p.a.
  - Rural use  40 million m³ p.a.
  - Mining  91 million m³ p.a.
  - Forestry  104 million m³ p.a.

- Usutu transfers about 114 million m³ p.a. into other Catchments
5.3 Water Services

Discrepancies still exist between the data used by National, Provincial and Local Government and best estimates have been given where necessary. Backlog studies not complete or in or of any value. It was agreed that these WSA driven studies funded by DLG&TA and DWAF be presented for the next Watsan Water Services meeting in February 2007.

This review of the current demographics, backlogs and required resources has been done based on the best available information. Data discrepancies however should not distract from the fact that significant additional resources will be require to meet Government’s water and sanitation targets in the province.

In KZN between 2.3 to 3.2 million people still do not have access to basic water services and between 3.2 and 4.4 million people do not have access to basic sanitation services.

Free Basic Water

The free basic water provision situation as at November 2006 is as follows:

**Table 2: Status of Free Basic Water delivery in KZN (November 2006)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>% Total Population Served</th>
<th>% Poor Population Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ugu DM</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umgungundlovu DM</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthukela DM</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umzinyathi DM</td>
<td>41.0%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amajuba DM</td>
<td>80.1%</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zululand DM</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umkhanyakude DM</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu DM</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>64.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilembe DM</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>72.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisonke DM</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHEKWINI</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
<td>98.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Msunduzi LM</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle LM</td>
<td>95.6%</td>
<td>95.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze LM</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>72.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>67.9%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Republic of South Africa

Water Services Backlogs

The SFfWS targets to address the backlogs in water services provision have been determined and approved by cabinet. The current levels of funding, delivery and capacity to implement projects indicates that the targets in the SFfWS are unlikely to be met in KwaZulu Natal unless significant new delivery methodologies are urgently applied.

Table 3: Number of people and households without access to basic water and sanitation services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>Total Below RDP Water Population (DWAF)</th>
<th>Total Below RDP Sanitation Population (DWAF)</th>
<th>Total Below RDP Water Population (LG)</th>
<th>Total Below RDP Sanitation Population (LG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ugu DM</td>
<td>364,966</td>
<td>260,389</td>
<td>268,353</td>
<td>405,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umgungundlovu DM</td>
<td>87,444</td>
<td>170,223</td>
<td>132,740</td>
<td>215,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthukela DM</td>
<td>264,170</td>
<td>274,715</td>
<td>249,129</td>
<td>368,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umzinyathi DM</td>
<td>222,001</td>
<td>174,968</td>
<td>327,328</td>
<td>361,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amajuba DM</td>
<td>76,521</td>
<td>94,396</td>
<td>97,074</td>
<td>142,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zululand DM</td>
<td>230,178</td>
<td>302,132</td>
<td>643,336</td>
<td>476,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umkhanyakude DM</td>
<td>284,903</td>
<td>355,147</td>
<td>261,931</td>
<td>388,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu DM</td>
<td>233,468</td>
<td>413,949</td>
<td>383,922</td>
<td>465,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilembe DM</td>
<td>228,550</td>
<td>297,770</td>
<td>262,703</td>
<td>329,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisonke DM</td>
<td>84,715</td>
<td>159,001</td>
<td>272,252</td>
<td>259,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethekwini</td>
<td>360,642</td>
<td>673,269</td>
<td>321,124</td>
<td>805,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Msunduzi LM</td>
<td>112,715</td>
<td>198,107</td>
<td>32,198</td>
<td>327,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle LM</td>
<td>86,494</td>
<td>51,015</td>
<td>50,356</td>
<td>117,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze LM</td>
<td>36,302</td>
<td>118,148</td>
<td>38,363</td>
<td>51,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,673,069</td>
<td>3,543,229</td>
<td>3,340,809</td>
<td>4,716,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated estimate</td>
<td>2,313,069</td>
<td>3,183,229</td>
<td>2,980,809</td>
<td>4,356,985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The DWAF figure is based on the 2001 census information and updated to take into account services delivered through MIG, Department of Housing and DWAF funded programmes.

**The Local Government figure has been provided by the Water Service Authorities during an information reconciliation process undertaken in December 2004.

In 2005/06 R770 million of the KZN MIG allocation was utilized on water services and it is estimated that R600 million of this provided services to new beneficiaries i.e. both the water and sanitation backlogs were reduced by approximately 360 000 people.

The actual number of new beneficiaries serviced during this year has been estimated and is reflected in the final row of the above table.
The shortage in water services is typical of rural areas in rest of KwaZulu-Natal. People who do not have access to potable water rely on rivers, streams, springs, boreholes and rainwater harvesting to meet the water needs, with some of these sources being inadequate during the dry winter months.

Discrepancies in the DWAF and Local Government demographic and backlog figures exist and are being addressed. Further uncertainly has been created with the delay in the development of the MIG information management system and therefore a number of figures for the number of people served in 2005/06 are not accurate.

In KZN approximately 2.3 to 3.2 million people still do not have access to basic water services and between 3.2 and 4.4 million people do not have access to basic sanitation services.

Eradication of these backlogs will cost in the region of R2.7 billion to R3.5 billion for water and R1.4 billion and R1.9 billion for sanitation.

The majority of Water Services Authorities in KZN rely on grant funding for the provision of new infrastructure and the current MIG allocations to the Province are inadequate to eradicate the backlogs. Based on the current MIG allocations to the Province an additional R1.9 billion to R2.7 billion for water, and R1.1 billion to R1.6 billion for sanitation, is required.

Allocation of funding is done by the Water Services Authorities in line with their IDPs and WSDPs. Applications for additional funding should be considered in light of the priorities set by the Municipalities responsible for the Water and Sanitation function. Communications should be improved to ensure a clear understanding of these processes by petitioners requesting additional resources.

KwaZulu-Natal has consistently utilised capital funding allocated to water and sanitation services, however effective utilisation of additional resources will require time to gear up.

Transfers

The 56 schemes have been transferred to WSAs. 244 staff have been seconded pending final appointment in terms of the recently agree Memorandum of Agreement signed between DWAF and SALGA.
6. PROPOSED STRATEGIES

The strategic issues and challenges that were raised during the water summit, district workshops and provincial stakeholders meetings were, identified refined and prioritised and grouped into Strategic Goals as follows.

Strategic Goal 1: Apply integrated planning to address the PDGS and provincial socio-economic needs and poverty alleviation.

Strategic Goal 2: Implement project delivery and funding to overcome the water services backlogs and higher levels of services needs.

Strategic Goal 3: Ensure the long-term operational sustainability of water provision, develop new mechanisms, institutions and skills.

Strategic Goal 4: Ensure water resource allocation, management and development to meet the needs of the province.

Strategic Goal 5: Improve co-ordination between government institutions to enhance programmes and support to the sector.

5.3 Strategic Goal 1: Promote socio-economic development and poverty alleviation through the strategic alignment of planning and projects.

The provincial growth and development strategy prioritises major economy development, through industries, mines and agriculture as well as urbanization; all of which require improved water provision. The sector requires engagement with the planning of development projects to ensure the needs for and capacity of water provision is adequately integrated into project development.

Integrated planning

- Integrated development plan
- Water service development plan
- Capital investment plan
- Operations and maintenance plans
- Catchment Management Strategies/water resources planning incl. water conservation and demand management

The complexity of managing water as a system and its interactions with other systems is further compounded by the large number of institutions and organisations - domestic and international - involved in the administration and management of the various systems.
Integrated Planning Levels

The success of integrated water management will therefore depend heavily on the development of a framework of co-operation among all relevant institutions, organisations and individuals. This co-operative framework must facilitate planning at all geographic scales ranging from international projects to activities on individual smallholdings, and the co-ordination of programmes.

Successful water resources management will therefore depend on co-operation among all spheres of government, and the active involvement of water users and other organisations and stakeholders.

DWAF's priorities are therefore to:
- Finalise a provincial water strategy and plan - integrating the WRM and WS strategies and the PDGS
- Linking the Water Sector Plan to urban renewal, spatial development initiatives & PGDS
- Aligning IDP's to Provincial Water Sector Plan
- Assist WSA's in conducting pre-feasibility studies
- Assist WSA's in updating WSDP on annual basis
- IDP's & WSDP's alignment
- Development of integrated regional water sector plans
NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR: ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE, LAND USE, INDUSTRY, MINING, ENERGY, HEALTH, HOUSING, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, URBAN RENEWAL, ETC.

PROVINCIAL GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

REGIONAL WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLANS

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLANS

NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES SERVICES (NWRS)

OTHER NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS,
LOCAL & PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

SECTORAL

- ESKOM
- LARGE INDUSTRY
- MINING
- AGRICULTURE
- HOUSING
- INDUSTRY
5.3 Strategic Goal 2: Implement project delivery and funding to overcome the water services backlogs and higher levels of services needs.

Discrepancies still exist between the data used by National, Provincial and Local Government and best estimates have been given where necessary. Studies are underway in the province to ensure that Governments data is aligned however the lack of a functional information system continues to be a concern and will hamper efforts to accurately monitor backlog eradication.

The SFfWS targets to address the backlogs in water services provision have been determined and approved by cabinet. In KZN between 2.3 to 3.2 million people still do not have access to basic water services and between 3.2 and 4.4 million people do not have access to basic sanitation services.

Eradication of these backlogs will cost in between R2.7 billion and R3.5 billion for water and R1.4 billion and R1.9 billion for sanitation. Based on the current grant funding to the KZN Water Service Authorities additional funding of between R3 and R4.4 billion is required to eradicate the backlogs by the targets 2008/2010.

With the limited time remaining provision of required additional funding may still not be sufficient to successfully meet the targets due to the shortage of engineering and management skills in the Government and the Municipalities.

A number of strategic initiatives to overcome the water services backlogs are required including:

- These backlogs need to be assessed to differentiate between service delivery problem areas and those where insufficient infrastructure exists.
- The backlog numbers need to be agreed at each WSA level and confirmed provincially allowing funding requirements finalised. Improvements in the backlog information by data gathering and analysis is urgently required.
- Alternative technologies and approaches more appropriate to the circumstances, particularly in the rural areas, need to be considered when determining methods of backlog reduction.
- O&M requirements need to be included into project planning along with life cycle costing.
- Free basic water (FBW) and sanitation (FBS) provision must be prioritised.
- Funding allocations and expenditures require assessment to determine constraints. Further funding requirements need to be determined and a collaborative approach made for extra resources.
- The project delivery capacities the WSAs also require assessment and new and innovative project delivery methods need to be urgently developed.

The local government sources of National funds for water services are the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and equitable share allocations.

The total MIG expenditure for 2005/06, MIG allocation, and a guideline water allocation for each WSA are detailed in table 3 below (Division of Revenue Act, 2006). The Water services component of the full MIG allocation is based on 52% guideline and the water and sanitation split estimated at 73% and 27% respectively (73% and 27% of 52%).
Table 4: Total MIG funding and Water Supply guideline allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>2007/08 (R'000) Total MIG expenditure</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>2008/09 (R'000) Total MIG allocation</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>2009/10 (R'000) Total MIG allocation</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,415,222</td>
<td>529,859</td>
<td>1,748,250</td>
<td>654,545</td>
<td>1,923,075</td>
<td>720,000</td>
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</table>

Table 5: Total MIG funding and Sanitation guideline allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>2007/08 (R'000) Total MIG expenditure</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>2008/09 (R'000) Total MIG allocation</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>2009/10 (R'000) Total MIG allocation</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,415,222</td>
<td>198,697</td>
<td>1,748,250</td>
<td>245,454</td>
<td>1,923,075</td>
<td>270,000</td>
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</table>

Table 6: Total capital cost for water services R(000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>Total Cost to eradicate water backlog (DWAF @R1200 per capita) R(000)</th>
<th>Total Cost to eradicate water backlog (LG @R1200 per capita) R(000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ugu DM</td>
<td>437,959</td>
<td>322,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umgungundlovu DM</td>
<td>104,933</td>
<td>159,288</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uthukela DM</td>
<td>317,004</td>
<td>298,955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umzinyathi DM</td>
<td>266,401</td>
<td>392,794</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amajuba DM</td>
<td>91,825</td>
<td>116,489</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zululand DM</td>
<td>276,214</td>
<td>772,003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umkhanayakude DM</td>
<td>341,884</td>
<td>314,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uThungulu DM</td>
<td>280,162</td>
<td>460,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilembe DM</td>
<td>274,260</td>
<td>315,244</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sisonke DM</td>
<td>101,658</td>
<td>326,702</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethekwinin</td>
<td>432,770</td>
<td>385,349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Msunduzi LM</td>
<td>135,258</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newcastle LM</td>
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<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze LM</td>
<td>43,562</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,207,683</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total estimate post 05/06</td>
<td>2,775,683</td>
<td>3,576,971</td>
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</table>
Table 7: Total capital cost sanitation services R(000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>Total Cost to eradicate Sanitation backlog (DWAF @R450 per capita)</th>
<th>Total Cost to eradicate Sanitation backlog (LG @R450 per capita)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ugu DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umgungundlovu DM</td>
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<td>Uthukela DM</td>
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<td>Umzinyathi DM</td>
<td>78,736</td>
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<td>Amajuba DM</td>
<td>42,478</td>
<td>63,917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zululand DM</td>
<td>135,959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umkhanyakude DM</td>
<td>159,816</td>
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<td>uThungulu DM</td>
<td>186,277</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilembe DM</td>
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<td>Sisonke DM</td>
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<td>Ethekwini</td>
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<td>Msunduzi LM</td>
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<td>Newcastle LM</td>
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<tr>
<td>uMhlathuze LM</td>
<td>53,167</td>
<td>23,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,594,453</td>
<td>2,122,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total estimate post 05/06</td>
<td>1,432,453</td>
<td>1,960,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of other institutions the data for schools and Health Facilities and the costs will be collated during 2007/8.

The cost to eradicate the water backlog in KwaZulu-Natal based is in the region of R2.7 billion to R3.5 billion and between R1.4 billion and R1.9 billion for sanitation.

Additional funding of between R3 and R4.4 billion is required to eradicate the backlogs in KZN by the target 2008.

**Scheme Transfers**

The transfer process has a human resource deadline of March 2007 to complete the transfers of all DWAF-operated schemes to the appropriate WSAs.
5.3 Strategic Goal 3: Ensure the long-term operational sustainability of water provision; develop new mechanisms, institutions and skills.

Role of DWAF (Minister)

- National Water Act (36 of 1998)
- Custodian of water resources-policy and regulation
- Water Management Institutions-oversight and support
- Water Services Act (108 of 1997)
- Policy and regulation
- Water Services Institutions-oversight and support
- Local Government competency-water services

Water management institutions

These institutions include Catchment Management Agencies (CMAs), Water User Associations (WUAs) etc.

The 3 catchment management agencies, each operating in a defined water management area, to manage water resources at a regional level have been formally established. These agencies will be responsible, among other things, for ensuring that there is consonance between their water-related plans and programmes and the plans and programmes of all other role players in the catchments they manage. The agencies will therefore have to establish co-operative relationships with a range of stakeholders, including other water management institutions, water services institutions, provincial and local government authorities, communities, water users ranging from large industries to individual irrigators, and other interested parties.

The CMAs are currently preparing their Catchment Management Strategies for the areas they are responsible for.

Water services institutions

These consist of:

- Water Supply Authority (WSA)
- Water Services Provider (WSP)

WSA Institutional Capacity

To facilitate local government capacity building, appropriate structures for co-ordination, alignment and integration will be established and assessments will be conducted of municipal capacity requirements. A provincial municipal capacity
building strategy will be developed and implemented in order to ensure people focused effective and efficient municipalities throughout the province.

Regulation by WSA

- Local level water services regulator to ensure effective delivery
- determines local standards
- promulgates by-laws
- determines investments
- plans to provide services (section 78 assessments)
- sets tariffs
- manages contracts

Water Services Operations

- Provision for operational costs of new infrastructure
- Inadequate maintenance of existing infrastructure
- Completion of S78 assessments for long term service provision and contracting of WSPs
- Assurance of quantity and quality of supply
- WSA regulation of WSP through contracts and BP

Water Services Provider (WSP) Arrangements and Institutional Capacity

The WSP arrangements must be created through the s78 Assessments. These must now be fully implemented. The Institutional Reform process should later follow to look at sub-regional efficiencies and economies of scale with regard to water services provision arrangements.

The establishment of a **Special Purpose Vehicle** (SPV) has been presented Cabinet for consideration and preparatory planning undertaken.

- Taken further by a presentation to Cabinet on the same concept by UMngeni Water
- Concept developed and included the three provincial water utilities (UMngeni, Umhlathuze and Uthukela Water)
- Joint position paper presented by the utilities at the water summit
- Commitment to the approach by all key stakeholders
- Refined concept further presented at the joint cabinet cluster

**Current Realities**

- KwaZulu Natal is a drought prone province with serious service delivery challenges
- Usually addressed by unaffordable and unsustainable methods such as tankering water to communities (cost & distance)
- Very poor strategies to address the drought problem
- Inadequate funding forces the municipalities to opt for the small scale scheme which are unsustainable (boreholes drying up)
• Huge infrastructure investments in dysfunctional schemes with huge rehabilitation costs
• New backlogs created out of huge government investment
• O&M costs for these schemes are astronomical and therefore unsustainable

**Strategy to Speed up Delivery**

• Establish project initiative on the ground
• Focused intervention in key areas
• Show visible commitment and progress
• Align stakeholders understanding & interests
• …… whilst filling the gaps, planning, developing of options and consolidating the programme for roll out, and by April 2007 develop
  • Project development capability
  • Proposed regionalised projects
  • Backlog confirmation
  • Project definition
  • Funding requirements
  • Prioritisation
  • Development capital raised
  • Detailed roll out plan
  • Stakeholder engagement
  • Funding applications

**Funding Requirements:**

• Funding required: R20 billion
• MIG: R4 billion
• Shortfall: R16 billion
• Limited recourse project finance & other grant contributions to raise additional capital
• Project development capital required: 8% of R20 billion = R1.6 billion
• R400 million “rolling” project development fund

**Sources of Funding**

Grant / donor funding applications considered:

• KZN Development Fund
• DWAF
• DBSA
• African Development Bank
• Inter governmental grants
  – People’s Republic of China
  – European Union
• Commercial sponsors

Commercial funding applications received by DLGTA:

• DBSA
• First National Bank
• Rand Merchant Bank
• Absa
• Nedcor

Commercial funding pre-requisites:
• Well structured projects
• Proven feasibility & bankability

Municipal Capacity Building and Project Consolidate

The key mandate of the Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing is the establishment, capacitating and monitoring of the third sphere of government. The Department should develop appropriate strategies, and co-ordinate all efforts aimed at achieving optimal performance of local government.

All municipalities are faced with the following challenges:

• The need to deliver services.
• The need to extend services to new areas.
• The need to perform new functions which were previously not theirs.

To address current deficiencies within municipalities, a comprehensive strategy to expedite capacity development, has therefore been developed.

Project Consolidate

The principal purpose of this initiative is to deepen the thrust and impact of existing policies and programmes directed at local government. This two-year engagement programme is going to allow national and provincial government, together with key partners in the private sector, to find new, creative, practical and impact orientated modes of engaging, supporting and working with local government.

The primary focus of the targeted, hands-on engagement programme will be on areas requiring immediate and direct action. Teams will be deployed to work at municipal level to assist in addressing practical issues of service delivery and local governance.

Specific areas will include:

• Public participation, ward committees and Community Development Workers;
• Indigent policy, free basic services, billing systems and municipal debt;
• Expanded Public Works Programme, Municipal Infrastructure Grant and Local Economic Development; and
• Performance management framework, indices and communication.

5-Year Local Government Strategic Agenda

As an initiative to follow-up Project Consolidate the 5-Year Local Government Strategic Agenda process has been developed to provide:

a. Mainstreaming hands-on support to Local Government to improve municipal governance, performance and accountability;
b. Addressing the structure and governance arrangements of the State in order to better strengthen, support and monitor Local Government; and

c. Refining and strengthening the policy, regulatory and fiscal environment for Local Government and giving greater attention to the enforcement measures.

- **Department of Water Affairs & Forestry (DWAF)**

Responsibility for water management in South Africa has been placed within different government spheres to allow efficient and responsive attention to the issues at hand.

The management of the country’s water resources lies with the national Department of Water Affairs and Forestry whilst the responsibility to ensure the delivery of water services, both water supply and sanitation, rests with local government or municipalities.

This places the following responsibilities on the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry:

- **Water Resources:** as custodian responsible for the management of South Africa’s water resources, and

- **Water Services:** as sector leader responsible to provide leadership, support and regulation to this sub-sector.

DWAF requires Technical Assistance support to deal with this transformation.

- **Cross cutting issues of appropriate technology, gender, the environment, civil society and HIV/AIDS**

Strategies for poverty eradication must include strategies for managing water. The provision of basic water and sanitation services is an essential element of water’s contribution to poverty eradication, because it addresses issues of health and hygiene. Basic water services do not however make adequate provision for productive livelihoods. The rural poor, many of whom do not yet have access to reliable water supplies or sanitation services, often rely for their livelihoods on cultivating food, gathering natural products and other water-dependent activities. But their water sources are often unreliable and insufficient, threatened by droughts and floods, and eroded or degraded by developments over which they have no control. All implementation plans must contribute to the EPWP.

Appropriate technology is an essential component of sustainable water service provision. Appropriate technologies for water extraction, storage, distribution and use (e.g. household water retention and modified farming methods) should be researched, piloted and applied in Limpopo. These will result in the application of technologies more applicable to the natural rainfall cycles of the province and assist in easier management and conservation of scarce water during drought times. Environmental public works (within the Expanded Public Works Programme) to provide ground water recharge facilities with appropriate berms and the re-establishment of ground cover will assist in directing floodwaters underground for later use (extensive international experience with these approaches exists). This can also be income generating to
support the local economy during drought times. Water conservation training and health and hygiene education can be included into the public works approach.

Issues of equity must also consider gender - that is, the implications for men and women of legislation, policies, and implementation strategies and programmes, and the measures required to enable them to participate in water resources management on an equal footing. It has also been shown by international and local experience that poverty eradication initiatives are greatly enhanced by the involvement of women in all aspects of water resources management at all levels.

In some instances a severe degradation of the quality of water and the integrity of aquatic life in rivers has occurred. There are indications that, during the last three decades, the use of groundwater for intensive irrigation schemes has substantially increased in some areas. This has lead to localised depletion of groundwater resources and in some cases deterioration of water quality.

EPWP).

This strategy will ensure that sufficient opportunities for contractors are created for large-scale labour intensive construction projects e.g. housing projects which create local community job opportunities and enable skills transfer. EPWP strategy sets guidelines for interaction between service providers, municipalities and communities.

The appropriate role of Civil Society to support the sustainability and the need to deal with HIV/AIDS must be included in any workplans. The involvement of organisations of civil society is seen as a major contribution to the sustainability and efficacy of water and sanitation delivery and related programmes. In addition, it is a requirement of the financing agreement between the Donors and the South African Government that 25% of the Donor funding be channelled through nongovernmental organizations. This funding is not for NGOs/CBOs’ own activities or projects, but is for water and sanitation projects / programmes implemented for Water Services Authorities.

During the study in KZN over twenty interviews were conducted with NGO and CBO leaders and a workshop was held where a capacity statement and a local government strategy were formulated. At that stage the attempts to organize NGOs under the banner of SANGOCO in KZN had reportedly not been very successful and although a local office and full time staff member had recently been employed, almost all the NGOs were unaware of this.

KWASA

The NGOs involved in the water sector in KZN were aware of the Donors’ requirement and in an effort to ensure sufficient involvement, the KwaZulu-Natal Water and Sanitation Association of NGOs (KWASA) was formed in December 2000. KWASA, comprising eight member organisations, is a voluntary association used primarily to coordinate activities and for information sharing.

In a proactive effort to overcome the resistance that had been experienced by Regional Councils to utilise NGOs/CBOs in their water services programmes, KWASA developed a marketing proposal. This proposal was inadequately conceptualised and in order to avoid delays DWAF KZN contracted a consultant to conduct training and assist in preparing a more comprehensive support programme that addressed more thoroughly the activities that had been included in the work plan of the aforementioned study.
Sector Skills Requirements

These will require analysis, definition and planning.
5.3 Strategic goal 4: Ensure water resource allocation, management and development to meet the needs of the province.

Water Resource Allocation

- In order to MANAGE our water resources, all water use needs to be REGISTERED
- Use other than small domestic and Existing Lawful Use, needs to be LICENSED

Water Allocation Reform

- Previous policies prevented access to water for the majority of people
- Project will ensure fair, reasonable and equitable allocation
- Project will address poverty by assisting emerging users with productive use of water
- Appropriate balance between moving too slowly and too fast is critical

Interventions for water resources management

- **Water conservation and water demand management**

Water conservation and water demand management relate to the efficient and effective use of water and to the minimisation of loss and wastage of water. For many years the tendency has been to resort to constructing additional infrastructure where the demand for water has exceeded the supply. As water use approaches its full potential however, the cost of resource development increases and the environmental impacts become more pronounced. Management of the demand for water is an obvious option for reconciling imbalances between requirements and availability, and has been applied with great success by some users.

*Compared with supply-side management, the management of demand in South Africa is relatively under-developed, although there are world-class examples of water use efficiency in some areas of industry and agriculture that will help to set benchmarks.*

- Managing groundwater resources
- Re-use of water
- Control of invasive alien vegetation
- Re-allocation of water
- Development of surface water resources
- Inter-catchment transfers
- Water quality
- Environmental considerations
5.3 Strategic Goal 5: Improve co-ordination between government institutions to enhance programmes and support to the sector.

It is a Strategic Objective of the PGDS to implement a framework for inter-governmental relationships and promote inter-governmental collaboration in planning, activities and projects. Put systems in place to effect synergy and cooperation; Align IDPS with Departmental Strategic Plans. Institutional development lies at the heart of meeting longer term objectives, but it takes time to lay foundations and put plans in place. KwaZulu Natal has its own context and dynamics and thus developed its own strategy to its need for collaboration and co-ordination.

- Provincial IDP Forum
  This forum has been established and is lead by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs and reports to the MEC for Local Government.

- KZN WATSAN Committee
  This committee has been established, and is lead by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs and reports to the MEC for Local Government. The objective of this committee is to integrate, co-ordinate and harmonise water supply- and sanitation service delivery to all communities in the Province.

- KZN WATSAN Sub-Committees
  Very specific purpose orientated Sub-Committees are established with a specific lifetime where after they are disbanded. Depending on the situation the committee once established, is lead by the management discipline best suited for the task at hand. Examples of these Sub-Committees were the KZN Municipal Cholera Management Task Team and the Sub-Committee for the KZN Municipal Drought Relief Programme.

  The very real need for water resource co-ordination and municipal lesson learning requires that these structures and their Terms of Reference and memebership be reviewed to meet the current needs of the sector.

Another integral use of this initiative is to implement a comprehensive disaster management program with a special emphasis on prevention and risk reduction strategies, aimed at building sustainable communities. The strategy calls for government, the private sector, business and communities to work cooperatively to achieve an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster management.
5-YEAR PROVINCIAL WATER SECTOR PLAN (2007 – 2012)

Attached schedules