Provincial Water Sector Plan

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

“Together, unlocking growth and development through sustainable water provision and management”

2007/8 – 2011/12

Developed by the North West Water Sector Forum

REVISED VERSION – DECEMBER 2006
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREWORD</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 BACKGROUND</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Overview</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Process Followed</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 PURPOSE OF THE PWSP</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 STATUS OF THE SECTOR: NORTH WEST</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Demographics</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Water Resources Profile</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Major Sources</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 Institutional arrangements</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.3 Water Use and Requirements</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.4 Water Quality</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Water Services Profile</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Access to basic services</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Access to free water and sanitation services</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3 Water Services Planning</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.4 Access to institutional services</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Institutional Arrangements</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1 Water Services</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.2 Water Resources</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Collaboration</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ANALYSIS AND CONTEXTUALISATION</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Strategic Framework for Water Services (SFWS)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Masibambane Water Services Sector Support Programme</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Interface of Water Resources and Water Services</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Provincial Water Summit 2006</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Water Service Development Plans</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 WSA Checklist 2006</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8 Project Consolidate</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9 Five Year Local Government Strategic Agenda</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.10 Summary Analysis of Key Challenges</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 PROVINCIAL SECTOR STRATEGY</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Key Driving Forces</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Vision</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Strategic Goals</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Strategic Objectives</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 FIVE YEAR SECTOR PLAN</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Summary Analysis</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1 Financial requirements (Available versus Required)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2 Institutional Capacity</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.3 Policy requirements</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.4 Coordination requirements</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>Business Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMA</td>
<td>Catchment Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMS</td>
<td>Catchment Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDLGH</td>
<td>Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>District Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE</td>
<td>Department of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPLG</td>
<td>Department of Provincial and Local Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>DWAF</td>
<td>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FBS</td>
<td>Free Basic Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBW</td>
<td>Free Basic Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Integrated Development Plan</td>
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<td>IGR</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFA</td>
<td>Key Focus Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM</td>
<td>Local Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBB</td>
<td>Masibambane Water Services Sector Support Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCC</td>
<td>Masibambane Coordinating Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEC</td>
<td>Member of Executive Council (Provincial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIG</td>
<td>Municipal Infrastructure Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWWSF</td>
<td>North West Water Sector Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIF</td>
<td>Premier’s Intergovernmental Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLC</td>
<td>Provincial (Water) Liaison Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Programme Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWSP</td>
<td>Provincial Water Sector Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAAWU</td>
<td>South African Association of Water Utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALGA</td>
<td>South African Local Government Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFWS</td>
<td>Strategic Framework for Water Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAR</td>
<td>Water Allocation Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>Water Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMA</td>
<td>Water Management Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WQM</td>
<td>Water Quality Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Water Resources Management</td>
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<td>WS</td>
<td>Water Services</td>
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<td>Water Service Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSDP</td>
<td>Water Service Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSF</td>
<td>Water Services Forum (same as NWWSF)</td>
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<td>WSP</td>
<td>Water Service Provider</td>
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<td>WSSCC</td>
<td>Water Services Sector Coordinating Committee</td>
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<td>WSSLG</td>
<td>Water Services Sector Leadership Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>WUA</td>
<td>Water User Association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOREWORD
1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Overview

The Constitution of South Africa\(^1\) provides for three spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. Each of these three spheres — national, provincial and local — has been allocated specific functions. Constitutional, national government (DWAF) has the legislative authority for water resources management. There are, however, many water-dependent and water-impacting activities for which the national, provincial and local government have exclusive or shared legislative competence. These are fully outlined in Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution. The Constitution further provides for the three spheres to work as one government through cooperative governance and sustained intergovernmental relations.

It is therefore important that while each sphere is responsible for planning related to its constitutional functions, the activities, plans and strategies that guide them must be aligned with those of the other spheres. This alignment is achieved through intergovernmental relations, particularly by ensuring mutual cooperation and sharing of information.

Provincial water sector planning is an integral part of ensuring that provinces (which do not have water competence) and municipalities have the opportunity to participate in the development of national plans and strategies, and in particular, making decisions regarding water development and management regarding their areas of jurisdiction. This framework is in accordance with the following considerations:

- National government provides a framework for common policies, principles and priorities within which area (provincial and local) and sectoral planning can take place;
- Provincial growth and development strategies provide a more specific framework for the development of projects and programmes at a programmes as well as ensuring coordinated area and sectoral planning; and
- Municipalities government develop area based integrated development plans to guide and inform all planning, implementation and management of service delivery in their areas. These plans must be compatible with national policy and legislation and be aligned with provincial strategies and plans.

Each sphere’s planning process takes into consideration the realities of other spheres and there is a mutual influence – not necessarily top-down or bottom-up.

Provincial water sector planning takes note of the following:

- **Nationally**
  - National water sector policies, legislation and strategies for both water resources and water services
  - National policies and strategies related to local government

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\(^1\) Constitution of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996
Another key component related to intergovernmental planning is the need to ensure that all other contributions from other provincial government departments to the sector goals are integrated into the plan. The plan is therefore reflective of all contributions/plans from DWAF, local government, and the provincial departments of Developmental Local Government, Public Works, Education, Health, and Agriculture.

Planning for the sector has now been reviewed to cover at least five financial years. This plan covers the period 2007/8 to 2011/12. This essentially medium term planning and it outlines what is required to achieve the medium term goals of the provincial water sector over this period.

The Provincial Water Sector Plan is structured as follows:

- **Purpose of the sector plan**

- **Status of provincial sector** covering provincial demographics, water resources and water services profiles, institutional arrangements, and existing collaboration mechanisms. This serves to highlight problems, challenges, opportunities and driving forces for the water sector in the province.

- **Analysis and contextualisation of the plan** which indicates key events, plans, policies and programmes that inform and guide the plan including the PGDS, local government five year development plan, SFWS, and outcomes from some key events – Imbizos, water summit and WSA checklist. Further analysis of the key issues emerging is provided to inform strategic thinking.

- **Strategic overview** highlighting key issues to resolve, driving forces, vision of the provincial sector, strategic objectives and key strategic interventions proposed.

- **Five year sector plan** provides an indication of the key activities proposed, timeframes, KPIs, resources required and responsibilities. This is a key component of the PWSP as it clearly indicates what the provincial sector plans to implement over the next five years and the resources required to achieve this.

- **Annual work plan** uses the available resources (based on MTEF allocations) to indicate what will be implemented in a specific year. The plan is developed on an annual basis, based on the five year plan.
1.2 Process Followed

2004

**KEY TRIGGER:** Extension of Masibambane Programme to all provinces

- Establishment of North West Services Sector Forum
- Agreement on national framework
- 1st NW Water Services Strategy

2005

**KEY TRIGGERS:** Development of Provincial Growth & Development Strategy and introduction of Project Consolidate

- Review of the Provincial Sector Strategy
- Reviewed Water Services Strategy

2006

**KEY TRIGGERS:** Masibambane 3, Provincial Water Summit, WSA Checklist, 5-year Local Government Agenda; and integration of Water Resources and Water Services

- Agreement on national framework
- Introduction at NWWSF meeting
- Task Team agrees on review process
- Workshop: PWSP review
- Draft PWSP presented at NWWSF meeting
- Final update and consolidation
- New 5-year PWSP
2 PURPOSE OF THE PWSP

This Provincial Water Sector Plan serves a number of purposes and functions such as:

☑️ Provide mechanisms to fast-track delivery – there are concerns that the strategic targets may not be met. Part of what this plan seeks to achieve is to develop mechanisms to fast-track delivery taking into consideration the various factors such as availability of funds and institutional capacity.

☑️ Setting an agenda for collaboration structures – The North West Water Sector Forum and its subcommittees will utilise the plan to guide and direct their structural arrangements and operations.

☑️ Provide a yardstick for organisational accountability – by allocating responsibility for certain actions to relevant stakeholders, the provincial plan will be utilised to guide the actions and decisions of the stakeholders and to monitor their performance.

☑️ Serve as a vehicle to facilitate communication – the provincial sector plan serves as a basis for communication and interaction by clearly expressing the provincial priorities and plans. It is expected that national, provincial and local stakeholders will better understand the provincial water sector direction. Such communication will also happen internally amongst provincial sector stakeholders and will eventually promote strong networks, alliances and partnerships to realise the provincial goals.

☑️ Serve as an agent of transformation – by adopting a dynamic and proactive approach, the provincial sector plan must stimulate change rather than react to it. This transformation is a key driver for the water sector currently.

☑️ Provide a device to attract extra funding – by presenting a sector plan that indicates an organised provincial water sector with clear targets and timeframes, a framework for “investment” confidence is created. It is also easy to allocate and utilise funds in an environment where there is a general agreement about key challenges, priority areas and required interventions. This plan will inform the national plan which will be utilised to canvass for additional donor funding from the EU as part of Masibambane Programme.
3 STATUS OF THE SECTOR: NORTH WEST

3.1 Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North West at a glance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Medium-size province, covering 116 320 km², or 9.7% per cent of the total surface area of South Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Home to approximately 4 million people that constitutes 8.2% of the South African population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Contributes approximately 6% to the National GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Registering a decreasing population growth per annum that reached – less than 1% growth rate between 2001 and 2006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Outside mining, private sector activity is very modest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Has decreased its percentage contribution to the national labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Composed of areas that are mostly rural in nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Has a low population density and inadequate infrastructure, especially in the remote rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Has inherited backlogs in basic service delivery and maintenance that will take time to eradicate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Its population is predominantly poor with high levels of illiteracy and dependency that affect their productivity and ability to compete for jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Is characterized by great inequalities between the rich and poor as well as disparities between urban and rural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ It is faced by HIV/AIDS as a social and economic challenge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Available resources are unevenly distributed and offer limited potential for improved delivery of services and growth;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Water Resources Profile

3.2.1 Major Sources

North West Province is situated downstream of continental divide and shares Water Management Areas that drain to the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. It is close to watershed and that implies limited water resources. The state of water resources generally is a follows:

- There state of water quality is a major issue due to high urban densities
- The bulk of water comes from the Vaal River system and this means that water is transported from far and using high pumping elevations
- There are also a number of small dams and rivers (interior rivers are seasonal)
- Groundwater is of good quality but under-utilized though limited
- The following are some of the major dams in the area:
  - Buffelspoort

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2 Extracted from the North West PGDS – 2006 and updated with latest Stats SA estimates obtained from DWAF. The population figures include Merafong LM and exclude Moshaweng and GaSegonyana LMs. Other figures may have changed due to alteration of provincial boundaries.
Five transferring water from Klein Marico, Kromellenboog, Marico Bosveld, and Molatedi.

- There is a complex system of transferring water from Thukela via the Thukela/Vaal and Drakensberg schemes and Orange River (LHWP).
- Current requirements and availability are finely balanced due to import of water

### 3.2.2 Institutional arrangements

The province falls within four WMAs namely:
- Lower Vaal
- Middle Vaal
- Upper Vaal
- Crocodile Marico

At this stage:
- DWAF remains responsible for catchment management whilst Catchment Management Agencies are being established.
Local level Water User Associations are also being established with primary focus on transforming existing irrigation boards.

Rand Water, Botshelo Water, Sedibeng Water, Magalies Water and Midvaal Water Company are the major bulk providers for potable water to municipalities.

### 3.2.3 Water Use and Requirements

**Water use vs. GDP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Water use</th>
<th>GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>12 871 million m³/a</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>3 241 million m³/a</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NW Portion</th>
<th>Water use</th>
<th>GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Factors that will impact on future use:

- **Population growth** – although the province is currently experiencing decreased population growth, mining development, especially in the Bojanala Platinum district, will increase migration into the area and affect water requirements for both industrial and domestic use. Rustenburg is currently the fastest growing city in Africa.

- **Improved living standards** - Per capita use will grow due to improvement in living and service standards. This is likely to result mostly from the water services backlog eradication and especially from the bucket eradication programme in peri-urban where water-borne systems are introduced.

- **Water Conservation and Water Demand Management** will influence future requirements.
3.2.4 Water Quality

The location of the province implies that it has short rivers with minimum dilution effect. The return flows are impacting on two major river systems – Vaal and Crocodile (West).

The major sources of pollution are
- Urban/industrial effluent return flows
- Mining effluent and dewatering
- Diffuse sources
- Non compliance of sewage works due to lack of finances and human resources
- Eutrophication
- Mining effluent and dewatering
- Agriculture (nitrates)

3.3 Water Services Profile

3.3.1 Access to basic services

Basic water supply
- Less than 1 million people are still without access to basic water supply. The current estimate is 19 percent of the total population is unserved or has services below basic standards.
- Backlogs have been reduced considerably since 1994; however the remaining 19% must be addressed within the next two years to meet the 2008 target.
- Areas most affected are rural villages, farm settlements and informal/peri-urban settlements which form part of new developments and not backlogs
- Factors that impact on the eradication of backlogs include insufficient water resources, insufficient bulk infrastructure and needs for higher levels of services.
- Percentage of current access per WSA are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>Access to Water (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central District Municipality</td>
<td>70.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bophirima District Municipality</td>
<td>78.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moretele Municipality</td>
<td>77.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Local Municipality of Madibeng</td>
<td>82.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rustenburg Municipality</td>
<td>98.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kgetleng Rivier Municipality</td>
<td>72.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Moses Kotane Municipality</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ventersdorp Municipality</td>
<td>82.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Potchefstroom Municipality</td>
<td>98.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>City of Matlosana</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that information on backlogs differs from one source to the other. The main sources for this plan are the DWAF macro-planning information and Census 2001 data.
Basic sanitation

- Eradication of sanitation backlogs remains a huge challenge for the province.
- Approximately 2 million (50%) of the province’s population is still without access to adequate sanitation.
- The backlog has been reduced by only 10% since 1994; and the remainder must be addressed in the next four years to meet the 2010 target.
- The following table indicates the backlogs per WSA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>Access to Water (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maquassi Hills Municipality</td>
<td>81.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Merafong Municipality</td>
<td>73.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>81.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>Access to Sanitation (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central District Municipality</td>
<td>26.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bophirima District Municipality</td>
<td>27.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moretele Municipality</td>
<td>27.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Local Municipality of Madibeng</td>
<td>36.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rustenburg Municipality</td>
<td>78.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kgetleng Rivier Municipality</td>
<td>53.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Moses Kotane Municipality</td>
<td>18.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Venterdorp Municipality</td>
<td>67.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Potchefstroom Municipality</td>
<td>74.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>City of Matlosana</td>
<td>71.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maquassi Hills Municipality</td>
<td>56.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Merafong Municipality</td>
<td>73.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>51.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eradication of bucket system

- There has been a remarkable progress in addressing the eradication of bucket systems since 2003, translating into 51% eradication by 2007\(^4\).
- Remaining 49% must be eradicated by end of 2006.
- Factors that affect bucket eradication include demand for higher levels of services, need for upgrading/construction of bulk infrastructure to support new water borne system and links with housing development projects.
- The table below presents the current backlog figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>WSA Name</th>
<th>Backlog in numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central District Municipality</td>
<td>4537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bophirima District Municipality</td>
<td>3815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moretele Municipality</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Potchefstroom Municipality</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^4\) Based on latest figures from DWAF (November 2006)
3.3.2 Access to free water and sanitation services

⇒ All WSAs have developed free basic water policies linked to their indigent policies
⇒ About 62% of the population receives free basic water
⇒ 57% of the poor are served
⇒ Challenges include:
  o Availability of infrastructure
  o Inadequacy of the existing infrastructure to provide FBW
  o Limited capacity in some WSAs
  o Ineffective metering and billing systems
  o Indigent registration

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3.3.3 Water Services Planning

⇒ All WSAs have compiled their WSDPs
⇒ The WSDP analysis results as at January 2006 indicates the following:
  o Most WSDPs are not useful as strategic planning tools
  o Most show a good alignment with IDPs
  o Most do not sufficiently address backlogs, service level profiles, water conservation, water demand management, customer services, and infrastructure profile including usage of appropriate technology options
  o Financial modelling of plans is poor
⇒ The WSDPs are also not frequently (annually) updated for quality improvement and status review
⇒ Summary of general major gaps identified:

5 This data is based on February 2006 DWAF figures; the latest provincial figure is estimated at 72%.
Limited stakeholder involvement
Limited focus on sanitation issues
No info on overall holistic and strategic planning
No financial modeling information
Incomplete chapters and tables
Lack of information to support data in tables
Lack of associated maps
Lack of detailed planning for rural areas

3.3.4 Access to institutional services

**School water and sanitation**
About 300 schools are still without access to adequate water supply and sanitation services.

**Clinic water and sanitation**
Most clinics have basic water supply and sanitation facilities. The estimated backlog is below 10%. Exact figures are not available.

3.4 Institutional Arrangements

3.4.1 Water Services
The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry fulfils the primary role of regulating and supporting WSAs in the provision of water services. This is a shift from its previous role, in respect of water services, as a provider through use of water boards. Since water services infrastructure is being transferred to WSAs, the DWAF only monitors and regulates water service provision in all aspects of planning, implementation, operation and maintenance.

There are twelve (12) municipalities that fulfil the **water service authority** function in the province, namely:

- Central District Municipality
- Bophirima District Municipality
- Moretele Municipality
- Local Municipality of Madibeng
- Rustenburg Municipality
- Kgetleng Rivier Municipality
- Moses Kotane Municipality
- Venterdsorp Municipality
- Potchefstroom Municipality
- City of Matlosana
- Maquassi Hills Municipality
- Meratong Municipality

There are four (4) **water boards** operating in the province, viz. Sedibeng Water, Magalies Water, Rand Water and Botshelo Water. The water boards have previously worked directly with DWAF and most provided source-to-tap services. Midvaal Water Company also operates as a water service provider in the Southern District. Some of the **Local Municipalities (non-WSA)** continue to operate as water service providers for the WSAs in the interim.
The **Provincial Government** has the overall responsibility of coordinating the implementation of local government functions including water services. The provincial **Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing** continues to play a pivotal role in the implementation of water services infrastructure, i.e. water supply and sanitation through coordinating and supporting municipalities to implement the Municipal Infrastructure Grant programme and implementation of housing linked services. Further support is being provided through Project Consolidate⁶ and other local government support programmes.

Other water resources and water services responsibilities are spread across the following provincial departments:

- **Department of Health** – implementation of health programmes; facilitation of environmental health including drinking water quality monitoring; and implementation water and sanitation facilities for clinics.
- **Department of Education** – implementation of education programmes including environmental education (covers water); and implementation of school water and sanitation facilities.
- **Department of Public Works** – implementation of community infrastructure through the Extended Public Works Programme, which includes water and sanitation.
- **Department of Agriculture** – coordination of water use for agriculture and supporting emerging farmers e.g. implementation of irrigation infrastructure.

### 3.4.2 Water Resources

**DWAF** is responsible for water resources management. This includes the responsibility to ensure that water is protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner.

**Catchment Management Agencies** are being established to take the management of catchment level water resources management including:

- investigating and advising interest parties on the management of water resources within a water management area;
- developing a catchment management strategy that is consistent with the National Water Resource Strategy, as well as with local water services development plans of local government;
- coordinating water-related activities of water users and water management institutions within a Water Management Area; and
- promoting community participation in the management of water resources

**DWAF** currently serves as an interim Catchment Management Agency pending the establishment of CMAs in the four WMAs.

**Water User Associations** are also being established to manage and control water use at local level. The existing irrigation boards will be transformed into water user associations in terms of the National Water Act. Members will include WSAs, farmers and other water users.

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⁶ This project is targeting specific municipalities and provides hands-on support on the technical capacity for implementing projects. It is not a separate funding stream. MIG funds and loans from DBSA are utilized for the capital costs.
Catchment Forums have been established for consultation purposes including inputs into the establishment of CMAs and WUAs in each water management area.

3.5 Collaboration

A Premier's Intergovernmental Forum has been established to promote effective intergovernmental relations and coordinate activities of the provincial, national and local spheres of government at a provincial level. DWAF participates in the structures of the PIF and those established for coordinating the implementation of the PGDS. A Provincial Water Liaison Committee used to operate under the chairpersonship of the MEC for Local Government. The committee ceased to be active since 2005.

The North West Water Sector Forum, established in 2004, continues to operate as a coordinating structure on all water sector activities in the province. The NWWSF has subcommittees that deal with sanitation coordination, transfers and institutional support, water resources and infrastructure planning and development.

District forums have also been established by municipalities, albeit different in format and composition, to coordinate municipal level activities.

The following is an illustration of the collaboration structure in the province.
Premier’s Intergovernmental Forum

Provincial Water Intergovernmental Forum (PLC)

North West Water Sector Forum

Water Resources

Infrastructure Planning and Development

Sanitation Coordination

Transfer and Institutional Support

District level coordination and intergovernmental structures
4 ANALYSIS AND CONTEXTUALISATION

4.1 Strategic Framework for Water Services (SFWS)

The Strategic Framework for Water Services, approved by Cabinet in September 2003, which replaces White Paper of 1994 sets out a comprehensive approach in respect of water services provision in South Africa. It serves as a policy framework for International, national and local/community water services sectors. The strategic framework sets out the sector’s vision for the next ten years. It covers institutional, planning, financial, regulatory, monitoring and support mechanisms that are required to achieve the goal of sustainable water services for all South Africans. The SFWS contains targets for the water services sector, and provides a challenge to all the water services stakeholders, to individually and collectively meet the targets. The following targets are specifically notable:

- All people in South Africa have access to a functioning basic water facility by 2008
- All people in South Africa have access to a functioning basic sanitation facility by 2010
- All schools have adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services by 2005
- All clinics have adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services by 2007
- All bucket toilets are eradicated by 2006 (extended to 2007)
- 70% of households with access to at least a basic sanitation facility know how to practice safe sanitation by 2005 (100% by 2010)
- Free basic water policy is implemented in all water services authorities by 2005
- Free basic sanitation policy implemented in all water services authorities by 2010
- All assets of water services schemes are transferred from DWAF to water services authorities by 2008
- By-laws are promulgated in every water services authority areas by 2005
- All water services authorities report annually on progress against their water services development plans by 2005
- All external water services providers are rendering services in terms of a contract with the applicable water services authorities by 2005
- All water services providers are rendering services in terms of a business plan by 2005

Note

The PWSP responds to these targets by clearly indicating how the North West Province plans to address and meet the targets set nationally. The plan also highlights what will be required to meet these targets considering the realities of the province e.g. level of backlogs, institutional capacity, water resources availability etc.

4.2 Masibambane Water Services Sector Support Programme

In order to facilitate sustainable water services delivery to communities, DWAF together with the Department of Provincial and Local Government and SALGA, have embarked on a multi-faceted water services sector programme – called Masibambane Water Services Sector Support Programme. DWAF has assumed the overall coordination of this programme; which began in 2000. In its first three years, the focus was on three provinces – Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Kwazulu Natal. The programme has since been extended to cover all the nine provinces in South Africa – since 2003. Funding is provided by the Government of South Africa and various donors - the principal donor being the EU Commission.
The programme is moving into a third phase from 2007/8 and will be implemented in line with the five year national sector plan.

**Note**
This PWSP forms part of the annexures submitted to the National Treasury as part of the international funding agreements with the European Union. The PWSP also informs the national plan which will be the basis for the Masibambane programme for the next five years.

### 4.3 Interface of Water Resources and Water Services

It is inevitable that water resources management must be streamlined and integrated with water services. For the North West province, the following areas have been noted as critical:

- **Strategy and planning** – the Catchment Management Strategies must duly inform and be informed by water services development plans (part of IDPs) that are developed by WSAs. This is particularly important as there are insufficient water resources and most of the water must be imported. The WMAs are also falling into other provinces and this presents a challenge for WSAs and provincial sector planning.

- **Water use regulation** – there is a need to coordinate common regulatory and audit functions for water resources management and water services including monitoring and managing compliance with the conditions for water use.

- **Implementation** – promoting partnerships for developing and managing water resources and water services infrastructure and implementing interventions related to water quality management, water demand management and water conservation.

- **Information management** – integrating information management systems.

**Key issues to note:**
- Availability of sufficient and quality ground and surface water resources to support water services is a huge concern
- Current management arrangements for water resources (cross-boundary) poses a liaison challenge for municipalities
- Participation of local government in water management institutions governance is key to resolving some water services requirements
- Management of water quality at both resource and distribution level is critical
- Institutional reform for water services impacts on bulk water management from the resources
- Water use efficiency at local government level impacts on water availability at resource level
4.4 Provincial Water Summit 2006

A Provincial Water Summit was held on 19 and 20 January 2006. The outcomes of the summit highlighted a number of challenges for the province in relation to water resources and water services.

Water Resources
- There are limited surface water sources within the province – only six major dams and the province depends on water from the Vaal River.
- The water resources will be stressed in future due to the increased demands from mining and increased population growth that will result especially in Bojanala Platinum
- Limited considerations of water quality requirements
- There are insufficient water sources and augmentation; efficient use and source protection are required

Water Services
- Delivery of water and sanitation to communities remains critical
- Besides the Census information, credible information on backlogs is not there and this affects planning
- Eradication of the bucket system remains a huge challenge
- There is still limited capacity within municipalities to deliver water services (systems and human resources)
- There is a growing concern about the sustainability of water services infrastructure due to limited considerations of operation and maintenance costs
- The province will not meet the 2008 and 2010 targets based on the current funding and expenditure patterns

The following resolutions were made:
⇒ Integration of planning at all levels and across sectors
  o Include a chapter on water in the PGDS
  o Integrate IDP and WSDP processes
  o Integrate water resources and water services planning
  o Create closer links between and amongst all planning structures
⇒ Efficient use and protection of water resources
  o Develop effective water quality monitoring systems and support municipalities to adhere
  o Develop an integrated pollution and waste management strategy
  o Finalise catchment management strategies for all four water management areas
  o Ensure greater involvement of municipalities within water management institutions – CMAs & WUAs
⇒ Addressing water and sanitation backlogs
  o Conduct a full backlog study on water and sanitation to serve as common reference
  o Provide hands-on support to municipalities
  o Mobilise more resources for municipalities
  o Develop and support municipal action and/or capacity development plans
⇒ Improve sector collaboration
  o Ensure greater involvement of councillors in forums
  o Link sector forums and the provincial intergovernmental structures
Implement provincial sector plan integrating water resources and cross-cutting issues
Develop a provincial capacity building plan

4.5 Water Service Development Plans
The following issues are highlighted in the WSDPs of the WSAs in the province:
- Water supply
  - Need for bulk infrastructure to support retail water supply systems
  - Adequacy of current water resources infrastructure to cope with increased water use demand
  - Extension of retail infrastructure to address new settlements versus addressing backlogs
  - Operation and maintenance of existing infrastructures
  - Water loss management
  - Water quality management
- Sanitation
  - Bulk infrastructure in areas where water-borne systems replace buckets
  - Responsibilities regarding institutional sanitation and stock watering
  - Operation and maintenance
  - Upgrading of sewage treatment works
  - Pollution control

4.6 WSA Checklist 2006
The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry undertook a checklist process with all the WSAs in the province. The checklist process identified gaps in the following areas at WSA level
- Planning for water services
- Development and implementation of policies and bylaws within municipalities
- Completion of water services provision mechanisms
- Availability of resources – staff, systems and procedures

Priority areas (WSAs) are:
- Moretele Local Municipality
- Bophirima District Municipality
- Central District Municipality
- Kgetleng River Local Municipality

4.7 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
The North West Provincial Government has recently adopted a Provincial Growth and Development Strategy. The North West PGDS gives focus and direction for the whole province and its entire people over the next ten years. It is not only a government strategy but comprehensively addresses the formulation of a common provincial vision, goals and objectives that was negotiated in partnership with a variety of role players and stakeholders in the province and the formulation of policy and strategy of how government and its social partners should go about in making things happen.
The formulation of the strategy is guided by the national and provincial ten-year review of what the first ten years of democratic governance produced and the policy thrusts identified for the next ten years. The PGDS also leans heavily on International protocols and agreements regarding sustainable growth and development that were formulated at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. At the same time the PGDS represents the consolidated outcome of all the Municipality Integrated Development Plans in the province. The PGDS establishes the foundation blocks from where a consolidated Programme of Action for implementation is negotiated at joint Working Groups meetings and also forms the benchmark from where progress and achievements with implementation are monitored and evaluated.

The strategy (PGDS) has identified five pillars of growth and development in the province – mining, manufacturing, construction and infrastructure, agriculture and tourism. One of the two key goals of the PGDS is to eradicate poverty by wiping out backlogs in basic services, including water and sanitation, in the next ten years.

**Note**
The provincial government targets to provide about 35,000 households with basic water services and 70,000 households with sanitation facilities annually. This translates to addressing the backlogs in five years and six years respectively.

### 4.8 Project Consolidate

The findings of an assessment process conducted in 2004 indicated that:
- There were municipalities that were affected by a number of critical service delivery areas i.e. water supply, inadequate provision of sanitation and refuse removal, electricity supply to households and inadequate housing
- That there were a number of municipalities that were performing less than 30% of their assigned powers and functions
- That there were 7 municipalities in the NW province that were performing less than 50% of their assigned powers and functions
- That sanitation and refuse removal are neglected in the NW Province

The focus of Project Consolidate is amongst others:
- Capacity building and human resource development
- Integrated human settlement development
- Free Basic Services, billing systems, and municipal debt
- LED, job creation, EPWP and Infrastructure
- Special intervention in rural and urban nodes
- Performance monitoring, evaluation, and communication

The list of targeted municipalities (15) includes the following WSAs:
- Rustenburg Local Municipality,
- Madibeng Local Municipality,
- Maquassi Hills Local Municipality,
- Ventersdorp Local Municipality,
- Matlosana Local Municipality,
- Moses Kotane Local Municipality and
- Moretele Local Municipality.
Other municipalities in the list serve as interim water service providers and must be given attention.

Key interventions required for Project Consolidate
- Staffing especially in the areas of financial management and civil engineering.
- Development of systems and procedures to accelerate procurement, contract management and customer interface.

4.9 Five Year Local Government Strategic Agenda

The provincial Department of Local Government and Housing has not yet developed a provincial plan linked to the national Five Year Local Government Strategic Agenda. The national version mentions the following amongst others:

⇒ With regards to coordinated local government support
  - Support interventions to be driven at provincial level
  - Sector departments to implement guidelines on local government support
  - Municipal support plans to be developed
  - Hands on capacity to be provided as part of Project Consolidate including technical skills for managers

⇒ With regards to service delivery
  - Develop implementation plan for meeting water and sanitation targets
  - Develop implementation plan for eradicating bucket system
  - Complete a backlog study
  - Align plans with PGDS and IDPs

⇒ With regards to intergovernmental relations
  - Strengthen Intergovernmental Relations structures
  - Institutionalise intergovernmental planning

4.10 Summary Analysis of Key Challenges

Backlogs
⇒ The rate of new settlements developments (planned and unplanned) is adversely affecting efforts to eradicate backlogs. Alignment of housing developments with basic services provision is key
⇒ The sanitation backlog is extensive and the current rate of eradication is slow. Implementation capacity needs to be enhanced.
⇒ The water supply backlogs will also required concerted effort to reduce the current backlog by at least 50% by 2008. At this stage it is clear that the 2008 targets may not be met.
⇒ Availability of sufficient water resources and the costs of transferring water into the province will also affect progress
⇒ The impact of bucket eradication on existing infrastructure is also impacting on the pace and cost of the programme. For urban areas, there is a need for bulk connector services and this is proving costly for municipalities.
Water and sanitation for schools and clinics also require special attention

**Effective and sustainable services**
- There is a need for continued monitoring of drinking water quality especially development and application of regulations
- There is a need to improve operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure. This includes planning for replacement of ageing infrastructure.
- Metering, billing and cost recovery measures must be improved
- Co-funding for higher levels of service to enhance cost recovery
- Coordinated support for water services institutions
- Effective sector leadership

**Integrated planning and management**
- Water demand and conservation management
- Alignment of WSDPs, IDPs and PGDS
- Performance monitoring

**Integrated water resources management**
- Water licensing and effective control on use and impacts
- Establishment of water management institutions
- Focused support of provincial economic development
- Drought and disaster management
5 PROVINCIAL SECTOR STRATEGY

5.1 Key Driving Forces

⇒ Provision of water to support provincial economic growth
⇒ Provision of basic services for

5.2 Vision

“All people and sectors in the North West province have sufficient, equitable and sustainable water for economic growth and social well-being”

5.3 Strategic Goals

⇒ Goal 1: Access to basic and sustainable water services
Associated challenges
  o Slow delivery of basic infrastructure due to
    • capacity of delivery institutions
    • capacity of support institutions
    • Funding availability
    • Availability of bulk support infrastructure
    • Availability of sufficient water resources
  o Lack of reliable and common data
  o Alignment of planning processes

⇒ Goal 2: Provision of sustainable water services
Associated challenges
  o Water quality management
  o Water use efficiency
  o Water services provision institutional arrangements
  o Operation and maintenance requirements
  o Free basic services
  o Local level regulation

⇒ Goal 3: Integrated water resources management
Associated challenges
  o alignment of water services regulation boundaries and catchment boundaries
  o Availability of sufficient water resources
  o Institutional transformation of water resources management including establishment of CMAs and WUAs
  o Water allocation reform
  o Impact of mining and agricultural activities on source water quality
Goal 4: Sustainable water services institutions
Associated challenges
- Capacity of water service authorities
- Capacity of water service providers

Goal 5: Effective intergovernmental relations and collaboration
Associated challenges
- Alignment of sector collaboration and provincial intergovernmental relations

5.4 Strategic Objectives

(a) Access to basic and sustainable water services
- Reduce the water and sanitation backlog to less than 5% in the next five years
- Fast-track the bucket eradication programme to achieve the 2007 target
- Increase implementation capacity in all areas of the project cycle
- Improve and align water services information management
- Strengthen intergovernmental and integrated planning

(b) Sustainable water services
- Strengthen systems for management of drinking water quality
- Fast-track the finalisation of water services provider mechanisms
- Complete the transfer of assets to Water Services Authorities
- Improve water loss and demand management systems at local level
- Improve the management of new and existing water services infrastructure
- Increase access to free basic water and sanitation for the poor

(c) Integrated water resources management
- Increase understanding of water resource management issues amongst all water users
- Increase availability of water resources to support economic and domestic usage
- Improve the management of water resources at catchment and local levels

(d) Sustainable water services institutions
- Increase capacity of water service authorities to assume their constitutional functions through targeted, strategic and coordinated support
- Increase capacity of water service providers to provide sustainable water services
- Increase capacity of DWAF as a sector leader to ensure effective sector regulation at provincial level

(e) Effective intergovernmental relations and collaboration
- Strengthen collaboration all provincial sector stakeholders
- Strengthen links between the provincial and local government intergovernmental structures
(f) **Strong provincial water sector**

- Increase required technical and associated skills to support sector initiatives
- Increase the usage of appropriate technology in the provision of water services and management of water resources
- Increase participation of women in the provision and management of water
- Increase the participation of civil society organisations in the provision and management of water
6 FIVE YEAR SECTOR PLAN

(See attached Excel Document)
6.1 Summary Analysis

6.1.1 Financial requirements (Available versus Required)

Access to Basic Services

- **Water supply**
  - Available
  - Required
  - R1,5 billion

- **Sanitation**
  - Available
  - Required
  - R1,6 billion

- **Eradication of bucket system**
  - Available
  - Required
  - R150 million

- **School water and sanitation**
  - Available
  - Required
  - R180 million

- **Clinic water and sanitation**
  - Available
  - Required
  - R7 million

Additional funding sources

- DBSA loans
- Municipality revenue
- Provincial capital development fund

6.1.2 Institutional Capacity

The following capacity issues will be requisite support the development and management of water services and water resources:

- Technical skills for design and management of infrastructure projects and facilities. Other key skills relate to management of drinking water quality.
- Civil engineering construction capacity. Other major infrastructure programmes are competing for the same resources.
- Procurement processes within municipalities
- Support capacity from Department of Local Government, DWAF and Department of Environmental Affairs

6.1.3 Policy requirements

A number of policy issues remain unresolved or vague. These include:

- Capping of human resource expenditure for municipalities at 30% of total expenditure. This seems to be a major constraint for attracting and retaining capable technical staff and filling vacant positions.
- Usage of MIG funds for institutional infrastructure - school and clinic water supply and sanitation
- Prioritisation of sanitation given the high level of backlogs
Funding for higher levels of services to encourage cost recovery
Funding and implementation of multiple use water systems to cover institutional, business, stock watering, small-scale irrigation etc.

6.1.4 Coordination requirements
The following coordination issues are key:
✓ Linking of Agriculture programmes with water resources programmes
✓ Linking of housing programmes with water services programmes
✓ Linking of provincial and local planning