



**water & sanitation**

Department:  
Water and Sanitation  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# PRESENTATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES

On

## Status of Water and Sanitation in the Northern Cape Province

Presented By: Ms I Lekalake  
NC Provincial Head  
Date: March 2022

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# Provincial Overview...



**1 230 000**  
SMALLEST  
POPULATION



TOTAL OF  
**351 000**  
HOUSEHOLDS

**2** Major water supply systems namely:  
Vaal and Orange

**4** Dams and **3** balancing dam

**173** water supply systems

**44** Water treatment works

**79** waste water treatment works

**1488** Municipal boreholes



ORANGE & VAAL

**2** PERENNIAL  
RIVERS



THE NORTHERN CAPE  
HAVE A TOTAL OF  
**439 TOWNS**

**72% (316)**  
OF THE TOWNS RELY  
ON GROUNDWATER



**26% (114)**  
OF THE TOWNS RELY  
ON SURFACE WATER



**2% (9)**  
OF THE TOWNS RELY  
ON A MIXTURE OF BOTH



# NC ACCESS TO WATER

No of households	Sites with House Connection	Sites with Yard Connection	Sites with Communal Standpipe	Sites with Communal >200m	No Service
<b>351000</b>	<b>173161</b>	<b>29627</b>	<b>47273</b>	<b>3358</b>	<b>24932</b>

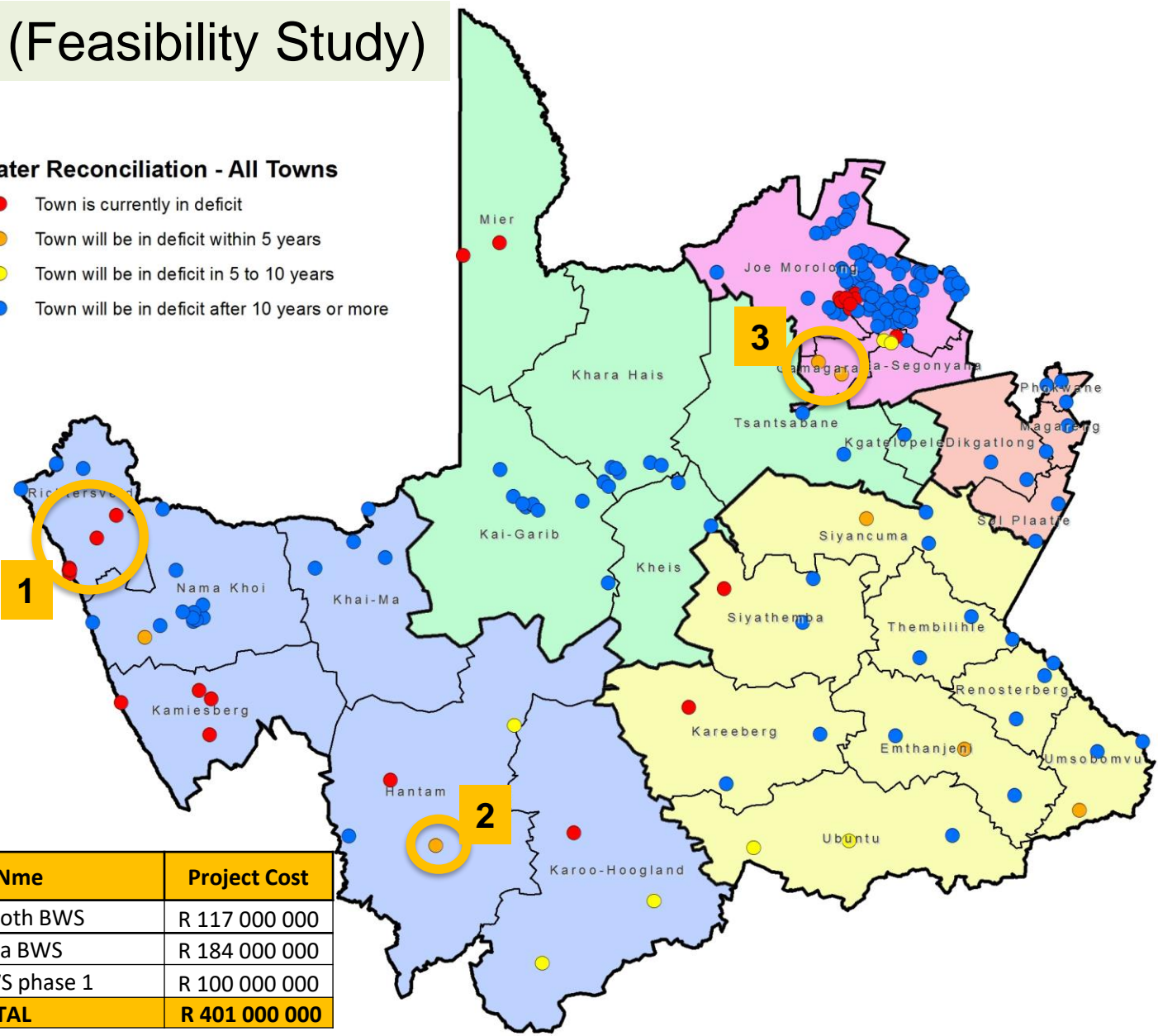
- There are 351 000 households in the province, which includes backyard dwellings. There are therefore sometimes more than one household on a site and the number of households is not the same as the number of sites
- There are 173 161 sites which are serviced with a house connection
- 105 190 sites must still be upgraded to a higher level of service (yard connection (29627), communal standpipe (47273), communal standpipe (3358), no service (24 932 sites)

# PLANNED WATER & SANITATION PROJECTS

# Planning (Feasibility Study)

## Water Reconciliation - All Towns

- Town is currently in deficit
- Town will be in deficit within 5 years
- Town will be in deficit in 5 to 10 years
- Town will be in deficit after 10 years or more

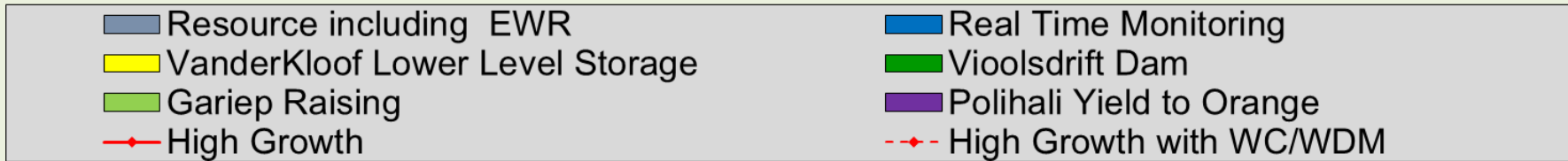
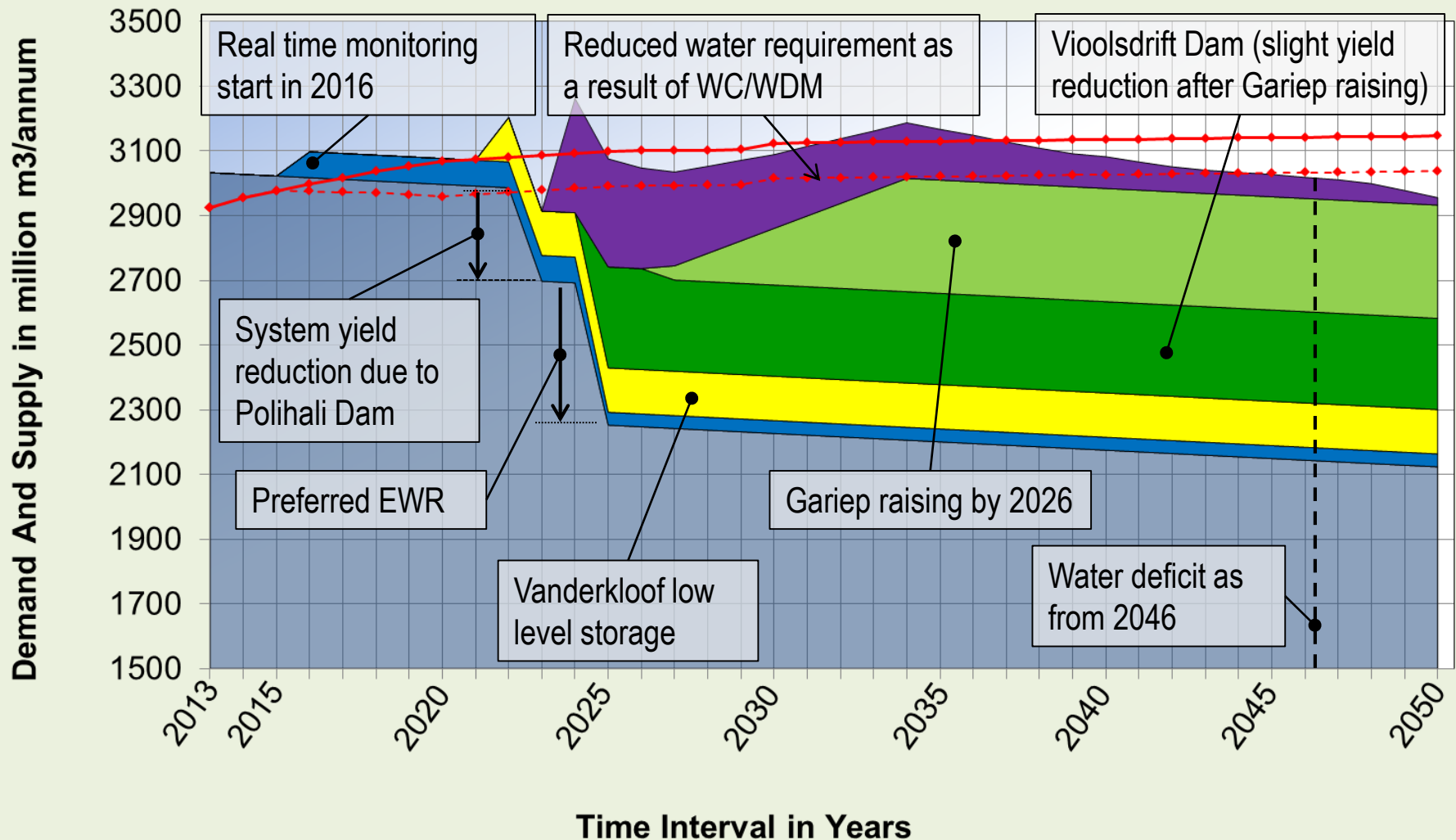


Nr	ProjNme	Project Cost
1	Port Nolloth BWS	R 117 000 000
2	Calvinia BWS	R 184 000 000
3	Kathu BWS phase 1	R 100 000 000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R 401 000 000</b>

# VIOOLSDRIFT DAM

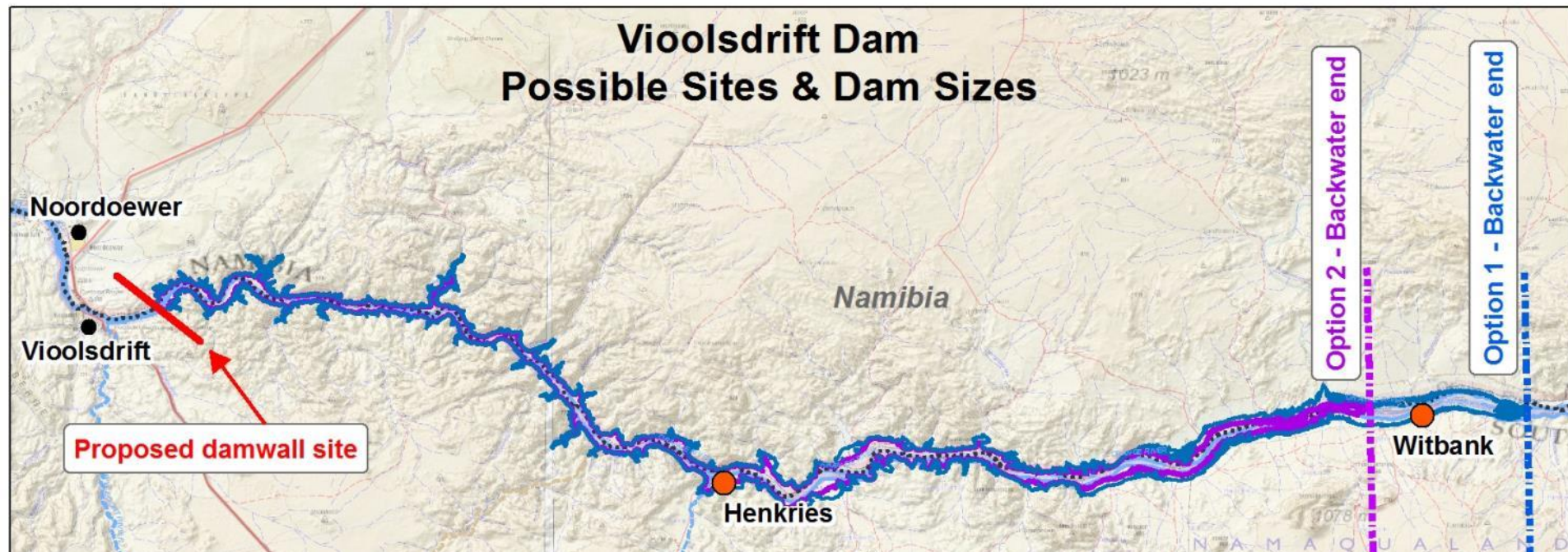
- A feasibility study for the possible development of the NVD was undertaken jointly between the governments of RSA and Namibia through their established Permanent Water Commission (PWC).
- The study was completed in May 2020 and indicated that in general the construction of the dam would be feasible, and its development was advisable.
- The project was included in the SADC list of priority regional projects.
- The study reports are complete and signed off and would be uploaded soon on the DWS website.
- However, owing to critical information (the determination of the Preliminary Reserve of the Lower Orange River signed off by DWS) that became available towards the completion of the study, the study could not be conclusive regarding the exact size of the optimal dam. Some additional work (which we refer to as a bridging study), was required to confirm this, but such additional work could not be undertaken during the course of that study.
- PWC is currently in the process of preparing the necessary documentation for the procurement of a service provider to undertake such bridging study. The processes, including the technical work and EIA authorisation could take up to 2 years to complete. Thereafter, it is likely that the project would be implemented. The implementation processes (negotiations, design and construction) would likely take a further about 6 years to complete.

# OPTIONS: ORANGE RIVER SYSTEM





# Violsdrift Dam Possible Sites & Dam Sizes



Option	Option 1	Option 2
Implementation/commissioning	2024	2024
NVD height to full supply level (FSL)	73.5 m	35 m
NVD capacity	2 800 million m <sup>3</sup>	300 million m <sup>3</sup>
Yield benefit @ 2024	666 million m <sup>3</sup> /a	297 million m <sup>3</sup> /a
Implementation date of next scheme (Verbeeldingskraal Dam)	2045 (21 years after NVD)	2028* (4 years after NVD)
Unit Reference Value (URV)	R 0.62/m <sup>3</sup>	R 0.54/m <sup>3</sup>

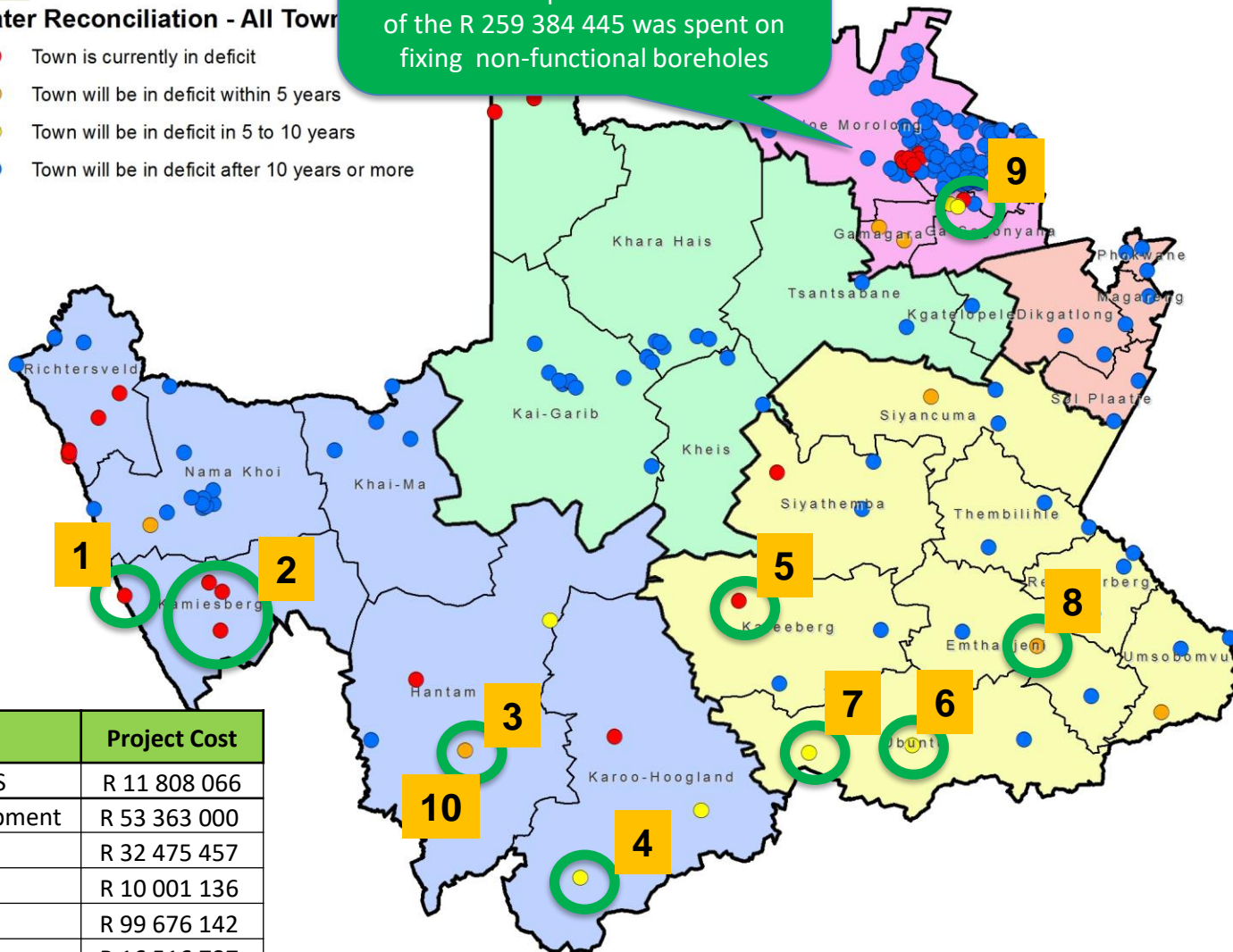
# CURRENT WATER & SANITATION PROJECTS

# Projects under construction

**Joe Morolong municipality**  
 Since 2016/17 - 22 Water supply projects with a total cost of R259 384 445 were completed. R 33 071 198 of the R 259 384 445 was spent on fixing non-functional boreholes

## Water Reconciliation - All Towns

- Town is currently in deficit
- Town will be in deficit within 5 years
- Town will be in deficit in 5 to 10 years
- Town will be in deficit after 10 years or more



Nr	ProjNme	Project Cost
1	Hondeklip Bay BWS	R 11 808 066
2	Kamiesberg GW development	R 53 363 000
3	Calvinia BWS	R 32 475 457
4	Sutherland BWS	R 10 001 136
5	Van Wyksvlei BWS	R 99 676 142
6	Victoria West BWS	R 16 516 787
7	Loxton AC pipeline replacement	R 12 000 000
8	De Aar BWS	R 33 658 639
9	Kuruman BWS phase 1	R 213 793 802
10	Calvinia wellfield equipping	R 21 000 000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R 504 293 029</b>

# RM 03: VAAL GAMARA REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

## PHASE 1

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the project is for the functional replacement of the existing steel pipeline with a new pipeline to provide assurance of current and future demands by all users. The main water users in the area include the various mines, municipalities, agricultural sector and Transnet.

### LOCATION:

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

### START DATE:

04 October 2016

### EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE:

March 2021 (Initial completion date)

March 2022(revised completion date)

### BENEFICIARIES:

Households ±5958

### PROJECT COST:

Initial Project Cost: R1 232 452 817,11

Revised Total Project Cost: R1 439 403 908.34 Incl. VAT

RBIG Contribution: R1 439 403 908.34 Incl. VAT

**CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS: 98%**



## PROJECT SCOPE:

Upgrading of the existing 75 km pipeline from Roscoe to Black Rock:

### **Pipeline 1A**

- 7.8 km of DN900 and DN1100 new pipeline from Roscoe to Khumani.

### **Pipeline 1B**

- 5.6 km of DN700 new pipeline from the end of SWEP by-pass to a new Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) station at Kathu Reservoir.

Note: The Scope was reduced from 5.6km to 0.38km after a condition assessment of the existing pipeline indicated that replacement could be delayed for some years.

### **Pipeline 2**

- 54.5 km of DN700 and DN800 of a new pipeline from a new PRV station at Kathu Reservoir to Hotazel Reservoir.

### **Pipeline 3**

- 11 km of DN600 pipeline between Hotazel Reservoir and Blackrock as well as 2.3km of DN400 pipeline to be installed in parallel with an existing DN560 pipeline

# SUMMARY OF PHASE 2

## **PROJECT SCOPE:**

Upgrading of the existing 260 km pipeline from the Vaal river pump station to Roscoe near Kathu in the Gamagara Local Municipality :

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The purpose of the project is for the functional replacement of the remaining existing steel pipeline with a new pipeline to provide assurance of current and future demands by all users.

## **LOCATION:**

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

## **ANTICIPATED START DATE:**

January 2023

## **EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE:**

March 2033

## **PROJECT COST:**

Estimated Project Cost: R10 Billion

Government Contribution: 44%

## **PROGRESS:**

- The concept design has been completed.
- Alternative model to Sedibeng Water as IA being investigated to find a suitable implementation model for phase 2.
- PSC was established to restart Phase 2.

# WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH PHASE 2

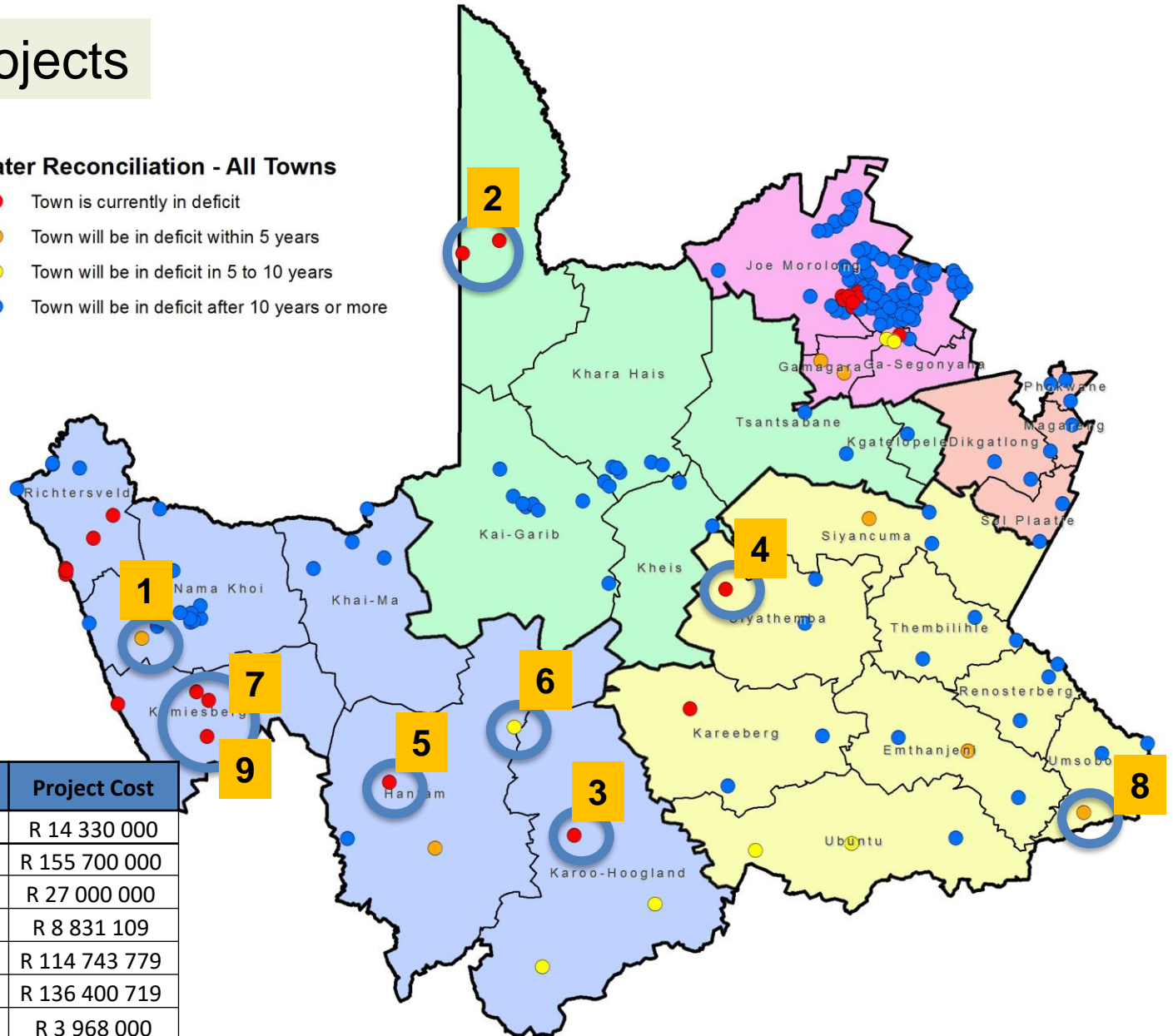
- To start Phase 2, SW and the mining forum signed the required agreements and protocols.
- However, there was a breakdown in the implementation of this agreement due to non-implementation by SW and the mining forum requested that the agreement also be signed by DWS, and this was agreed to by DWS in August 2021.
- In terms of the agreement a steering committee was immediately established between the three parties. DWS requested that the certain aspects of the institutional and funding arrangements be changed, including the governments contribution of 44%, due to a view by the Dept that the 44% did not fully recognize the gov contribution on phase 1. In addition, SW indicated that it could not establish a separate account for the capital raising fee collected from the mining forum with joint signing authority between SW and the mining forum. The Dept also raised concerns about the Special Purpose Vehicle that was to be used for the implementation of the project in terms of the original agreement. The Dept and the mining forum have been debating these issues for the past 5 months.
- The Department has not yet made a request to Treasury for funding for phase 2.

# COMPLETED PROJECTS

# Completed projects

## Water Reconciliation - All Towns

- Town is currently in deficit
- Town will be in deficit within 5 years
- Town will be in deficit in 5 to 10 years
- Town will be in deficit after 10 years or more



Nr	ProjNme	Project Cost
1	Buffelsrivier BWS	R 14 330 000
2	Kalahari East Pipeline phase 1	R 155 700 000
3	Williston BWS	R 27 000 000
4	Marydale BWS	R 8 831 109
5	Loeriesfontein BWS	R 114 743 779
6	Brandvlei BWS	R 136 400 719
7	Kamiesberg GW development	R 3 968 000
8	Noupoort BWS	R 91 472 883
9	Garies Desalination Plant	R 36 278 112
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R 588 724 602</b>



# MANAGING FLOODING DUE TO WATER RELEASES DURING HIGH RAINFALLS

# Latest Scientific and Engineering Techniques to enable Effective Flood Control

- DWS has invested in the development of a network of gauging stations across the entire country, including the Vaal-Orange River Basin
  - The stations are at strategic location along rivers and dams
  - They are equipped with the latest technologies to enable the transmission of flow and dam levels to the offices for analyses and prediction of flood levels in near real-time
  - The analysts utilize sophisticated computer based decision support systems utilizing near real-time data to predict river and dam levels to be reached due to prevailing and impending high flows
- Large dams are equipped with gates or controlled spillways to ensure storage of flood waters and release them when safe to do so in controlled and reduced amounts. However, it's safer for smaller dams to have free spillways (no gates) as it reduces the chance failure of the gates and eventually the dams themselves
- All major dams in the country (incl. in the Orange River Basin) have rules which govern how the dams have to be operated during low, normal and high flow regimes

# Management of the January 2022 High Flows

- Using the gauging station network, river flow and dam levels in the Orange River Basin were monitored, and amounts and timings of water expected to flow into the dams was known upfront
- The monitoring and prediction information informed how much and when water must be stored and released from the dams, especially Vaal Dam and Bloemhof Dam
- Caution was exercised to ensure that high flows from the Orange River do not combine with high flows from the Vaal River to create one big destructive flood by withholding water in the Vaal and Bloemhof Dams
- But the dams levels kept on increasing to a point where they were threatening the safety of the dams and the saved water had to be released. The release were effected when the high flows from the Orange River had subsided.
- While the releases, especially from Bloemhof Dam seemed high, there were medium or equivalent to normal flows downstream at this time of the year.
- As it turned out the highest release of 2000 m<sup>3</sup>/s was much lower that the over 3000 m<sup>3</sup>/s which was estimated inflow into Bloemhof Dam. As a result, the flows in the Lower Orange were also much lower and the damage less than they would have been had these measures not been taken.
- The dams were initially left to fill-up because the objective of their construction is to store water such that they are full at the end of the season. While the analysts utilize weather forecasts which indicated that good rains were to be expected, weather forecasting is not yet precise hence the decision on flood control are informed by water that is already on the ground to minimize the risk of having empty dams at the end of the rainy season

# Responsibilities of Communities for their Own Safety

- Compliance with legislation in relation to the construction of essential services and settlement infrastructure above the 1:100 year floodline
- Taking heed of the warnings issued by the DWS when releases of water from dams which will cause significant increases of water levels are scheduled
- Construction and maintenance of storm water drainage systems
- Communities adopting proof building

# WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS

# WWTW authorisation status NC

	Northern Cape	Comment
Exemption	23	Low Risk facilities exempted with a volume limitation and general conditions, Bulk of Evaporation ponds in NC: Pofadder, OCC Nigramoep, OCC Nababeep, Kommaggas, Steinkopf, Springbok N7, Port Nolloth, Douglas, Marydale, Prieska, Augrabies, Kenhardt, Keimoes, Louisvalebweg, Upington / Kameelmond, Groblershoop, Koingnaas & Mitchells Bay, Kleinzee, Frazerburg, Twee Rivieren, Baken, Reuning, Hondeklipbaai.
License/ GA's	6	Licensed through process with conditions: Carnarvon, Aggeneys, Springbok, Homevale, Kathu, Bestwood Estate
Permit	10	ELU with volume and conditions, Upgraded facilities in NC: Kamieskroon, Garies, Okiep, Carolusberg, Kakamas, De Aar, Williston, Sutherland, Beaconsfield, Postmasburg
No Authorisation	40	Barkley West, Hartswater, Jan Kempdorp, Kuruman, Mothibistad, Dibeng, Dingleton, Oliphantshoek, Warrenton, Hotazel, Pampierstad, Richmond, Brandvlei, Kharkams, Onseepkans, Pella, Concordia, Britstown, Vosburg, Niekerkshoop, Griekwastad, Strydenburg (new plant), Loxton, Victoria West, Jenn Haven , Danielskuil, Brandboom, Middlepos, Askham, Loubos, Philandersbron, Rietfontein, Welkom, Delportshoop / Longlands, Windsorton, Van Zylsrus, Vaalgama-gara, Alexander Bay, Lohatla Military, Finsch Mine
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	

# Enforcement on WWTW discharge and Pump stations

Name of WTW	Discharge to and impact on Water Resource	Volume (MI/d)	Remarks	Status Jan 2022
Vryburg	Dry Harts River	15,0	Requested Court Order stop pollution	
Homevale	Kamferdam	48,0	Consider Court Order stop pollution	
Barkley West	Vaal River	3,0	Consider Court Order stop pollution	
Lichtenburg	Harts River	16,0	Requested Court Order stop pollution	
Kathu	Re-use Sishen Mine, discharge to stormwater	3,6	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Danielskuil	Discharge to dolomite aquifer	0,7	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Upington	Orange River	16,0	Stop pollution Monitor Action plan	
Vanderkloof	Seepage to river	0,2	Stop pollution Monitor Action plan	
Kuruman	Vlei re-used, dolomite aquifer	4,0	Stop pollution Monitor Action plan	
Hartswater	Stormwater canal into Harts River	2,0	Stop pollution Monitor Action plan	
Schweizer Reineke	Harts River	9,0	Stop pollution Monitor Action plan	
Jan Kempdorp	Tributary of the Harts River	2,7	Stop pollution Monitor Action plan	
Kakamas	Orange river	2,0	Stop pollution Monitor Action plan	
Hope Town	Orange river	2,0	Stop pollution Monitor Action plan	
Bloemhof	Vaal River	5,6	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Christiana	Vaal River	3,5	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Ottosdal	Dry Harts River	3,0	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Warrenton	Vaal River	2,0	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Postmasburg	Artificial Wetlands	4,8	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Kakamas	Orange river	2,0	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Beaconsfield	Paardeberg's vlei	8,0	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Nababeep	Discharge to stream	2,0	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Pampierstad	Harts River	4,0	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Phillipstown	Discharge to stream	0,3	Sufficient compliance monitor	
OCC Nababeep	Discharge to stream	2,0	Sufficient compliance monitor	
Garies	Discharge to stream		Sufficient compliance monitor	
Kommaggas	Discharge to stream		Sufficient compliance monitor	
Okiep	Discharge to stream		Sufficient compliance monitor	
Concordia	Discharge to stream		Sufficient compliance monitor	
		161,4		

↑ Improve  
↓ Deteriorate

Criminal case  
Section 151 (1)(2)

Execution of works  
Court interdict  
Section 53 (1)(2)

Directive Section  
53(1) 19(3)

Intention to issue  
directive Section  
53(1) 19(3)

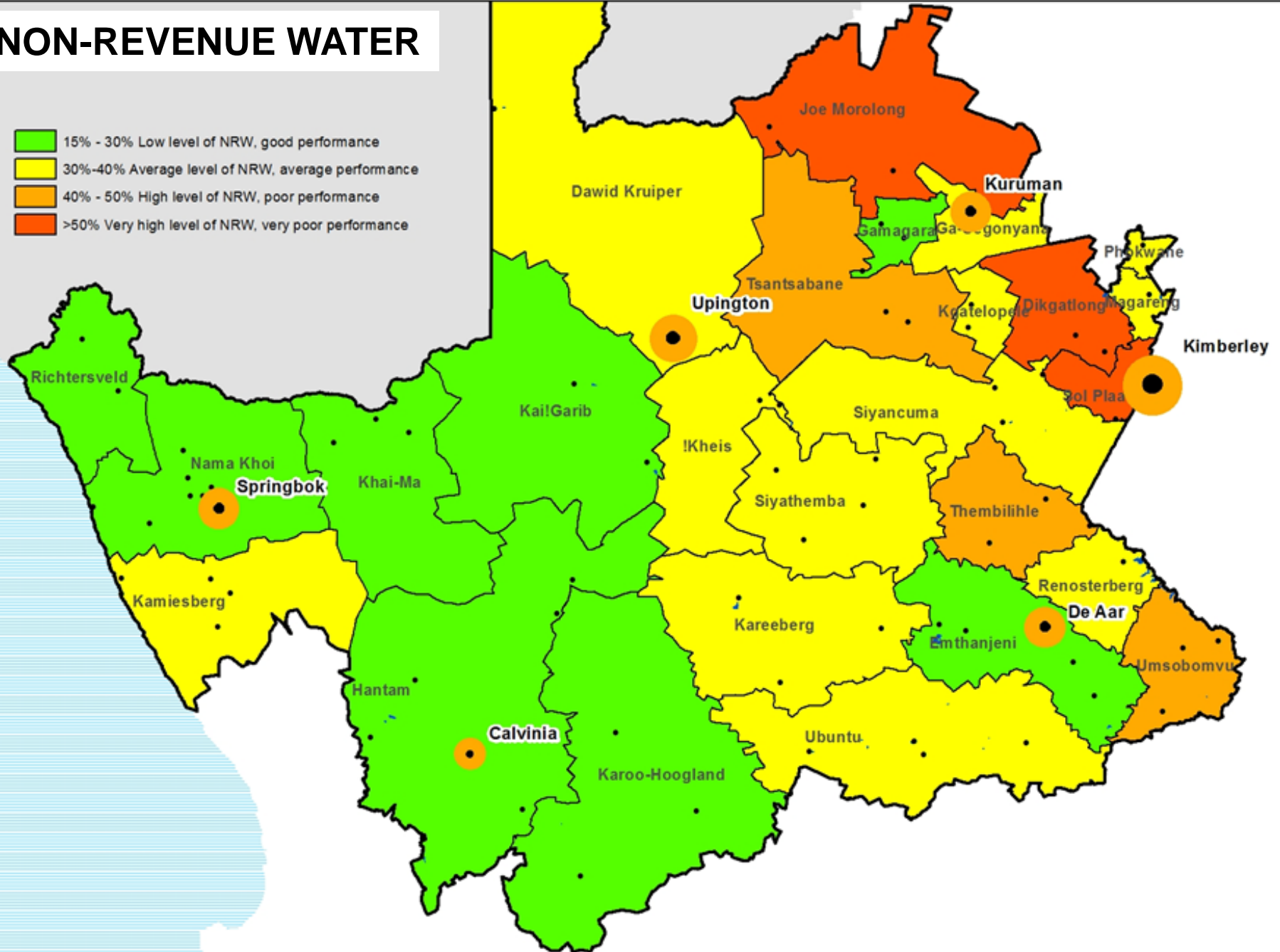
Unauthorised, non  
compliant Non  
compliance notice  
Section 53(1) 19(3),

# WATER CONSERVATION/ NON-REVENUE WATER



# NON-REVENUE WATER

- 15% - 30% Low level of NRW, good performance
- 30%-40% Average level of NRW, average performance
- 40% - 50% High level of NRW, poor performance
- >50% Very high level of NRW, very poor performance



# What was done since 2013/14 relating to WCDM

Municipality	NRW	Total meters of pipeline installed for prepaid metering	Total pre-paid meters installed	Total meters of Asbestos Cement pipes replaced to decrease water loss
Joe Morolong	>50%	192 390	826 (200m standpipes)	0
Ga-Segonyana	30% – 40%	120 863	383 (200m standpipes)	14095
Gamagara	15% - 30%	4419	747 (erf connections)	0
Kgatelopele	30% – 40%	0	0	5690
Ubuntu	30% – 40%	0	281 (erf connections)	7289
Umsobomvu	40% - 50%	0	0	3001
Thembelihle	40% - 50%	0	0	13100
Dawid Kruiper	30% – 40%	0	28 (200m standpipes)	0
Hantam	15% - 30%	0	800 (erf connections)	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>317 672</b>	<b>3 065</b>	<b>43 175</b>

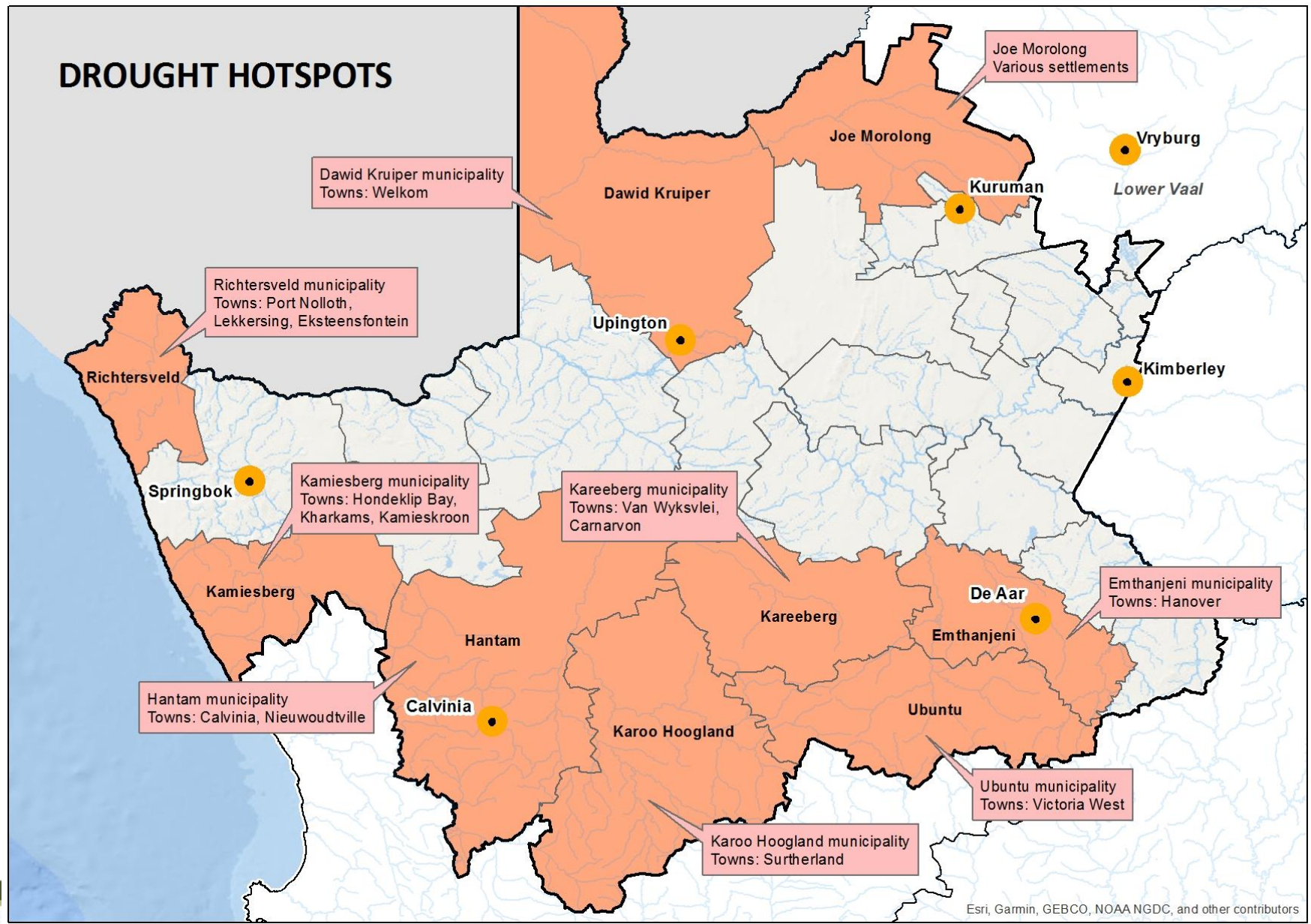
## WCDM achievement in the Vaal River mainstem

Vaalharts WUA implemented the electronic Water Allocation System (WAS). Water saving of 40 Million m<sup>3</sup> per annum was achieved.

# DROUGHT



# NC Drought Status



Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

# Drought in the Northern Cape

- The Northern Cape has **439** towns of which 72% (**316**) are reliant solely on groundwater. A further 26% rely on surface water and the remaining 2% rely on both surface and groundwater.
- Inherently low level of rainfall, its variability and inconsistency have become more frequent in the last three decades and it has, in most instances, led to recurring bouts of droughts in certain parts of the province. This is especially case in the western, northern, and central parts of the province.
- Rapid emergency response by the tankering of water to ensure immediate relief of need; **884** water tanks have been provided to municipalities throughout the province during emergency drought and COVID-19 response since March 2020.
- Source development of more than **77** municipal boreholes in **23** communities impacting **10 161** households and **38 085** people.
- Communities include Garies, Soebatsfontein, Spoegrivier, Kamieskroon, Paulshoek, Leliefontein, Klipfontein, Kheis, Tweerivier and Kharkams in Kamiesberg LM; Vanwyksvlei in Kareeberg LM; Port Nolloth in Richtersveld LM; Calvinia, Nieuwoudtville and Middelpoos in Hantam LM; Strydenburg and Kraankuil in Thembelihle LM; and, Ntswelengwe, Magagwe, Cassel, Ga-Sehunelo Wyk4, Mammebe and Manyeding in Joe Morolong LM.
- Domestic and Stock Watering: 734 applications received. One-hundred and eighty-two **182** farms have been surveyed and **131** of farms have been drilled on. One-hundred and eighteen boreholes (**118**) yield and quality tested. Overall site progress is at 90%.
- Project at **98%** completion of R348 million allocation.



WATER IS DIGNITY

# WATER QUALITY



# DRINKING WATER QUALITY BLUE DROP PROGRAM

- The NC is at 78% compliance to drinking water (bottom of all provinces) due to poor microbial, operational and disinfectant reporting and quality.
- Of the 26 Municipalities 3 (Kammiesberg, Kgatelopele and Khai Ma) did not report in 2021.
- The 2022 flood over more than 2 months (Jan-Mrt) with elevated turbidity and bacterial pollution hamper water treatment and complaints of poor drinking water quality in Sol Plaatje and Kai Garib LM's.
- Directives were issued to enforce LM's to refurbish water treatment facilities and improve water quality.

# Drinking Water Quality Compliance

	Acute Health Microbiological		Acute Health Chemical		Chronic Health Chemical		Non Health Aesthetic		Operational		Disinfectant	
	Comply	*MRP	Comply	*MRP	Comply	*MRP	Comply	*MRP	Comply	*MRP	Comply	*MRP
Eastern Cape	91.2% <span style="color:red">●</span>	36.6%	>99.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	0.0%	98.7% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	6.5%	91.2% <span style="color:green">●</span>	89.5%	75.5% <span style="color:red">●</span>	55.0%	39.7% <span style="color:red">●</span>	4.0%
Free State	93.4% <span style="color:red">●</span>	50.2%	>99.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	0.0%	>99.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	74.9%	87.9% <span style="color:yellow">●</span>	91.6%	83.7% <span style="color:red">●</span>	61.6%	26.3% <span style="color:red">●</span>	67.5%
Gauteng	97.2% <span style="color:green">●</span>	28.0%	98.1% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	0.0%	99.5% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	62.9%	96.4% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	85.7%	96.6% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	45.1%	50.1% <span style="color:red">●</span>	29.3%
Kwazulu-Natal	92.3% <span style="color:red">●</span>	38.9%	>99.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	0.0%	99.7% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	7.8%	95.4% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	95.1%	87.9% <span style="color:yellow">●</span>	63.2%	57.1% <span style="color:red">●</span>	2.0%
Limpopo	98.8% <span style="color:green">●</span>	40.1%	96.0% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	0.0%	99.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	35.6%	99.5% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	87.2%	88.3% <span style="color:yellow">●</span>	52.3%	38.1% <span style="color:red">●</span>	17.8%
Mpumalanga	90.9% <span style="color:red">●</span>	42.8%	99.2% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	4.0%	98.7% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	10.3%	91.9% <span style="color:green">●</span>	85.1%	74.4% <span style="color:red">●</span>	51.5%	56.4% <span style="color:red">●</span>	4.3%
North West	90.7% <span style="color:red">●</span>	44.0%	>99.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	0.0%	99.7% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	18.6%	97.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	84.9%	93.3% <span style="color:green">●</span>	63.1%	67.3% <span style="color:red">●</span>	10.7%
Northern Cape	79.8% <span style="color:red">●</span>	27.3%	96.2% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	0.0%	94.9% <span style="color:green">●</span>	0.5%	90.7% <span style="color:green">●</span>	77.6%	74.6% <span style="color:red">●</span>	38.7%	36.8% <span style="color:red">●</span>	0.6%
Western Cape	98.3% <span style="color:green">●</span>	53.0%	>99.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	70.9%	99.9% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	9.5%	99.0% <span style="color:blue">●</span>	92.4%	93.1% <span style="color:green">●</span>	61.9%	45.0% <span style="color:red">●</span>	3.6%
<b>National</b>	<b>94.1% <span style="color:red">●</span></b>	<b>&gt;99.9%</b>	<b>99.0% <span style="color:blue">●</span></b>	<b>&gt;99.9%</b>	<b>99.4% <span style="color:blue">●</span></b>	<b>&gt;99.9%</b>	<b>95.5% <span style="color:blue">●</span></b>	<b>&gt;99.9%</b>	<b>86.7% <span style="color:yellow">●</span></b>	<b>&gt;99.9%</b>	<b>49.2% <span style="color:red">●</span></b>	<b>&gt;99.9%</b>

WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY



# DEBT OWED BY MUNICIPALITIES

# OUTSTANDING DEBT FROM WSA's TO DWS (JANUARY 2021)

Municipality	Total Amount Outstanding
<b>Frances Baard</b>	<b>R232 694 855,92</b>
Dikgatlong	R98 982 272,92
Magareng	R8 547 375,50
Sol Plaatjie	R125 165 207,50
<b>John Taolo Gaetsewe</b>	<b>R30 531 435,55</b>
Gamagara	R4 656 144,50
Ga-Segonyana	R2 301 173,97
Joe Morolong	R2 109 811,23
Kai IGarib	R21 464 305,85
<b>Namakwa</b>	<b>R434 124,74</b>
Hantam Local	R7 213,04
Kamiesberg	R10 271,34
Karoo Hoogland	R15 539,17
Khâi-Ma	R45 512,57
Nama Khoi	R320 387,51
Richtersveld	R35 201,11
<b>Pixley Ka Seme</b>	<b>R17 670 411,71</b>
Emthanjeni Local	R1 290 565,79
Kareeberg	R53 567,17
Siya Themba	R15 139 846,80
Siyancuma	R1 038 978,76
Thembelihle	R1 725,73
Ubuntu	R145 727,46
<b>Zf Mgcawu</b>	<b>R20 190 872,33</b>
David Kruiper	R4 402 985,63
Kgatelopele	R51 095,51
Mier Municipality	R67 229,19
Tsantsabane	R15 669 562,00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>R301 521 700,25</b>

Recovered –  
R30,7M  
(1 Sept – 31  
Jan 2022)

# Outstanding debt to Sedibeng Water (January 2021)

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance	Amount Invoiced	Amount Paid	Balance per Age Analysis
Joe Morolong	-	38 727 557,35	(38 096 958,56)	630 598,79
Dikgatlong	2 032 255,64	53 589 749,64	(38 088 241,57)	17 533 763,71
Gamagara	2 392 194,62	89 243 495,70	(90 150 236,17)	1 485 454,15
Tsantsabane	12 480 119,11	140 898 047,66	(82 808 576,49)	70 569 590,28
Gasegonyane	8 732 336,16	156 890 615,54	(162 271 305,40)	3 351 646,30
Khai Ma	599 323,34	30 827 470,93	(22 430 532,63)	8 996 261,64
Nama-Khoi	58 445 313,84	299 944 271,64	(156 090 910,91)	202 298 674,57
	<b>84 681 542,71</b>	<b>810 121 208,44</b>	<b>(589 936 761,73)</b>	<b>304 865 989,42</b>

# Way Forward

- Support to local municipalities to complete infrastructure projects by appointing additional DWS technical staff within the region.
- Improve regulation of water users to ensure compliance to water quantity and quality.
- Public awareness and campaigns through ward councillors and ward committee to improve public ownership of municipal assets
- DWS is in the process of expanding partnerships between government and the private sector, for the development and management of water resource infrastructure as well as municipal water and sanitation.
- The Northern Cape Water and Sanitation Partnership will be launched by the Minister, Premier, SALGA, and organized private sector formations.

NGIYATHOKOZA DANKIE KE A LEBOGA  
NGIYABONGA  
NDIYABULELA  
INKOMU NDI KHOU  
LIVHUHA

*Thank you*

WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY



water & sanitation

Department:  
Water and Sanitation  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

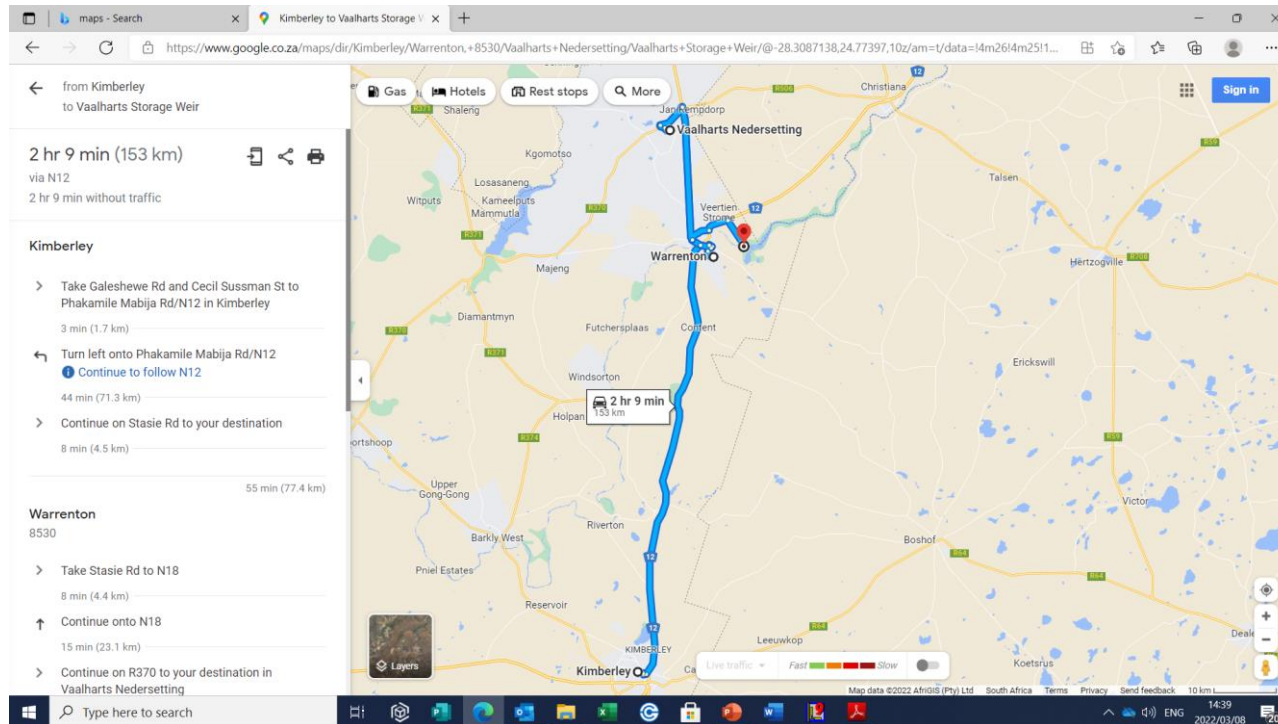


# PROJECTS IMPLIMENTED BY DWS PROPOSED SITE VISITS

# PROPOSED SITE VISIT

It is suggested that the following sites be visited;

- Warrenton WTW Projects
- Vaalharts Weir
- Vaalharts Canal Irrigation System



WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY