



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Northern Cape National Groundwater Strategy Workshop-comments

Theme/ chapter		Comments	Sector
1, 2, 3 & 7	7	Invest money into skills development and capacity of staff.	
	?	Establishment of norms and standards to guide local practitioners in management of government.	
	7	Invest more money into groundwater sources development e.g. Boreholes. DWS will allocate money to local municipalities only to take it away- this money gets undecided into the budget.	
	7	The issue of co-funding needs to be cooked at local municipalities does not have the money.	
	7	Invest into WCDM more.	
			More emphasis placed on groundwater as a source in Northern Cape.
	1	To conduct groundwater awareness workshops with communities. The usage of groundwater from waste land fill sites must be investigated. How to control or monitor underground water usage.	
	?	We should look at pit latrines are we not creating another problem that will cause pollution in the future? Time frames as water resource, protection and sustainable water use reviews. Provincial leaders should be engaged and made aware of the strategy as GW important in NC.	
	1	Groundwater trust: level of education and technical capacity.	
	7	Realignment of groundwater finance.	
	3	Policies only improve situation if they are enforced, if not enforced, they are just pieces of papers.	
	?	Use of prof. Geohydrologists- should be required in all municipalities who use groundwater as primary supply. Groundwater management is extremely complex and cannot be done without the correct expertise.	
	3	Legislation reinforcing the above should be put in place and enforced.	
	?	Local level action- all role players e.g. other departments for example invasive species management. Strategic actions- would it not also be good to incentive value add or effective and sufficient groundwater resource usage.	
	1	Very important for awareness rising on very low levels and very urban areas.	
	?	Competency of local municipalities to manage a scarce groundwater resource must be proof of qualification for such responsible person. Automated groundwater use quality, recovery data on continuous basis on global telemetry	

		system.	
	?	Local governance on sewage systems. How is DWS going to manage a resource that is over impacted? WCDM as to water being seen as a commodity. Enabling water users and suppliers to resort water uses and conditions. Offsetting utilization with recharge.	
	3	Amend, adjust legislation (constitution) to fit and enable groundwater institutions.	
	?	Differentiate the allocation of groundwater to sector in catchments. Strategic review to methods of groundwater monitoring. Enforcement of uses and conditions. WCDM in exploited aquifers. Effective review of authorizations.	
4, 6, 8 & 9		Quantity to ensure that there is enough water for each borehole it must be about 400 km from each other. Aquifer level- farmers and municipalities- financial support, skills equipment's. Treatment of landfill sites underground water. Recycling of underground water treatment.	
	8	Infrastructure and user/owner to comply in keep this telemetry system in place and to become compulsory for groundwater DWS to arid towns.	
	9	Legislation on all data to be seen as a state resource and no data be private anymore especially where government pay for the project.	
	?	Implementation is still lacking and finance and human resources are the most problematic factors	
	4	Outstanding authorisation on local government to enable enforcement and compliance.	
		Finance to local institutions (WUA's) to enable assistance to local government	
	6	DWS to assist in providing resources to local institutions to better resource management.	
	9	Information sharing between different levels of management.	
		Boarder engagement of stakeholders on research.	
	6	Implementation of water technicians on local level to support resource management to institutions.	
		Weekly water level monitoring should be mandatory for all groundwater users, should be legally enforced. Over abstraction should be criminally prosecuted. Legally force municipalities to employ adequately qualified persons to operate and manage groundwater sources. Groundwater and climate parameters are integrated and should be monitored simultaneously. Irrigation with groundwater should be prohibited. DWS is on water user to protect his resource.	
		Local level e.g. with municipality developing new houses, bulk services like water and sanitation services should both be considered.	
		The National Groundwater Strategy must not be a tool to start developing groundwater sources as the norm!!! Because NC is utilizing mostly groundwater as main supply source, a lot of information is available from local authority and regional DWS office. Groundwater should NOT always be the last option as a water source. Public institutions will have data available. Private owners will be more difficult to find information regards groundwater.	

		<p>Enhancing local groundwater capacity being mindful of concentration and protection.</p> <p>Awareness workshops/campaigns for communities.</p> <p>Management of groundwater through blue drop.</p> <p>Best practices to see how other countries manage their groundwater.</p> <p>Take into account climate change.</p> <p>Drilling of additional boreholes by DWS should be looked at again.</p> <p>Getting data from consultants of private people to help with planning for future.</p> <p>Reviewing of abstractions/ guidelines/prescriptions of licenses.</p> <p>Better working relation between different sector departments e.g. COGHSTA, DWS etc. (streamlined- e.g. integrated).</p>	
5, 10 & 11	11	<p>Aquifer stakeholders/ water users' engagement platform to engage with monitoring requirement etc.</p> <p>Discussing best practices</p>	
	5	<p>Agriculture biggest water users</p> <p>Water plus food- A priority of water use.</p> <p>Living- domestic use- B</p> <p>Then rest</p> <p>Cannot separate GW and SW</p> <p>Reuse.</p>	
	10	<p>Training/skills transfer as part of constitution contact.</p>	
	?	<p>Additional funding for protection of investment for a period after handover.</p> <p>Build operate train transfer options.</p> <p>Privatization of municipal water sector utilities.</p> <p>Inter department coordination and integrated planning.</p> <p>Example: bucket eradication- no capacity</p> <p>MIG funds housing plus internal services- no thought given to bulk services.</p> <p>Fines for mismanagement poor maintenance.</p>	
	?	<p>Municipalities use money for what is issued for no other activities.</p> <p>To give hands on supports to municipalities i.e. GW.</p> <p>To established groundwater forums in districts.</p> <p>The national development plan.</p>	
	?	<p>DWS could have these kinds of workshops to involve the stakeholders.</p> <p>It is possible to implement these activities/strategies over next 10 years.</p> <p>At workshops/meetings, these progresses of NGS implementation can be given.</p>	
12		<p>Relook at water licenses possesses.</p> <p>Must consider environmental actions (NEMA).</p> <p>Look at human capacity to do work on ground level.</p>	
		<p>Developments and water/authority organisation need to ensure in business plans of organisations the sustainable groundwater resource utilization plan is developed as a implementation process.</p>	
		<p>Privatized surface water and groundwater resources.</p>	
		<p>Appoint the right people in the right field of expertise.</p> <p>The end users still don't understand what groundwater is and the importance of it.</p>	
		<p>Introduction of geohydrology technologist to local municipality e.g. Appointment on district level. This person could work hand in hand with engineers at local level.</p> <p>Private sector could play a bigger role in education and training by including students into big projects practical experience), BURSARIES TO STUDENTS CONDUCTING SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS ON BEST PRACTICES OR RMPLOYING YOUNG PROFFESIONALS FOR MAYBE 1-5 YEARS PERIODS.</p>	

	Employment of skilled/trained personnel at DWS at license unit.	
	<p>Natural recharge augmentation authorisation on new boreholes.</p> <p>Streamlining processes and structures between the departments.</p> <p>Licensing processes not efficient.</p> <p>Local good monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>Reviewing of license correlations to be applicable to catchment area.</p> <p>Determining the viable aquifer in an area to be utilised.</p> <p>Structuring research that it is progressively supporting previous research rather than research on an ad-hoc basis.</p>	
	Monitoring system on ground level basis via borehole recovery water level and borehole logging via telemetry data transfer and database capture from municipality to DWS provincial on automated continuous basis	BVI Consulting Engineers