

	Item 4: Purp Works	
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		Agenda	
	1	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS	T. Nditwani
	2	ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES	T. Nditwani
A	3	ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA	T. Nditwani
	4	PURPOSE OF WORKSHOP	T. Nditwani
	5	ROLE OF THE STRATGIES STEERING COMMITTEE	T. Nditwani
	6	BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	T. Nditwani
	7	UPDATING OF PRIORITY STRATEGIES: METHODOLOGY	C Talanda
	8	UPDATED PRIORITY STRATEGIES (Parallel Sessions)	C Talanda /
		- Vhembe DM - Capricorn DM - Waterberg DM	L de Jager
	9	REMAINDER OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME – PHASE 1	M. Esterhuizen
	10	WAY FORWARD	T. Nditwani
	11	GENERAL	T. Nditwani
	12	DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING AND CLOSURE	T. Nditwani
	13	LUNCH	ALL
The state of the s			
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Item 4: Purpose of the Workshop

- SSC Workshop No. 1 held in April 2013:
 - To introduce the study to all Stakeholders (SH)
 - To establish and define the role of the Strategies Steering Committee (SSC)
 - Facilitate cooperation and interaction with the SH's
 - To outline findings during the Inception Phase
 - To outline the scope of work, methodology, way forward and preliminary study programme
 - To obtain comments and input from SH's
 - To prioritise the strategies to be updated

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Item 4: Purpose of the Workshop

- Purpose of this SSC Workshop No. 2:
 - Present methodology for updating strategies
 - Present the updated reconciliation strategies that were prioritised in the SSC Workshop 1
 - Agree on the preferred development scenarios
 - Obtain comments and inputs from the SSC
 - Way forward

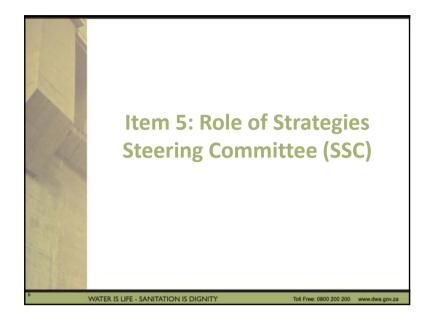
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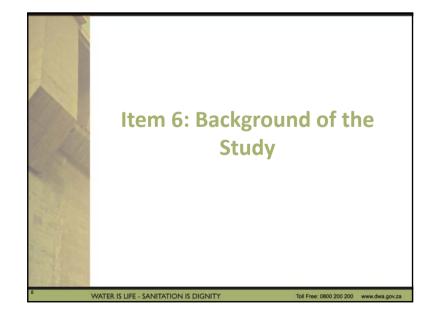
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Role of Strategies Steering Committee (SSC)

- SSC Terms of Reference (Information Pack)
- Provide executive guidance to the direction and outcomes of the study
- Provide supplementary information and input from a local and regional perspective
- Facilitate strategic linkages with other initiatives
- Disseminate information from the study to the relevant organizations
- Incorporate strategies' recommendations into development plans such as WSDP's, IDP's, Implementation Readiness Studies (RBIG), License Applications etc.
- To facilitate the acceptance and sign-off of the updated Reconciliation Strategies

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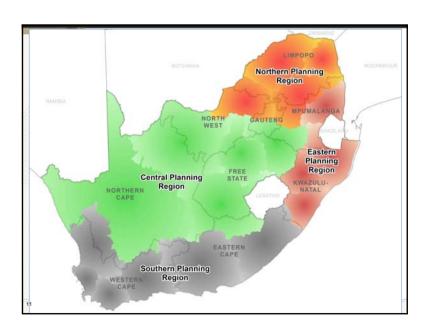


Background to This Assignment

- 2007: Development of Reconciliation Strategies for All Towns
- Key general messages from All Town Studies (2007-2011)
 - Improved management will solve largest portion of immediate problems
 - Minimal metering (limited water use records)
 - High per capita use in many towns pointing to WC/WDM potential
 - Groundwater remains a feasible source of water for many towns
 - Municipal infrastructure constraints rather than water resource availability limitations
 - Rudimentary strategies improvement required

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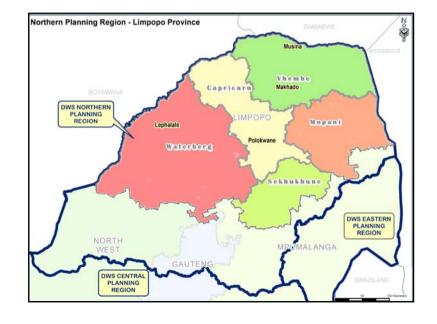
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Background to this Assignment

- 2012: Continuation of the DWS Planning Regions' All Town Reconciliation Strategies: Phase 1
 - Update and review priority strategies three year appointment (until 2015)

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Purpose of Study

- This assignment is the first review and updating of priority strategies
 - Budget constraints dictated that not all strategies can be reviewed and updated during this assignment
- On-going process even after these studies end
- Assist DWS and Water Services Authorities (WSAs) to:
 - Update and revise priority strategies
 - To remain technically relevant and sustainable
 - Reconcile water requirements and water resources (up to 2035)
 - Identify areas requiring comprehensive Reconciliation Strategies

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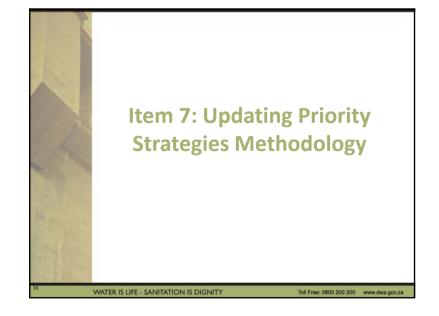
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Study Communication & Process All Towns SMT, Inception and Information on DWS Project **Prioritisation** Study Collection (Apr '13) (Inception: SSC 1 2012) Progress feedback, validation & scenario **Draft Strategies** (Priorities) (Jul '15) SSC 2 Approval of Technical Support and **All Towns** Strategies Final Updated Strategies **Strategies** & Sign Off Minutes, BID, Inception (2015)and Status Quo Reports

Purpose of Study cont.

- Assist DWS and WSAs (cont.):
 - Evaluation of interventions where shortfalls occur
 - Management and/or infrastructure
 - Align strategies with known development planning processes
 - Provide recommendations for the sustainable management of water resources
- Promote the use of strategies' information in local, provincial and national planning environments

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Prioritisation of Reconciliation Strategies

- Step 1: Identification of Category 4 strategies (towns currently in water balance deficit)
- Step 2: Eliminate towns where solutions are in an advance stage of planning or implementation (RBIG projects)
- Step 3: Add towns where RBIG or other processes are in an early stage of planning and can still be influenced by strategy recommendations
- Step 4: Add any other hot spot areas identified on a national, provincial or local strategic level
- Step 5: Final selection was confirmed at Strategy
 Steering Committee Workshop 1

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Theoretical Water Requirements

Population allocated to each Level of Service (LOS) category (Census 2011)

Categor	,	Owelling Type	Average Water Consumption (I/capita/day)
1		Flats	226
2		Clusters	255
3		Low Income	101
4	c: 1 5 :1 ::1	Medium Income	189
5	Single Residential	High Income	304
6		Very High Income	442
7		Below RDP Level	12
8	Informal	RDP Level	40
9		Above RDP Level	80

- Assumed Losses: Water Treatment =10%, Distribution = 10% (DWS Guidelines)
- Indirect usage for established towns

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Updating Priority Reconciliation Strategies

- Detailed assessment of strategies according to the following themes:
- Demographics (Census 2011) & Economic Drivers, migration etc.
- Water requirements (importance of metering)
- WC/WDM
- Infrastructure (RBIG Projects)
- Water resources
 - Surface water (DWS Studies)
 - Groundwater (desktop investigations)
- Water quality
- Linkages with Recon Strategies for Large Systems

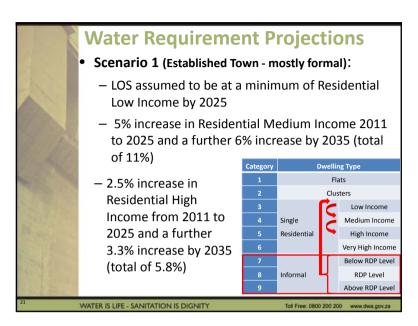
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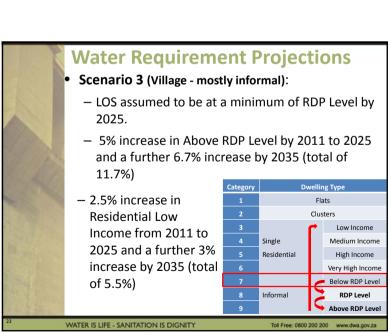
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Water Requirement Projections

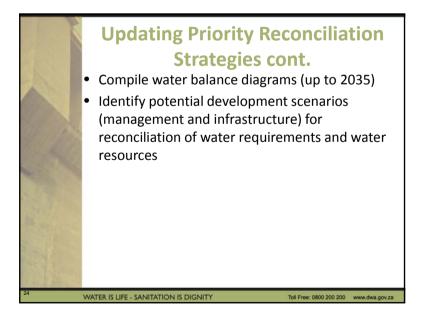
- Water Requirement projections derived
 - Unit consumptions calibrated according to actual use (theoretical values used where no info available)
 - Projected population per town (High Scenario)
 - Estimated timing and extent of upgrading of water services (selected scenario)

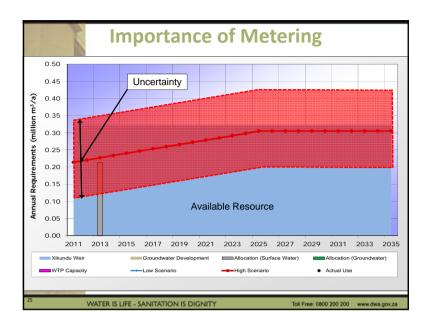
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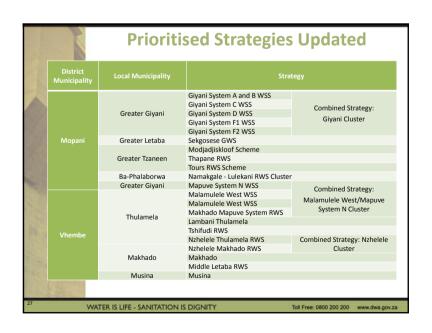


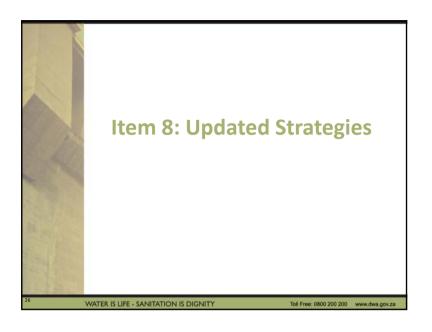


Water Requirement Projections Scenario 2 (Town/Village - formal and informal LOS): - LOS assumed to be at a minimum of Above RDP Level by 2025 - 5% increase in Residential Low Income 2011 to 2025 and a further 6% increase by 2035 (total of 11%) **Dwelling Type** Flats 2.5% increase in Clusters Residential Medium Income from 2011 to 2025 and a further Residential 2.3% increase by Very High Income Below RDP Level 2035 (total of 4.8%) Informa Above RDP Level WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY



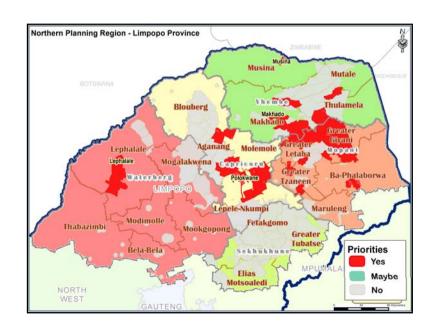




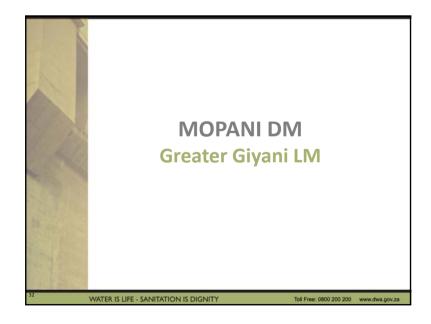


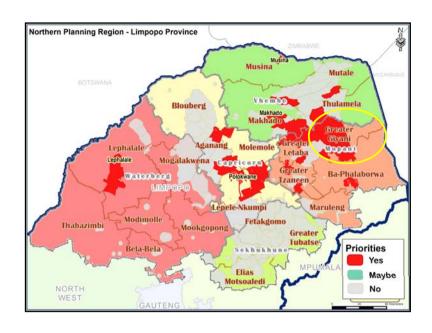
District Municipality	Local Municipality		rategy
	Blouberg	Senwabarwana GWS	
	Molemole	Molemole West	
		Hout River RWS	
		Moletje East RWS	
		Moletje North GWS	
		Moletje South GWS	
		Olifants-Sand RWS	
Capricorn		Badimong RWS	
Cupilcom	Polokwane	Laaste Hoop RWS	
	TOIORWAITC	Mankweng RWS	Combined Strategy
		Mothapo RWS	Polokwane Cluster
		Segwasi RWS	
		Sebayeng-Dikgale RWS	
		Boyne RWS	
		Chuene Maja RWS	
		Molepo RWS	
Waterberg	Lephalale	Lephalale Urban	

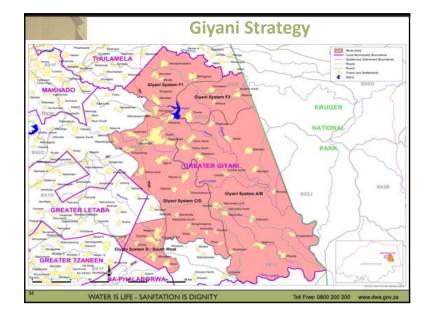
	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Strategy
			Aganang North RWS
		Aganang	Bakone RWS
	Capricorn		Ga-Mokobodi RWS
		Lepele-Nkumpi	Groothoek RWS,Specon RWS,Mphahlele RWS Cluste
			Flag Boshilo RWS West
	Wester de com	Mogalakwena	Greater Rebone RWS
			Bakenberg RWS
	Waterberg		Mapela RWS
			Mokopane RWS
		Greater Tubatse	De Hoop - Malekana
			De Hoop - Mampuru
			Lower Steelpoort - Mooihoek
	Sekhukhune		Lower Steelpoort – North, East, Prakitseer
			Lebalelo
			Burgersfort
			Steelpoort town

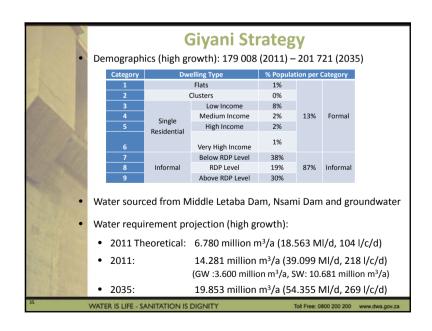


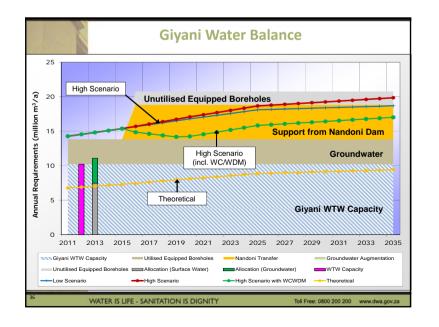
District Municipali	ty Local Municipality	Strategy
		Flag Boshielo - Makhuduthamaga
		De Hoop - Middle Ngwaritsi
		De Hoop - Vergelegen
		De Hoop - Ngwaritsi
	Makhuduthamaga	De Hoop - Lepellane
	iviakiiuuutiiaiiiaga	De Hoop - Nkadimeng
Sekhukhune		De Hoop - Schoonoord
		De Hoop - Nebo Plateau Mampur
		De Hoop - Spitskop
		Leolo Local Sources
		De Hoop - Lepellane
	Fethakgomo	Lebalelo North - Fetakgomo
		Olifantspoort South

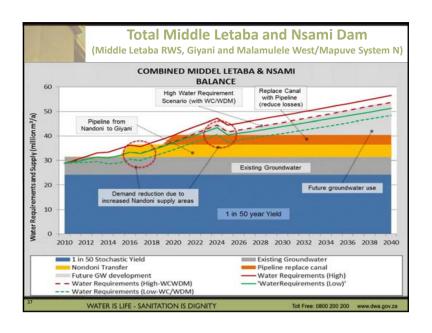


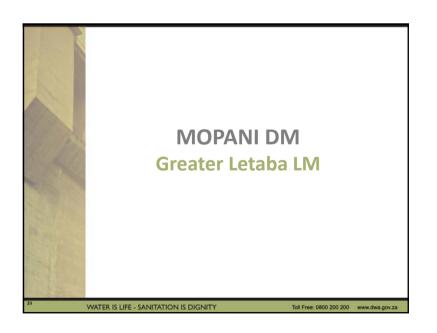


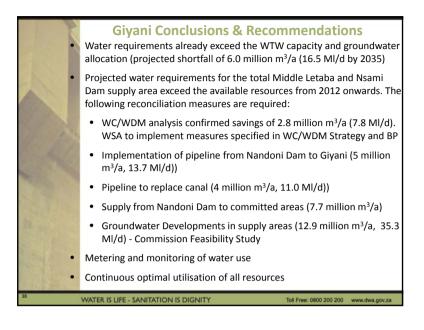


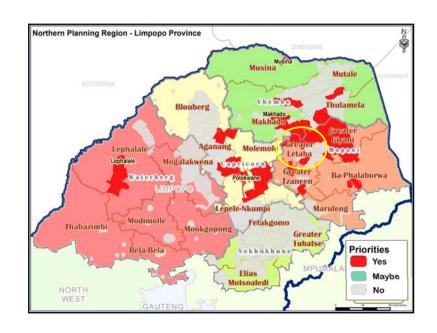


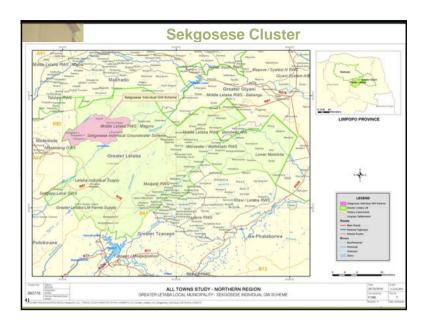


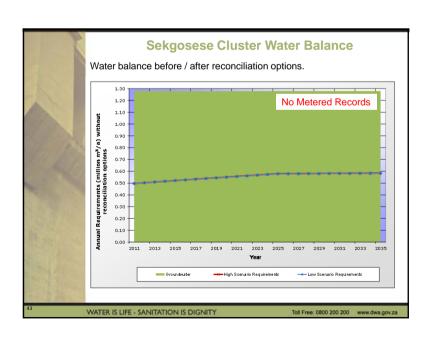


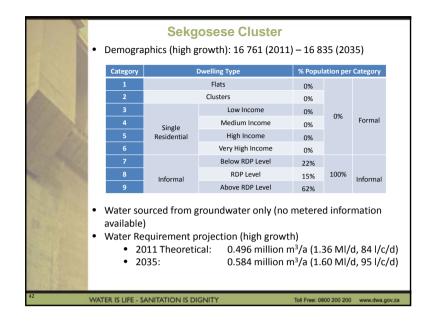


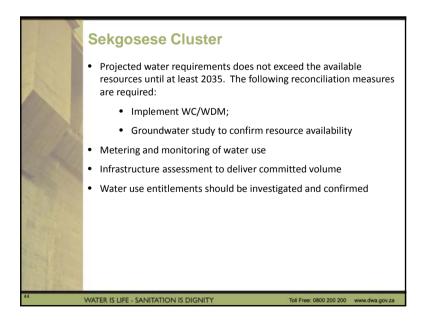




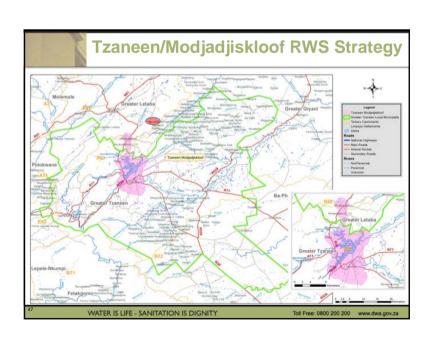


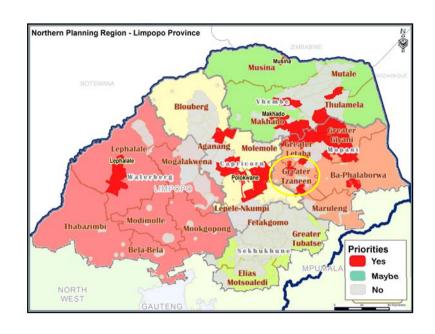


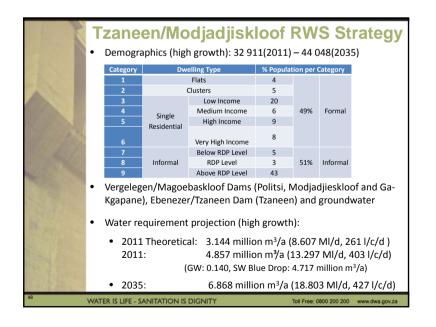


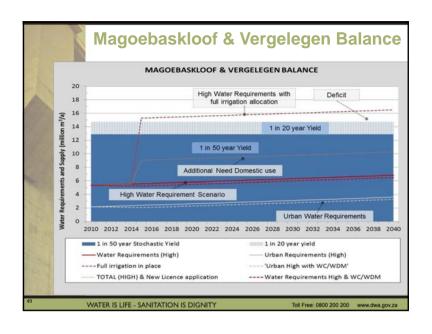


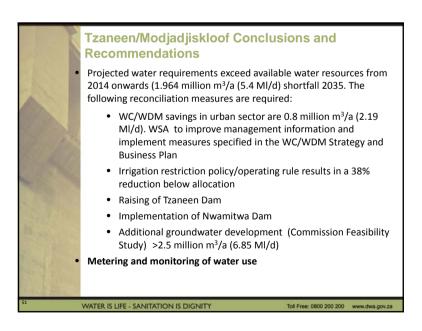


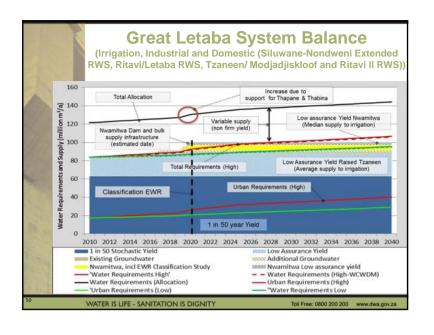


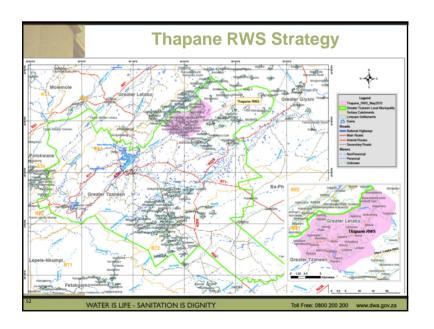




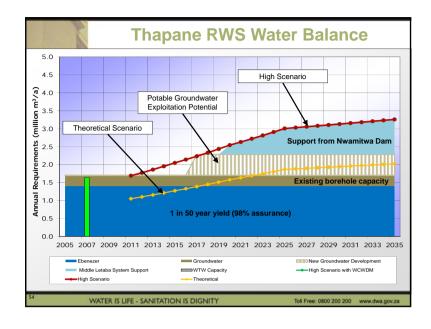


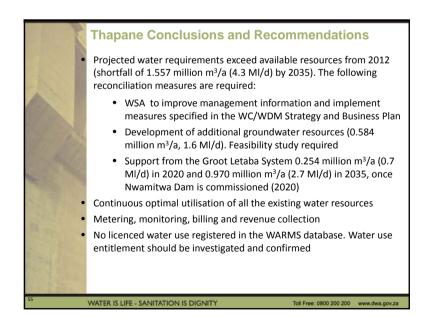


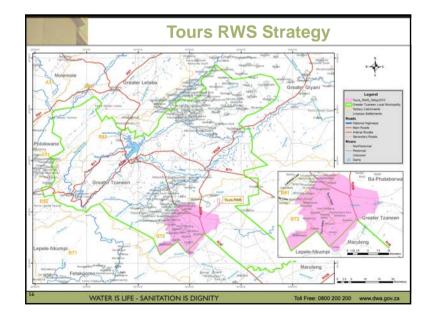


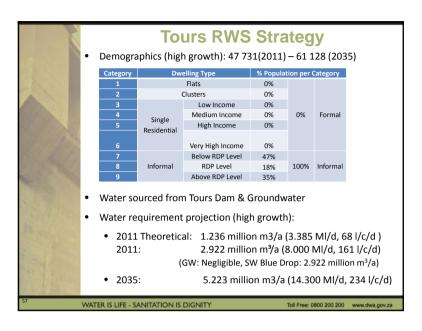


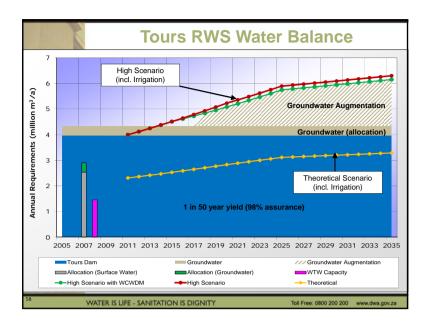
Thapane RWS Strategy Demographics (high growth): 50 380 (2011) - 61 931 (2035) Clusters 0% Low Income 0% Medium Income 0% Formal Residentia 19% 100% Above RDP Level 26% Water sourced from Thapane Dam & Groundwater. Water requirement projection (high growth): • 2011 Theoretical: 1.048 million m³/a (2.868 MI/d, 56 I/c/d) 1.688 million m³/a (4.621 MI/d, 92 I/c/d) (GW:0.300 million m³/a, SW: 1.388 million m³/a) • 2035: 3.257 million m³/a (8.917 MI/d, 144 I/c/d) WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za



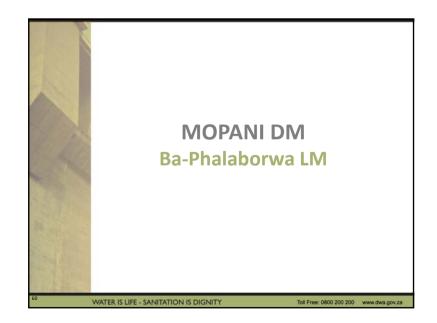


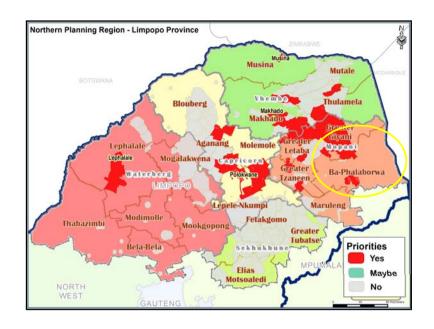


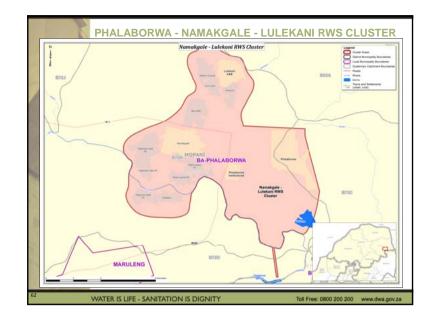


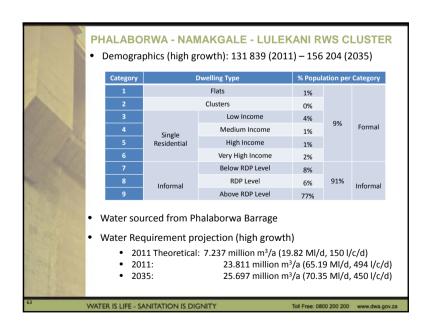


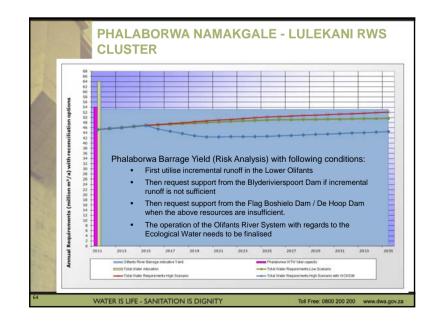
Tours Conclusions and Recommendations Projected water requirements exceed available water resources from 2014 onwards (1.964 million m³/a (5.4 Ml/d) shortfall 2035. The following reconciliation measures are required: • Preliminary WC/WDM analysis indicates 5% or 0.147 million m³/a (0.4 MI/d) savings. WSA to Implement measures specified in the WC/WDM Strategy and Business Plan • Development of additional groundwater resources (1.817 million m³/a, 5.0 Ml/d). Feasibility study required • Other options only to be investigated once confirmed groundwater resources are fully developed Metering, monitoring, billing and revenue collection 2012 DWS Blue Drop Assessments (WTW operating at 200% capacity) needs to be confirmed together with Tours WTW upgrading requirements No licenced water use registered in the WARMS database. Water use entitlement should be investigated and confirmed WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za





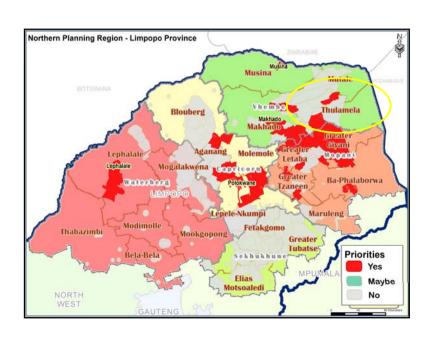




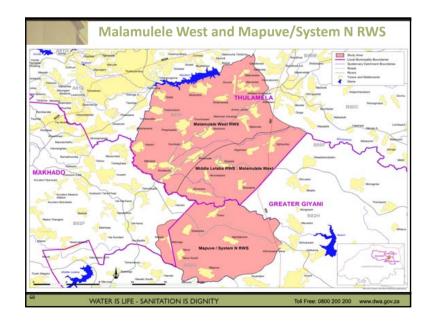


PHALABORWA - NAMAKGALE - LULEKANI RWS CLUSTER • Projected water requirements do not exceed available resources until at least 2035. The following measures are required: • WSA to implement WC/WDM • Detailed operational analysis of Olifants River System to maximize yield. This should take into account Barrage Sedimentation • Investigate extent of further re-use by industrial consumers and feasibility into re-use of treated effluent from WWTWS • Groundwater Feasibility Study for the Olifants Catchment (DWS) to confirm groundwater development potential • Water allocations to be aligned with projected water requirements • Findings from this Strategy should be incorporated into the Continuation of the Olifants River Water Supply System Reconciliation Strategy

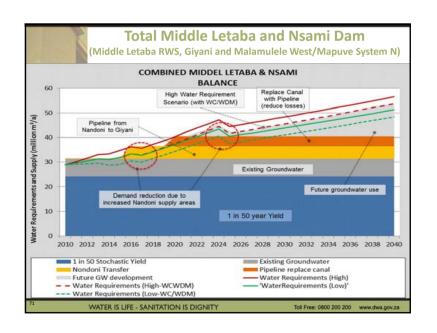
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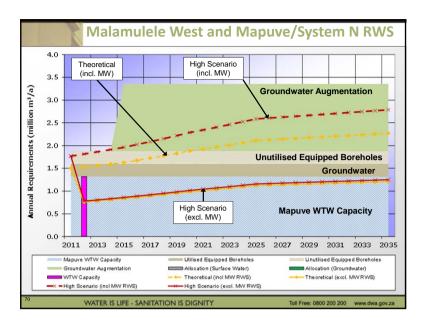




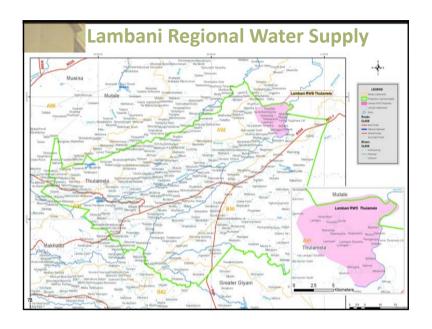


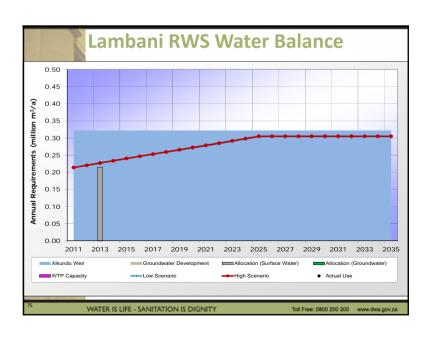
	Malam	ulele We	st and Mapu	ve/Syst	em N	RWS
-	Demograp	hics (high g	growth): 76 092(2	2011) – 99	222(2	035)
	Category		velling Type		tion per Ca	
	1		Flats	0%		
	2		Clusters	0%		
	3		Low Income	0%		
	4	Single	Medium Income	0%	0%	Formal
	5	Residential	High Income	0%		
	6	Nesidential	Very High Income	0%		
	7		Below RDP Level	32%		
	8	Informal	RDP Level	38%	100%	Informal
	9		Above RDP Level	30%		
		rced from I Dam used fr	Middle Letaba Da om 2012	m & Grou	ındwat	er;
	Water red	uirement p	rojection (high gr	owth):		
	• 2011 Th	neoretical: 1	500 million m ³ /a (4	1.107 MI/da	ay, 54 I/d	c/d)
	• 2011:		768 million m $3/a$ (4) $6W$:0.490 million m $^3/a$	-		•
	• 2035:	2	787 million m3/a (7.625 MI/d	, 84 l/c/	d)
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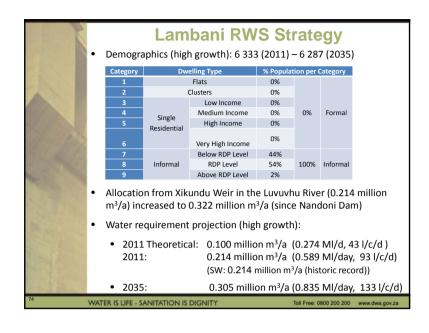


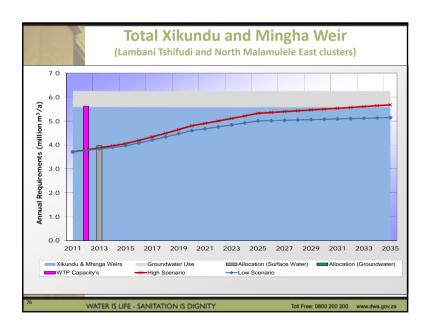


Malamulele West and Mapuve/System N RWS Malamulele West/Mapuve System N Cluster (excl. Malamulele West) water requirements do not exceed the available resources. The projected requirements for total Middle Letaba and Nsami Dam supply areas exceed the available resources from 2012 onwards. The following reconciliation measures are required: • WC/WDM analysis confirmed savings of 2.8 million m³/a (7.8 Ml/d). Implement measures specified in the WC/WDM Strategy and BP • Implementation of pipeline from Nandoni Dam to Giyani (5 million m³/a, 13.7 MI/d) • Pipeline to replace canal (4 million m³/a, 11.0 Ml/d) • Supply from Nandoni Dam to committed areas (7.7 million m³/a) • Groundwater Developments in supply areas (12.9 million m³/a, 35.3 MI/d) - Commission Feasibility Study Metering, monitoring, billing and revenue collection Continuous optimal utilisation of all resources after support from Nandoni Dam WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za







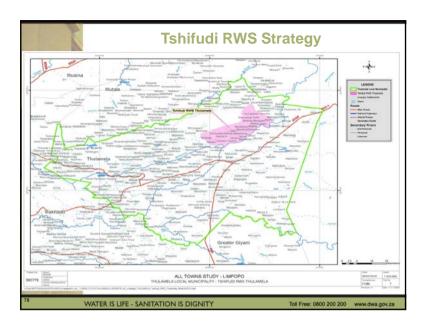


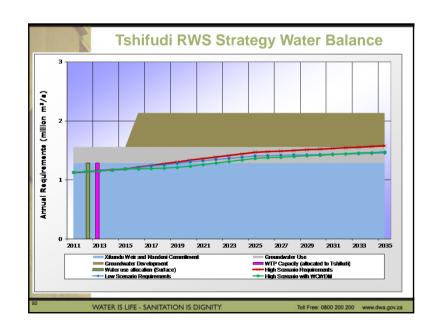
Lambani Conclusion & Recommendations

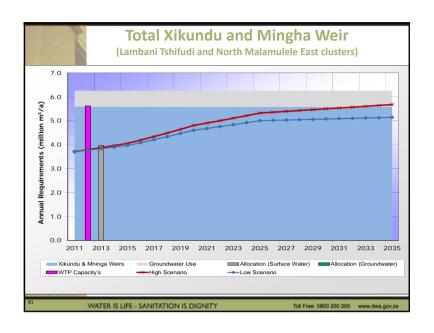
- Projected water requirements do not exceed available resources until at least 2035
- WSA to improve management information and implement recommended measures stated in the WC/WDM Strategy and Business Plan
- Groundwater investigations confirmed that noticeable resources could be developed. Feasibility study required (make additional water available in Nandoni Dam)
- Metering, monitoring, billing and revenue collection
- Assessment of infrastructure capabilities to deliver the total committed volume of water needs to be conducted
- Current allocation to be increased to water committed to area since implementation of Nandoni Dam

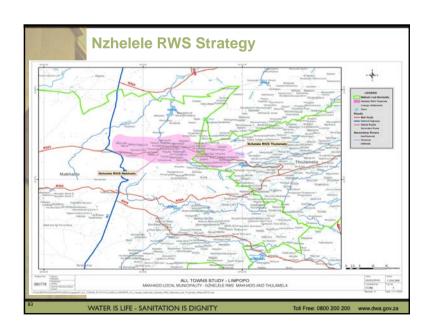
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	Demograp		ifudi RWS Stra rowth): 28 337 (2011	0,	91 (203	(5)
100	Category	[Owelling Type	% Popu	lation per	Category
	1		Flats	0%		Formal
	2		Clusters	0%		
	3		Low Income	0%	0.00%	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	4	Single	Medium Income	0%	0.00%	
The state of the s	5	Residential	High Income	0%		
1 11/19	6		Very High Income	0%		
	7		Below RDP Level	24%		
	8	Informal	RDP Level	65%	100.00%	Informal
	9	moma	Above RDP Level	11%		
		rced from Xi Groundwate	kundu Weir (with all er.	ocations	s from N	Nandoni
•	Water Rec	Juirement pr	ojection (high growt	h)		
The .	• 201	.1 Theoretical	: 0.627 million m ³ /a (1	.72 MI/d	, 61 l/c/d	d)
1000	• 201		1.125 million m ³	-		•
A TOWN	• 203					
I DECEMBER	203	55.	1.477 million m ³	/a (4.04	IVII/U, 12	:1 i/c/u)

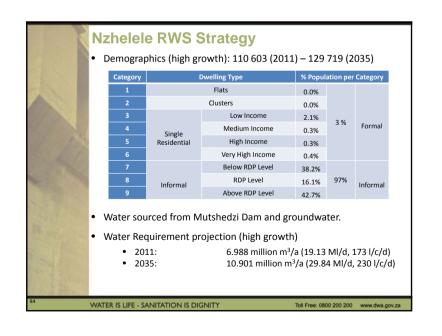


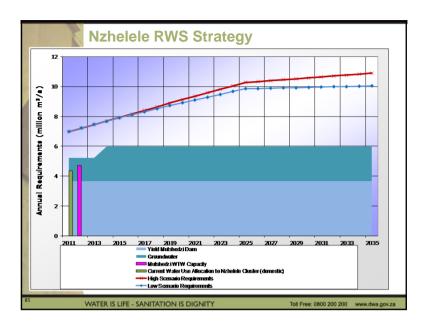






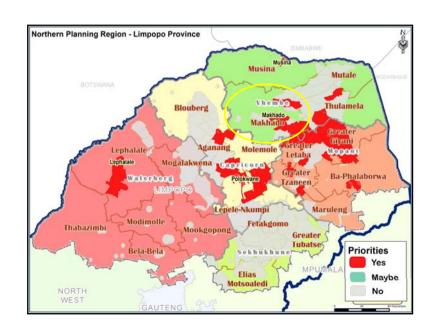
Tshifudi RWS Conclusions and Recommendations • The projected water requirements do no exceed the available resources until at least 2035. The following reconciliation measures are required: • WSA to implement WC/WDM • Metering, monitoring, billing and revenue collection • Assess municipal infrastructure capabilities to deliver total committed volume of water to the Tshifudi Cluster • Feasibility study to investigate developing available groundwater resources to make additional water allocations available in Nandoni Dam in future if required



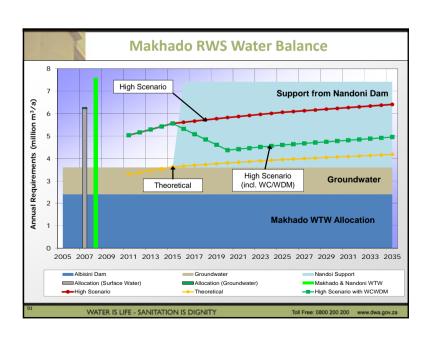


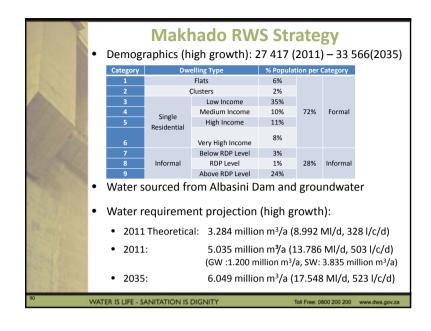


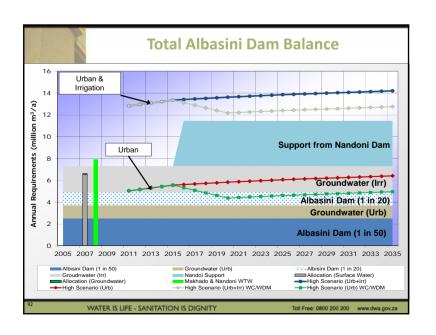
Nzhelele RWS Strategy • Projected water requirements exceed available resources from 2012. Shortfall of 4.472 million m³/a (12.24 MI/d) by 2035. The following reconciliation measures are required: WSA to implement WC/WDM • Undertake Groundwater Feasibility Study to confirm available groundwater resources • Additional sources of water need to be investigated (after groundwater feasibility study has been completed). Potential to supply water from Nzhelele Dam by increasing the efficiency of irrigation from the dam, transferring water use entitlements if possible. Future water from Vondo Dam if Dam in Mutale Catchment is developed. · Metering, monitoring, billing and revenue collection Assessment of municipal infrastructure capabilities WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za











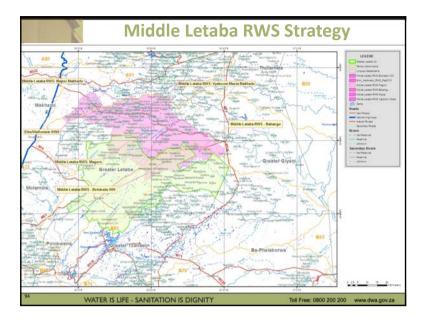
Makhado Conclusions & Recommendations

- Makhado RWS requirements exceed allocated resources. Shortfall of 2.809 million m³/a (7.7 Ml/d) by 2035.
- For the total Albasini Dam supply area (incl. Albasini GWWS) the projected shortfall is 6.909 million m³/a (18.9 Ml/d) by 2035. The following reconciliation measures are required:
 - Preliminary WC/WDM analysis confirmed potential savings of 1.454 million m³/a (3.981 Ml/d). The WSA must fully implement the recommended measures specified in the Strategy and Business Plan
 - Implementation of the infrastructure to provide support from Nandoni Dam (3.819 million m³/a, 10.456 MI/d)
 - Reduction in upstream irrigation (GW and SW) to improve Albasini Dam vield
- Continuous optimal utilisation of all resources after support from Nandoni Dam
- Investigate feasibility of re-use for irrigation parks/sport or industrial us
- Reregistered licenced water use needs to be investigated and confirmed.
 The water committed from Nandoni Dam also needs to be registered

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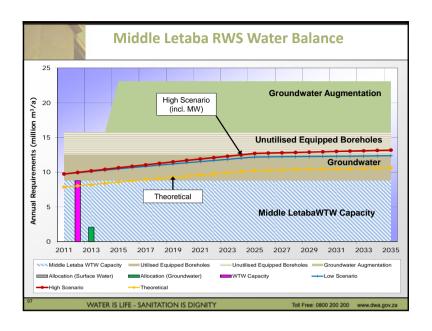
Middle Letaba RWS Strategy Demographics (high growth): 296 036 (2011) - 333 219 (2035) Clusters Residential 29% Above RDP Level 39% Water sourced from Middle Letaba Dam and groundwater Water requirement projection (high growth): 8.640 million m3/a (23.655 MI/day, 80 I/c/d) 2011 Theoretical: 9.740 million m³/a (26.667 MI/d, 90 I/c/d) 2011: (GW:3.770 million m³/a, SW: 5.970 million m³/a) 2035: 13.171 million m³/a (36.060 Ml/d, 108 l/c/d) WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za

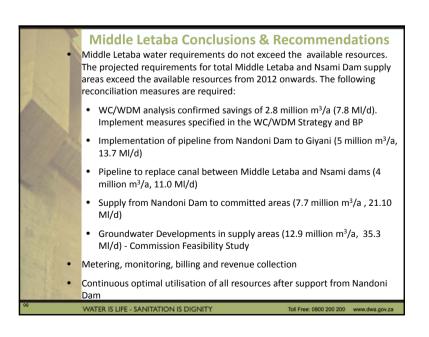


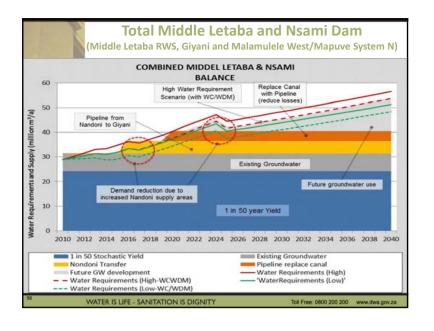
Middle Letaba RWS Strategy

 Plans underway to support Elim/Vleifontein, Majosi Cluster and Vyeboom Masia Clusters from the Nandoni Dam.
 However water requirements of all clusters need to be included in the water balance to confirm augmentation volumes

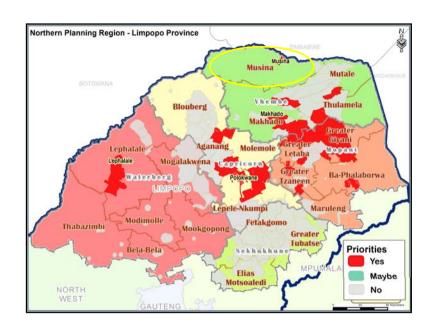
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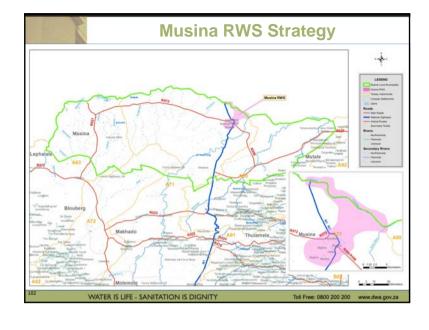


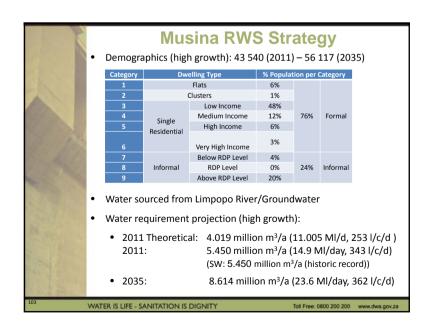


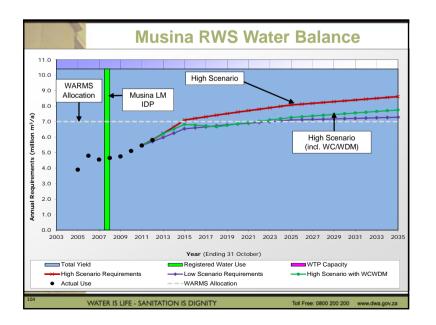


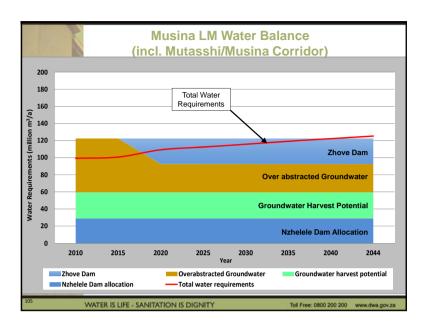






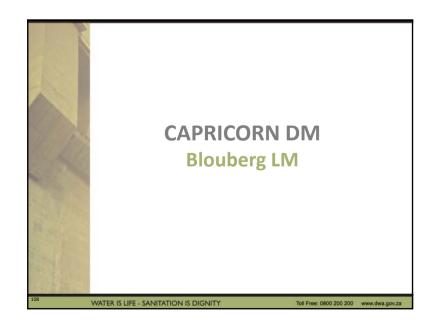


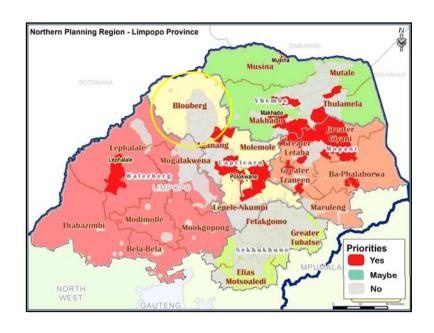


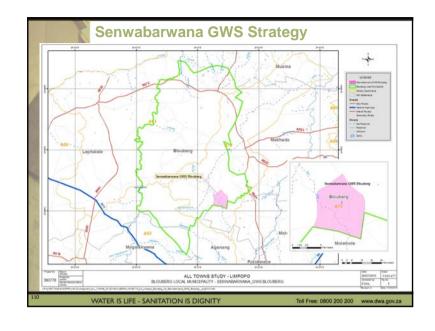


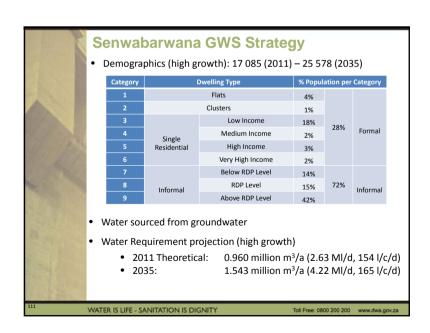
Musina Conclusions and Recommendations • Actual water abstraction volumes to be recorded and registered • Metering, monitoring, billing and revenue collection • The licenced water use registration should be investigated and confirmed water is life - Sanitation is Dignity Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za

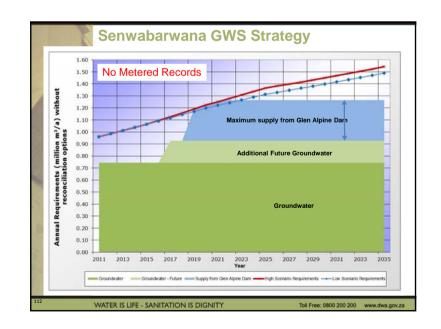
Musina Conclusions and Recommendations Musina is not experiencing a water resource shortfall assuming the allocated supply volume from the Limpopo River/Aguifer is sustainable within the broader context of the Limpopo River Basin (LIMCOM Limpopo River Basin Monograph study) Preliminary WC/WDM analysis indicates 10% or 0.632 million m³/a (1.73 MI/d) savings. WSA to implement recommended measures stated in the WC/WDM Strategy and Business Plan DWS Limpopo WMA Reconciliation Strategy incorporated RBIG Feasibility Study for the Mutasshi/Musina Corridor BWS information and developed a water balance for the Musina LM. The following interventions are required: • Groundwater abstraction exceeds the harvest potential. Groundwater feasibility study be conducted to confirm the total groundwater exploitation potential for the Musina LM. • Augmentation from Zhove Dam on Umzingwane River (Zimbabwe). At least 30 million m³/a could be purchased from the ZINWA and it is recommended that negotiations should commence in this regard. WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za









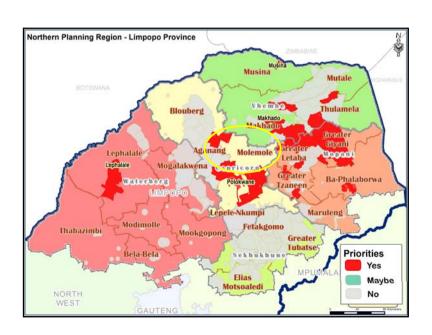


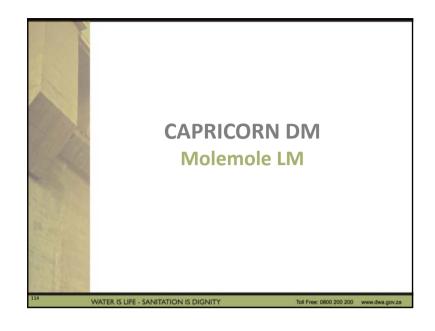
Senwabarwana GWS Strategy • Projected water requirements exceed available resources from 2012. Shortfall of 0.799 million m³/a (2.19 Ml/d) by 2035. The following reconciliation measures are required: • WSA to implement WC/WDM Groundwater feasibility study to confirm exploitation potential • Augmentation from Glen Alpine Dam: • DWS IRS 2014: Max allocation of 0.337 Mm³/a (0.92 Ml/d) to Cluster • DWS Stand Alone Dams 2011: No surplus available . Study is required to confirm the available resources • Additional water sources to be identified, once groundwater feasibility study and Glen Alpine study is concluded. This includes possible extension the ORWRDP Phase 2B (Flag Boshielo Dam) link to the Aganang LM, potential transfer of water use entitlements (pending agreement on policy and procedures) etc. · Metering, monitoring, billing and revenue collection • Infrastructure assessment to deliver total required volume

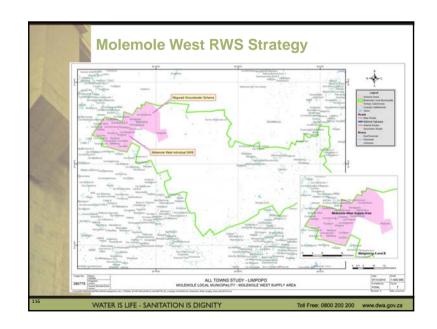
• Water use allocations need to be confirmed and brought in line with

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projected water requirements if required.

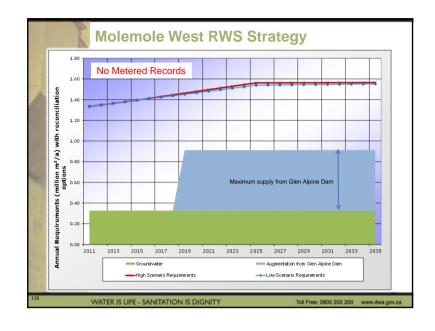






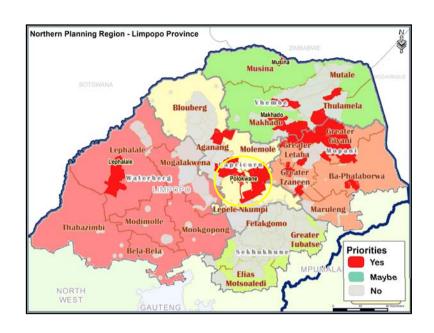
Molemole West RWS Strategy • Demographics (high growth): 32 887 (2011) - 33 126 (2035) Dwelling Type % Population per Category Flats 0% Clusters 0% Low Income 5% Formal Medium Income 1% Single High Income Residential 1% Very High Income 1% Below RDP Level 20% RDP Level 12% Informal Informal Above RDP Level 61% Water sourced from groundwater. • Water Requirement projection (high growth) • 2011 Theoretical: 1.334 million m³/a (3.65 Ml/d, 111 l/c/d) • 2035: 1.566 million m³/a (4.29 MI/d, 129 I/c/d) WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY

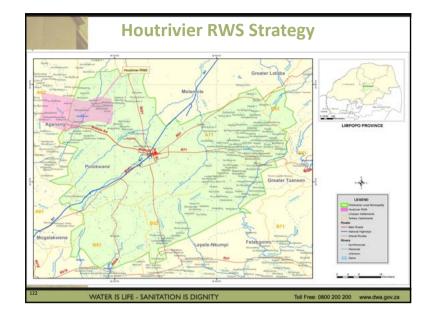
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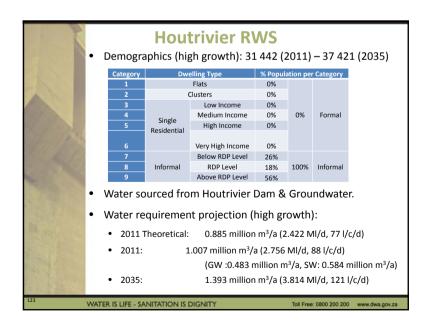


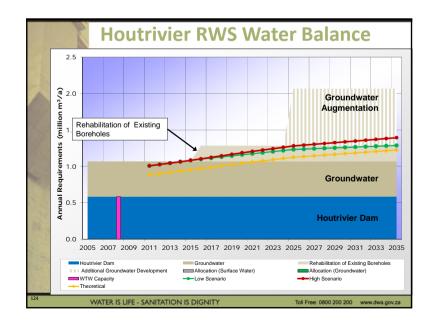
Molemole West RWS Strategy Projected water requirements exceed available resources from 2012. Shortfall of 1.238 million m³/a (3.39 Ml/d) by 2035. The following reconciliation measures are required: WSA to implement WC/WDM • Groundwater feasibility study to confirm groundwater yield • Augmentation from Glen Alpine Dam: • DWS IRS 2014: Max allocation of 0.337 Mm3/a (0.92 Ml/d) to Cluster • DWS Stand Alone Dams 2011: No surplus available. Study is required to confirm the available resources · Additional water sources to be identified, once groundwater feasibility study and Glen Alpine study is concluded. This includes possible extension the ORWRDP Phase 2B (Flag Boshielo Dam) link to the Aganang LM, potential transfer of water use entitlements (pending agreement on policy and procedures) etc. • Meter installation programme • Infrastructure assessment to deliver total required volume • This Cluster's water use allocations need to be confirmed and brought in line with projected water requirements if required WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za











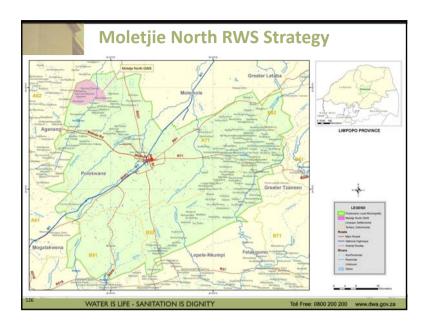
Houtrivier Conclusions & Recommendations

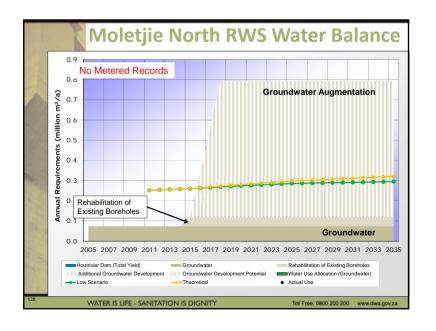
- Projected water requirements exceed available water resources from 2015 onwards. Shortfall of 0.326 million m³/a (0.892 Ml/d) by 2035.
 The following reconciliation measures are required:
 - Conduct detailed WC/WDM analysis to confirm potential savings and identify WC/WDM measures
 - Rehabilitation of existing boreholes (0.217 million m³/a, 0.6 MI/d)
 - Additional groundwater development (0.109 million m³/a. 0.3 Ml/d). Conduct a feasibility study to confirm and develop additional groundwater resources augmentation and water quality
- · Registration, metering and monitoring of boreholes required
- The yield of Houtrivier Dam needs to be confirmed
- Water allocations are unknown and need to be confirmed

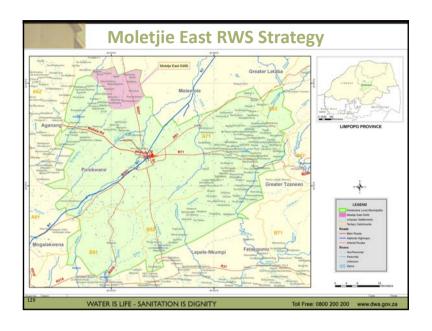
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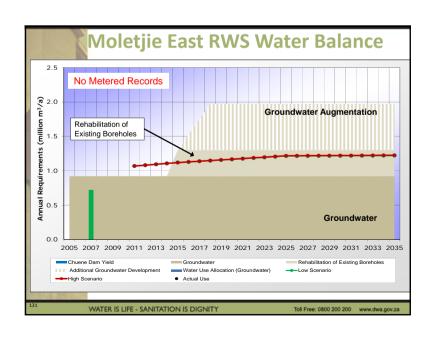
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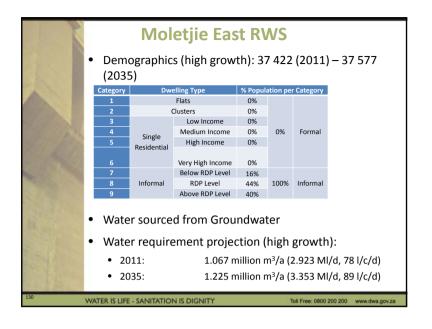
Moletjie North RWS Water Balance Demographics (high growth): 7 164(2011) – 8 366 (2035) % Population per Category **Dwelling Type** Flats Clusters 0% Medium Income Residential 11% Water sourced from Groundwater • Water requirement projection (high growth): 0.249 million m³/a (0.682 MI/d, 95 I/c/d) • 2011: • 2035: 0.317 million m³/a (0.868 MI/d, 104 I/c/d) WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za

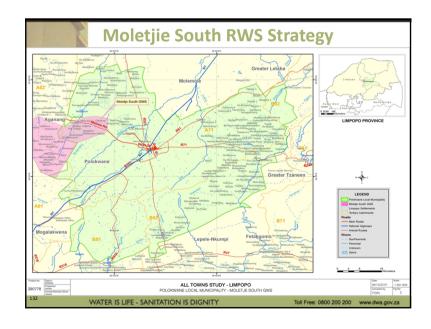


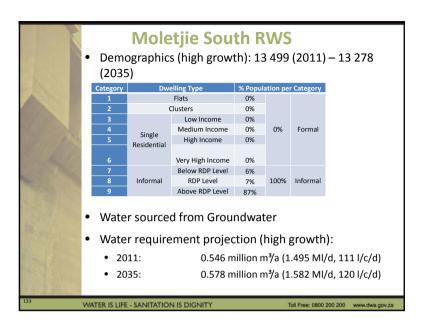


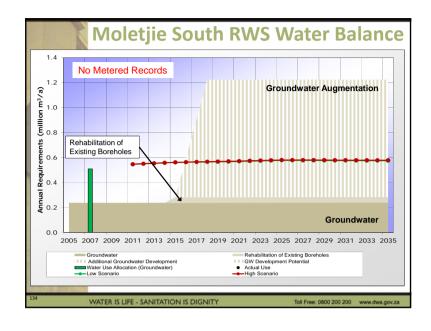


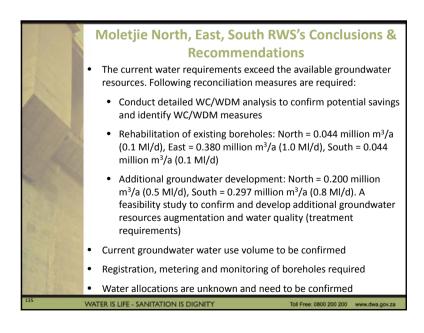


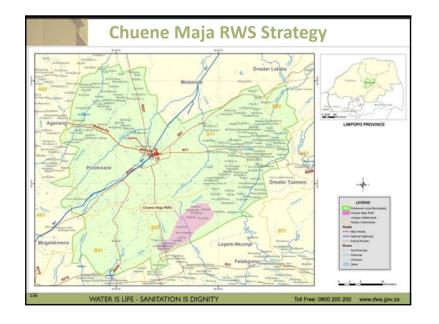


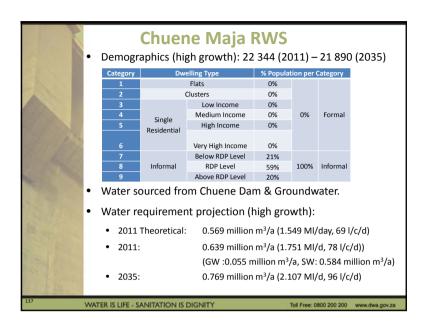


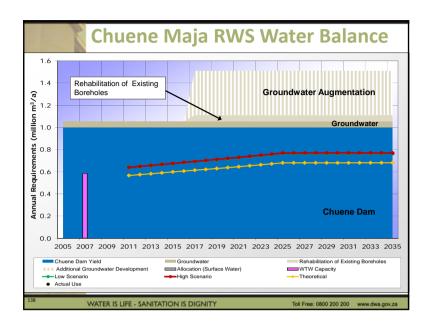


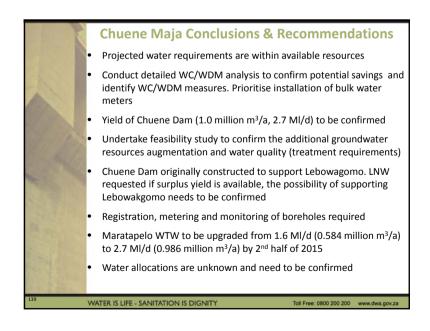


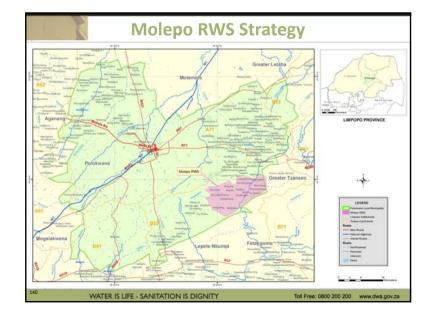


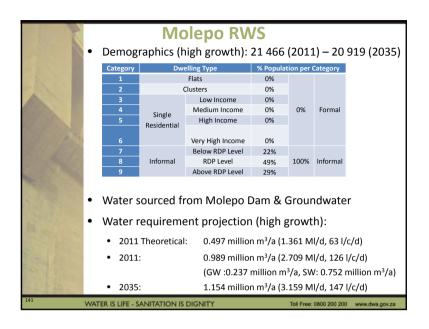


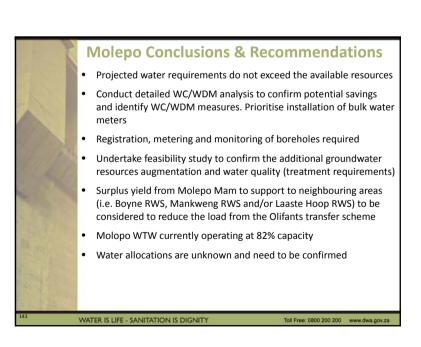


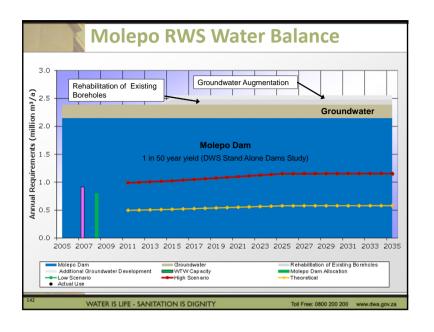


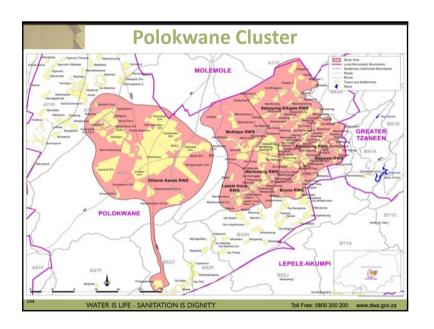




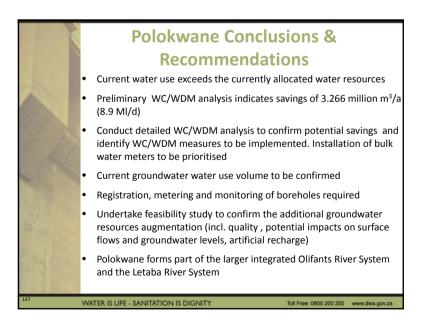


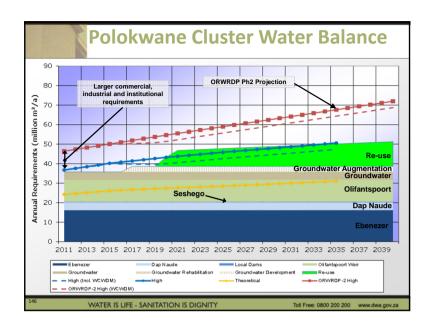






Polokwane Cluster Demographics (High): 489 160 (2011)–626 034 (2035) **Dwelling Type** Flats 3 3% 2.1% Clusters 5.8% Single 5.0% Residential 3.9% 10.0% RDP Level 13.0% Water sourced from Ebenezer Dam, Dap Naude Dam, Olifantspoort Weir, Seshego Dam and groundwater • Water requirement projection (high growth): • 2011 Theoretical: 24.274 million m³/a (66.459 MI/d, 136 I/c/d) 46.405 million m³/a (127 MI/d, 260 I/c/d) • 2011: 2035: 67.630 million m³/a (185 Ml/d, 296 l/c/d) WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za



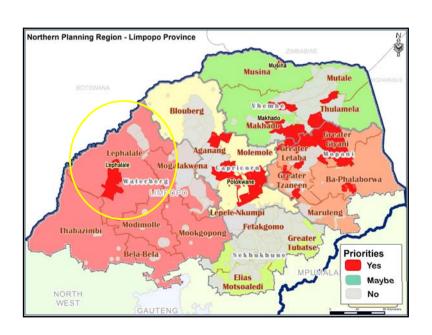


Polokwane Conclusions & Recommendations Letaba River System Current Dap Naudé licenced allocation (6.52 million m³/a) is not recommended due lower yield (HFY = 2.1 million m³/a) Historic average supply approx. 4 million m³/a Ebenezer Dam licenced allocation of 12 million m³/a not be increased above 16.2 million m3/a Factors that could further influence the allocation from the Letaba: • Validation and Verification of Registered Water Users: In process but anticipated unlawful use to be minimal • Groundwater Development: LNW indicated substantial volumes of GW could be developed for users downstream of the Ebenezer Dam in exchange for an allocation from Ebenezer Dam. It is recommended that a feasibility study is conducted (incl. potential impact on base flows) • Compulsory Licencing: For the re-allocation of water could be considered (can only be considered once the verification of existing

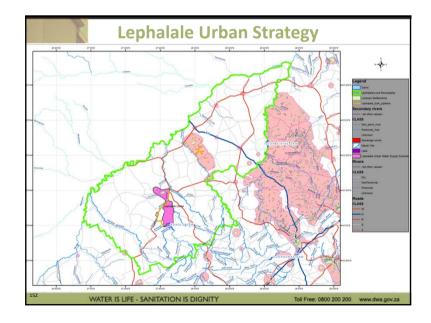
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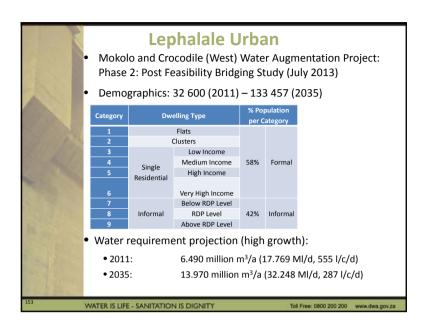
water users is complete)

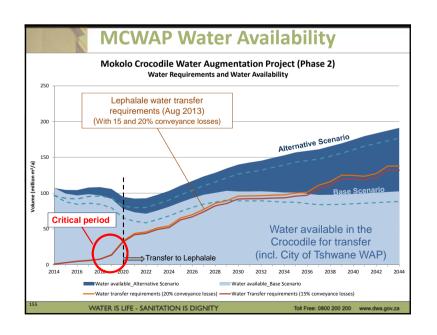
Polokwane Conclusions & Recommendations Olifants River System • Total Olifantspoort Weir licenced allocation is 14.6 million m³/a. Additional support supplied by augmentation options i.e. GW. Feasibility study conducted to confirm the development potential Factors that could further influence the allocation : • Validation and Verification (V&V) of Registered Water Users: • Irrigation (De Hoop): Existing lawful water use more or less fully • Irrigation (Flag Boshielo): Informal irrigation (15.8 million m³/a) seldom requests releases and water use not measured. Commission V&V study to confirm potential utilisation of unused allocations • Ecological Water Requirements: The possibility for the temporary utilisation of a portion of the EWR releases. The ecological consequences of this option to be investigated and quantified • Compulsory Licencing: For the re-allocation of water could be considered (can only be considered once the verification of existing water users is complete) WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY Toll Free: 0800 200 200 www.dwa.gov.za

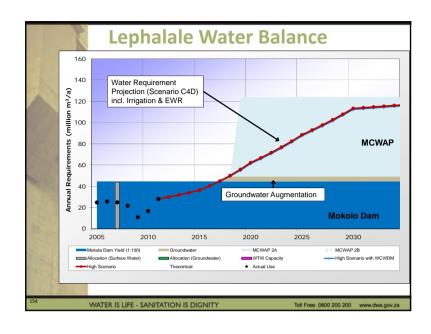






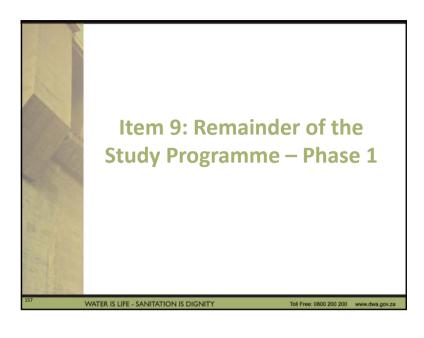


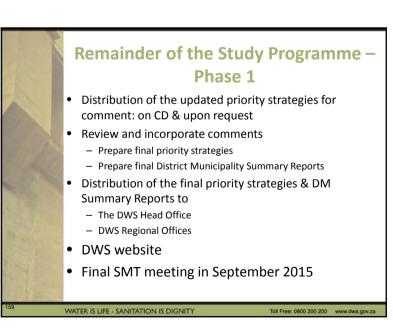




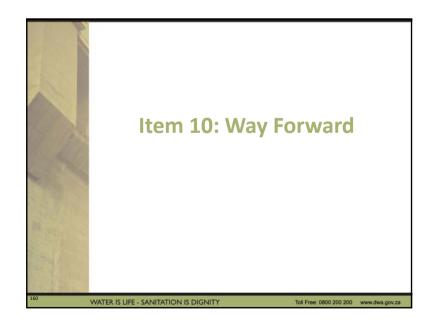
Lephalale Conclusions & Recommendations Projected requirements exceed available resources by 2017 WC/WDM plan to be developed with clear performance targets and implemented Prioritise MCWAP implementation (75 million m³/a). Long term augmentation 110 million m³/a Groundwater – surface water interactions to be investigated and confirmed before development Zeeland WWTW return flows currently re-used (irrigation). New WWTW to be built in Marapong (mine to use treated effluent from new WWTW) Mokolo Annual Operating Analysis: Tracking of actual water use per water use sector WRPM analysis with the most recent information Allocations to be aligned with projected requirements

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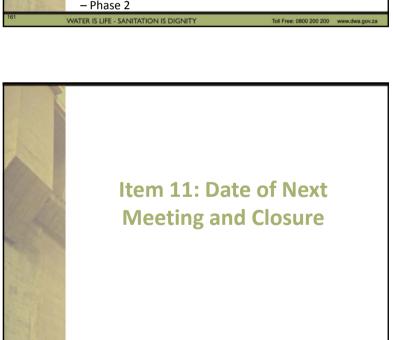




Remainder of the Study Programme – Phase 1 • SSC to submit comments by 14 August 2015 to: • Northern Planning Region Deputy Study Leader: Ms Monja Esterhuizen (monjae@uwp.co.za)



Way Forward Incorporation of the strategies into annual planning cycle by the WSAs (WSDPs, IDPs, License Applications etc.): Infrastructure planning, project development Water source planning and development DWS confirm and ensure planning, development and alignment with strategies (WSDPs, IDPs, License Applications etc.), monitor and enforce DWS identified priority areas for the development of indepth reconciliation strategies: Olifants-Sand Cluster Mahikeng Cluster Continuous engagement with DWS – prioritise areas for the continuation of the All Towns Reconciliation Strategies – Phase 2



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