







DETERMINATION OF WATER RESOURCE CLASSES AND RESOURCE QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE WATER RESOURCES IN THE MZIMVUBU CATCHMENT:



BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

Greg Huggins, Karim Sami, Patsy Scherman

PROJECT PLAN

Step 1: Delineate and prioritise RUs and select study sites



Step 2: Describe status quo and delineate the study area into IUAs



Step 3: Quantify BHNR and EWR



Step 4: Identify and evaluate scenarios within IWRM



Step 5: Determine Water Resource Classes based on catchment configurations for the identified scenarios



Step 6: Determine RQOs (narrative and numerical limits) and provide implementation information



Step 7: Gazette Water Resource Classes and RQOs

ASSESSING BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

- BHN is that volume of water set aside to meet everyone's basic needs, i.e. water for washing, drinking and cooking, and NOT being supplied from a recognised formal source.
- The BHN assessment is based upon people living within the catchment, and does not include the population outside of the catchment who may be utilising the water.
- ➢ Population figures adjusted from Census 2011 base to 2015 using the currently accepted population growth figures for the applicable districts within the catchment area.
- Data was matched with the profiles of reliance on water resources as provided by Census 2011.

CATCHMENT BACKGROUND

- ➤ The area is predominantly rural, with a population of over 1 million people.
- > 85% of people live in rural settlements, dependent on surrounding resources.
- Unemployment is higher than the national average of 27%, with the majority of residents being grant dependent vs. actively productive, with the latter involving passive land use, e.g. extensive grazing and food projects driven by the state or parastatals.
- ➤ A degraded resource base produces lower yields for relatively high time inputs, discouraging involvement in agriculture and subsistence activities.

BHN ASSESSMENT: APPROACH

- Follows standard DWS methods (1999, 2007, 2008).
- Analyze current demographic profile (using Census 2011 data extrapolated to 2015).
- Analyze households dependent on different water sources by QUATERNARY catchment (185 in T3).
- Exclude people receiving water from a formal water supply source.
- ➤ BHN-dependant = persons dependent on boreholes, springs, dams and pools, rivers and streams, water tankers and other means of supply. Population in this category estimated at 685,006.

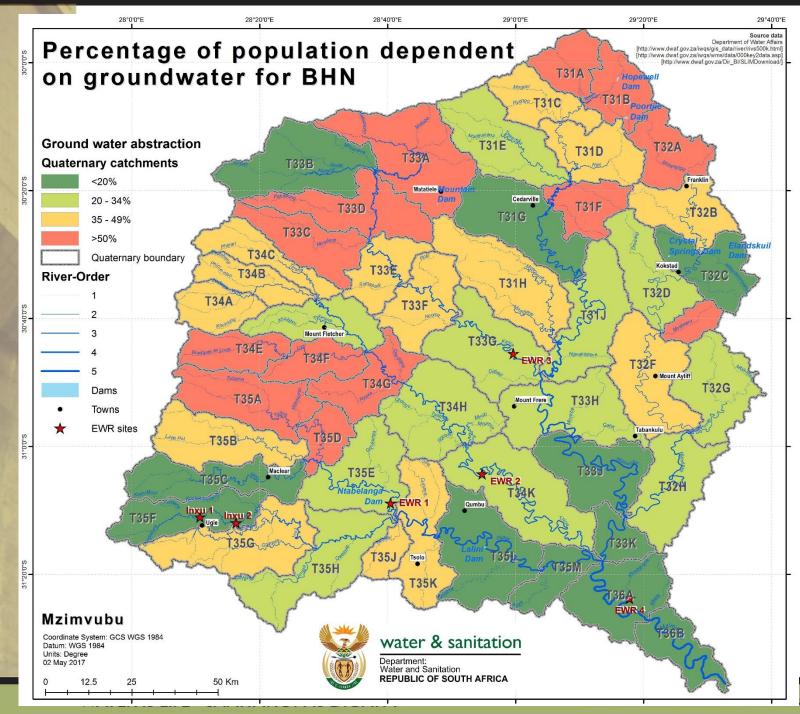
BHN RESULTS (1)

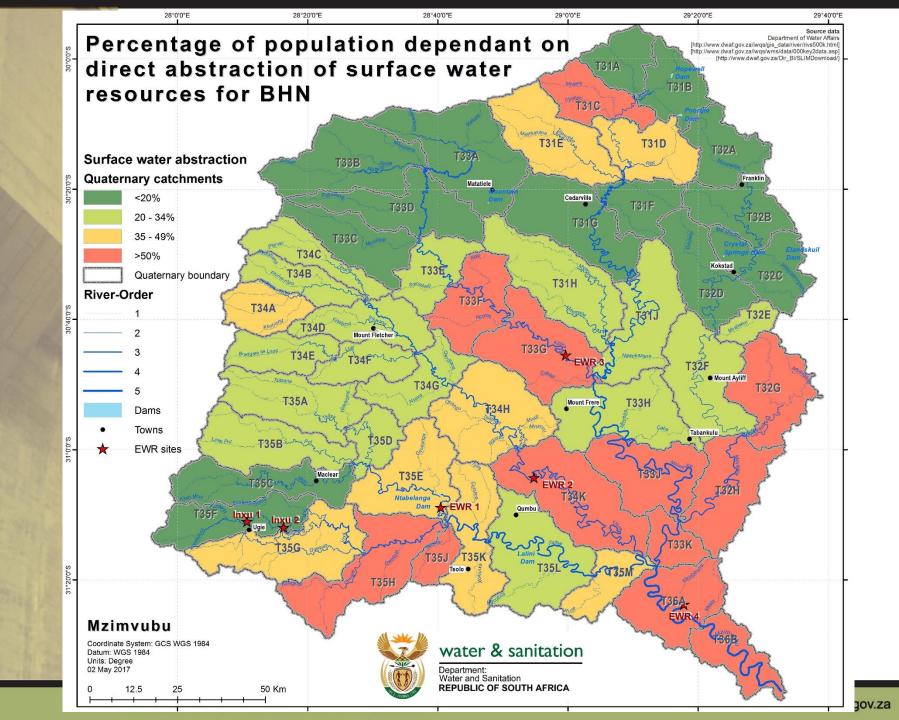
- About 36% of the households are serviced by a Regional Water Supply Scheme.
- Remaining 64% are BHN-dependent and abstract directly from boreholes as Schedule 1 users, from streams, springs, dams and pools or make other arrangements for their water.
- Results are presented as 25L and 60L/capita/day.
- Projections up to 2025 using the 1.2% pa growth rate estimated for the Eastern Cape.

Total population	1,045,215	Cubic metres per day	million m³/a
Population not serviced and allocated to BHNR	685,006		
BHNR 1: @ 25 L/c/d – excluding those on a formal scheme (surface or groundwater)		17,125	6,251
BHNR 1: @ 60 L/c/d – excluding those on a formal scheme (surface or groundwater)		41,100	15,002

BHN RESULTS (2)

- Settlements dependent on groundwater (>40% of households) via boreholes: Krom, Mzimvubu, Mzintlava, Tswereka, Mzintlanga, Riet, and Tsitsana quaternary catchments.
- > Settlements heavily dependent (>60% of households) on springs, dams, pools, and rivers: Mzimvubu, Rolo, Phiri-e-ntso, Tinana, Phinari, Kinira, Jordan, Mabele, Mafube, Malithasana, Nyongo, Mngeni, Pot, Little Pot, Mvumvu, Thina, Mooi, Ngcothi, iTsitsa, Kuntombizininzi, Klein-Mooi, Fontana, Culunca, Inxu, Mzintlava, Gatberg, Gqaqala, Ncolosi, Mzintshana, Qwakele, KuNgindi, Mkata, Zindawa, Vuvu, Somabadi, Mkemane, Ncome, Tokwana, Khohlong, Khalatsu, Bradgate se Loop, Luzi, Mvenyane, and Mvalweni quaternary catchments.







QUESTIONS FOR CLARIFICATION