



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



REFINEMENT OF STRATEGIC GROUNDWATER SOURCE AREAS OF SOUTH AFRICA

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
(BID No. 4)

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

South Africa's water resources are under increasing pressure due to rising demand, climate variability, and pollution. Groundwater, a vital component of the country's water supply, plays a critical role in supporting communities, agriculture, and ecosystems — particularly in arid and semi-arid regions. Recognising the importance of protecting and managing these resources, the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) has initiated the project for the "Refinement of Strategic Groundwater Source Areas of South Africa".

The motivation for this project stems from the need to improve the delineation and management of Strategic Groundwater Source Areas (SWSA-gw), which are essential for maintaining water security, supporting biodiversity, and ensuring the resilience of water supply systems. While the current SWSA-gw delineations provide a valuable foundation, they lack the spatial precision and integration of comprehensive groundwater data required for effective, on-the-ground resource management. By refining these areas using an updated methodology and the latest available datasets, the project aims to strengthen decision-making processes that support the long-term sustainability of South Africa's groundwater resources.

This initiative aligns with national water policies and international best practices, emphasising the importance of sustainable water resource management. Through collaboration and stakeholder engagement, the project seeks to establish a robust framework for groundwater protection — one that supports the country's strategic development goals and enhances the resilience of its water systems.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary aim of this project is to refine the delineation of Strategic Groundwater Source Areas (SWSA-gw) at an aquifer-specific scale, building on the foundational work of Nel et al. (2013) and Le Maitre et al. (2018), who extended the SWSA concept to explicitly include groundwater resources.

Key objectives of the current project include the development of a scientifically robust methodology for identifying and delineating SWSA-gw across national and transboundary aquifers or aquifer systems. The project will also establish a framework for the protection and management of these areas. This framework will be supported by inclusive stakeholder engagement, ensuring that all interested and affected parties — stakeholders and water users alike — are kept informed and actively involved throughout the project's progression.

CONTACT DETAILS

Stakeholder Engagement

David McGibbon
Tel: 021 709 6700

Umvoto South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Email: StakeholderEngagement@umvoto.com

Technical Enquiries

Dr Komelius Riemann
Tel: 021 709 6700

Umvoto South Africa (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: Komelius@umvoto.com

DWS Project Management

Dr Stanley Nzama
Tel: 012 336 6501

CD: WEM
Email: NzamaS@dwa.gov.za

EVOLUTION OF SWSA-GW

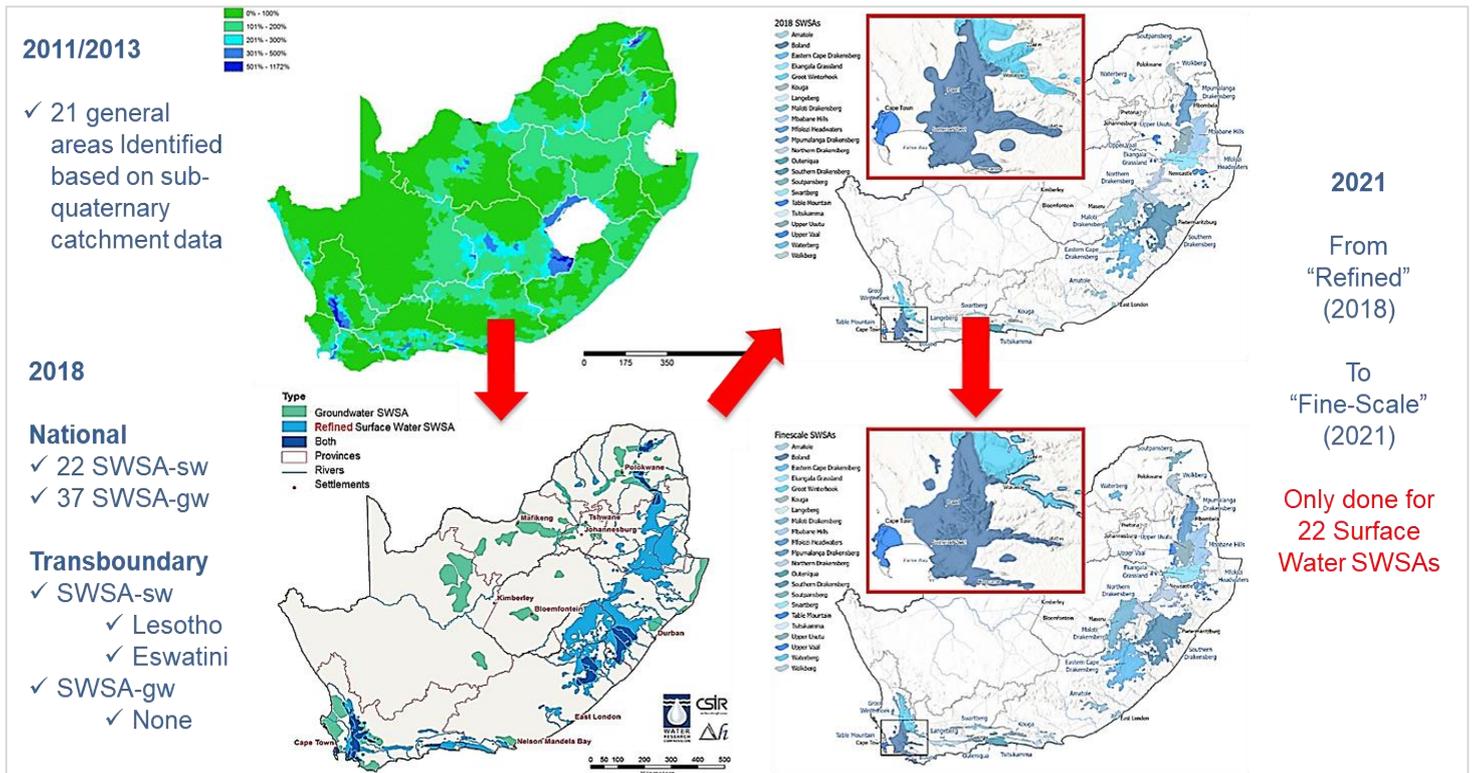


Figure A: The evolution of SWSA for South Africa (after Nel, et al., 2013; Le Maitre, et al., 2018; and Lötter and Le Maitre, 2021).

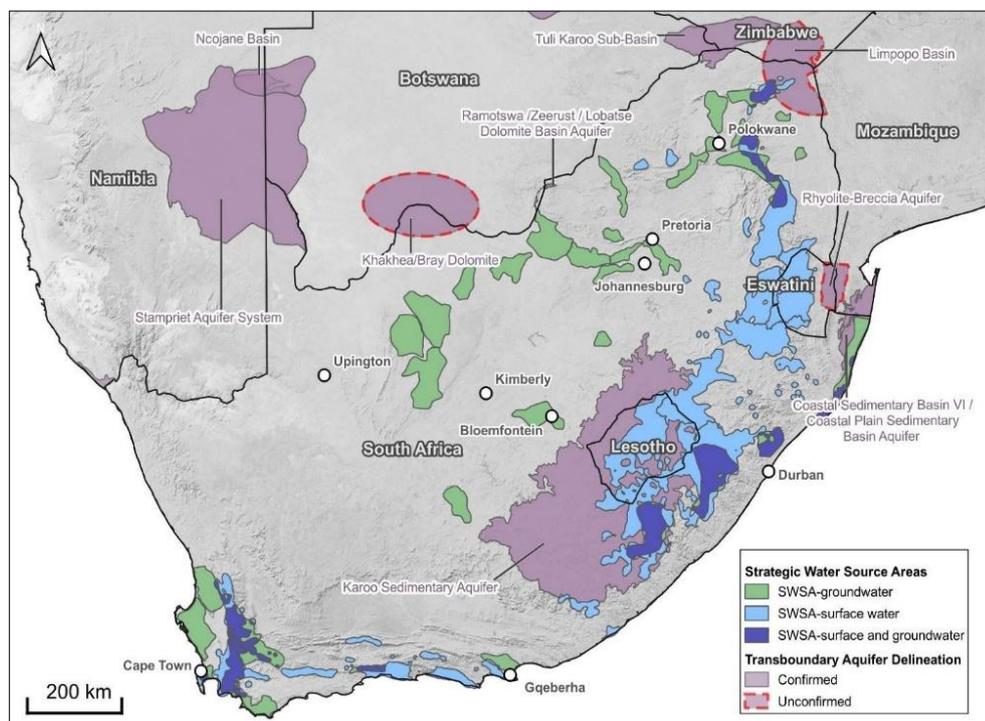


Figure B: The national and transboundary SWSAs of South Africa, Lesotho, and Eswatini showing both SWSA-sw and SWSA-gw and their overlaps (after Le Maitre, et al., 2018). Transboundary aquifers from IGRAC, 2022 (Scale 1: 50 000 000) are also displayed with partly confirmed and unconfirmed aquifer boundaries shown as red dashed lines.

For more details, visit: <https://www.dws.gov.za/wem/currentstudies/default.aspx>

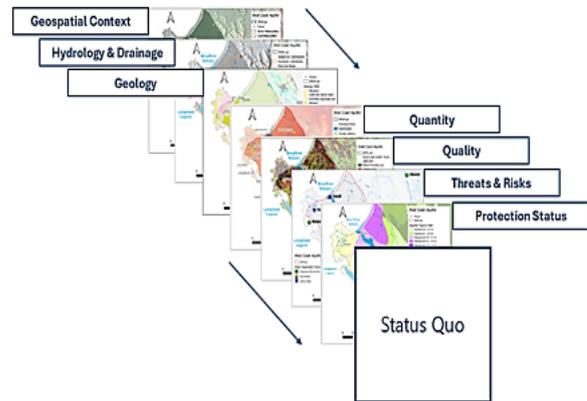
SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TO DATE

The project has completed both Phase 1 ([Inception](#)) and Phase 2 ([Gap Analysis](#)), and is currently in **Phase 3: Refinement of SWSA-gw**.

Phase 3 is structured to systematically assess 1) the current status of existing SWSA-gw, 2) refine the methodology for their identification and delineation, and 3) develop protection management plans. The Status Quo SWSA-gw Report ([Deliverable 3.1](#) and [Appendices](#)), now complete, provides a comprehensive baseline assessment of South Africa's 37 nationally significant SWSA-gw. The assessment is structured around two main components:

- SWSA-gw Description** – Assesses the geospatial context, hydrology and drainage, and geology of each area to establish a consistent hydrogeological spatial framework.
- SWSA-gw Status Quo** – Evaluates groundwater quantity and quality, identifies threats and risks (such as land use and climate change), and reviews the current protection status of each area.

| Description | Status Quo | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 1. Geospatial Context | 4. Quantity | 5. Quality |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geospatial Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Topography ✓ Boundaries ✓ Spatial Features | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrogeology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Aquifer Type ✓ Groundwater Recharge ✓ Hydraulic Properties ✓ Groundwater Use ✓ Groundwater Quality ✓ Socio Economic | |
| 2. Hydrology & Drainage | 6. Threats & Risks | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrology & Drainage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface Water Features ✓ Flow Regimes ✓ Catchment Characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Land Use Socio-Economic & Governance | |
| 3. Geology | 7. Protection Status | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lithology ✓ Structural Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity and Conservation | |



Summary of the data categories and components used in the Description and Current Status subsections of the Status Quo assessment framework.

Conceptual illustration of how different components contribute to the development of a Status Quo assessment for each SWSA-gw.

A Current Status Matrix was developed to systematically assess groundwater conditions within each SWSA-gw. The matrix integrates key hydrogeological, geospatial, and socio-environmental factors to provide a structured and comparable evaluation of groundwater availability and sustainability.

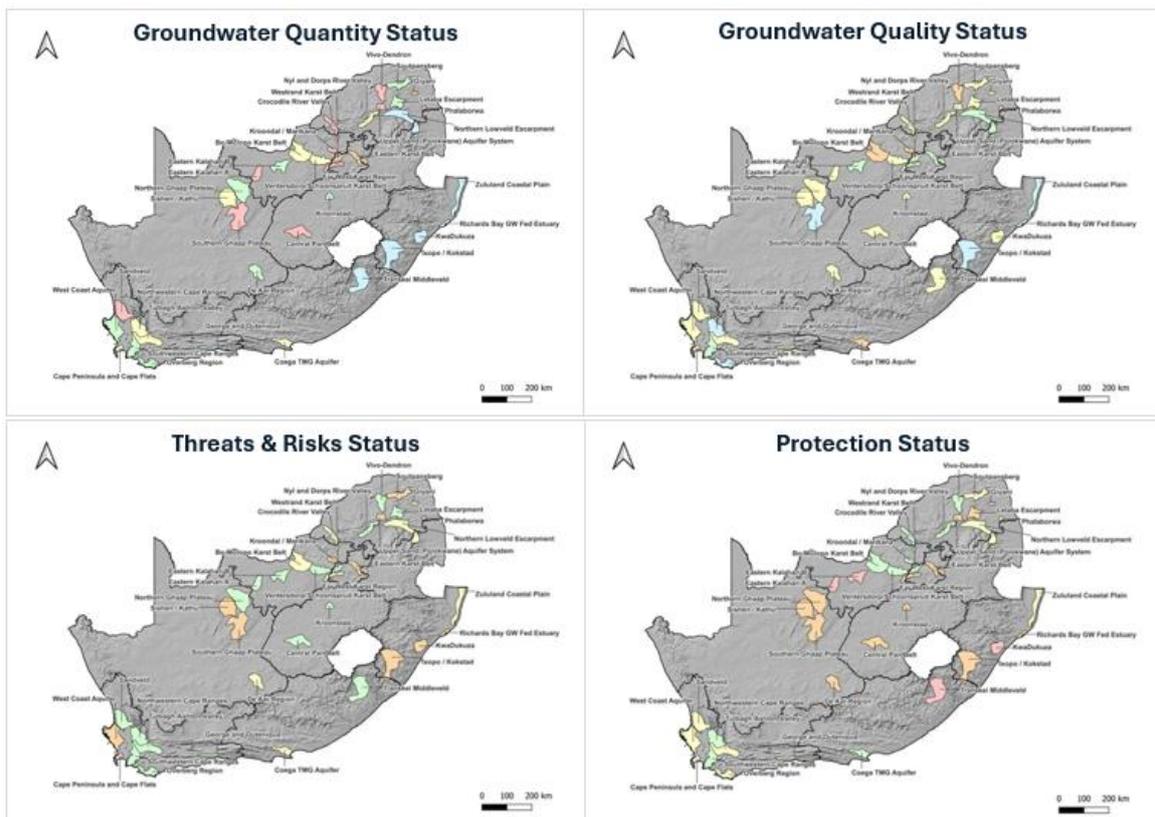
Current Status Matrix used for assessing the groundwater conditions of each SWSA-gw.

| Current Status Category \ Current Status Class | A (Excellent) | B (Good) | C (Moderate) | D (Poor) | E (Critical) |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Quantity | High recharge, surplus water availability, minor use | Adequate recharge, stable levels, well-managed abstraction | Balanced use, moderate stress, seasonal fluctuations | Over-extraction, declining levels, unsustainable | Critical depletion, major groundwater use, severe stress |
| Quality | Excellent water quality, meets all standards | Minor localised contamination, mostly within safe limits | Some exceedances, moderate pollution risk | Significant contamination, widespread exceedances | High pollution levels, unfit for use |
| Threats and Risks | Minimal threats, well-managed risks | Some threats, managed effectively | Moderate risks, emerging issues | High threats, pollution sources, baseflow reduction | Severe threats, irreversible degradation |
| Protection Status | Strong policies, effective enforcement, active monitoring | Good regulation, some enforcement gaps | Moderate regulation, inconsistent enforcement | Weak protection, few monitoring efforts | No effective protection, unregulated use |

The Current Status Matrix, along with its associated descriptions, metrics, and classification (see [Deliverable 3.1](#) for details), is used to assess groundwater conditions for each of the existing SWSA-gw. This ranking provides quantitative and qualitative measure of groundwater sustainability and provides an indication of areas requiring targeted protection or management, areas facing critical challenges as well as those maintaining stable conditions

Table 2: Current Status Scores of each SWSA-gw based on the Current Status Matrix.

| SWSA-gw | Current Status Category & Status Quo | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| | Quantity | Quality | Threats & Risks | Protection Status | |
| 01 | Bo-Molopo Karst Belt | C | D | C | B |
| 02 | Cape Peninsula and Cape Flats | C | D | E | C |
| 03 | Central Pan Belt | E | C | B | D |
| 04 | Coega TMG Aquifer | C | D | C | B |
| 05 | Crocodile River Valley | E | C | C | B |
| 06 | De Aar Region | B | C | C | D |
| 07 | Eastern Kalahari A | E | C | B | E |
| 08 | Eastern Kalahari B | B | B | B | E |
| 09 | Eastern Karst Belt | D | B | D | D |
| 10 | Far West Karst Region | E | B | C | D |
| 11 | George and Outeniqua | A | C | B | C |
| 12 | Giyani | D | C | C | E |
| 13 | Ixopo / Kokstad | A | A | D | D |
| 14 | Kroondal / Marikana | E | D | D | B |
| 15 | Kroonstad | A | C | B | D |
| 16 | KwaDukuza | A | C | D | E |
| 17 | Letaba Escarpment | B | C | B | D |
| 18 | Northern Ghaap Plateau | B | C | B | D |
| 19 | Northern Lowveld Escarpment | A | B | C | C |
| 20 | Northwestern Cape Ranges | C | A | B | B |
| 21 | Nyl and Dorps River Valley | C | C | B | B |
| 22 | Overberg Region | B | A | B | C |
| 23 | Phalaborwa | E | D | E | C |
| 24 | Richards Bay GW Fed Estuary | A | B | D | D |
| 25 | Sandveld | E | C | B | C |
| 26 | Sishen / Kathu | C | C | D | D |
| 27 | Southern Ghaap Plateau | E | A | D | D |
| 28 | Southwestern Cape Ranges | B | B | B | B |
| 29 | Soutpansberg | B | C | D | C |
| 30 | Transkei Middleveld | A | C | B | E |
| 31 | Tulbagh-Ashton Valley | C | C | B | C |
| 32 | Upper Sand (Polokwane) Aquifer System | E | C | D | D |
| 33 | Ventersdorp/Schoonspruit Karst Belt | C | C | B | B |
| 34 | Vivo-Dendron | E | D | B | B |
| 35 | West Coast Aquifer | B | C | D | C |
| 36 | Westrand Karst Belt | D | C | B | B |
| 37 | Zululand Coastal Plain | A | A | C | C |



The Refined Methodology Report (Deliverable 3.2) outlines the development of a scientifically robust and defensible approach for identifying and refining SWSA-gw. This updated methodology builds on the Le Maitre et al. (2018) framework by incorporating additional criteria such as groundwater quality, transboundary aquifer systems, and groundwater’s contribution to baseflow. It also considers other key components of groundwater systems, including vulnerability to quantity and quality threats, surface-groundwater interactions, hydraulic connectivity, artesian conditions, recharge areas, storage capacity, and the broader environmental and socio-economic context.

The objective is to align the methodology with the project’s scale objectives while reducing reliance on subjective manual inputs. To support this, the refined methodology is structured around two core components:

1. An Enhanced Spatial Framework

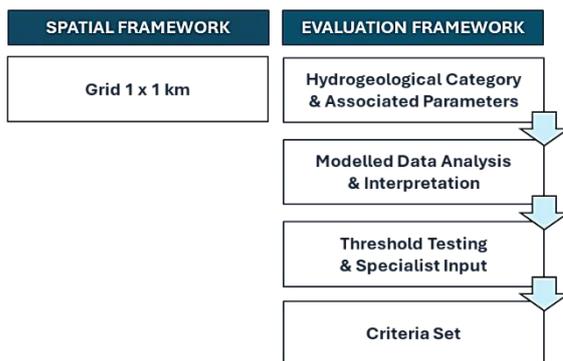
This replaces the previous 1 km x 1 km grid with a structure based on Aquifer-Specific Groundwater Resource Units (GRUs), allowing for more meaningful delineation and integration at both the aquifer and groundwater resource scale.

2. An Updated Evaluation Framework

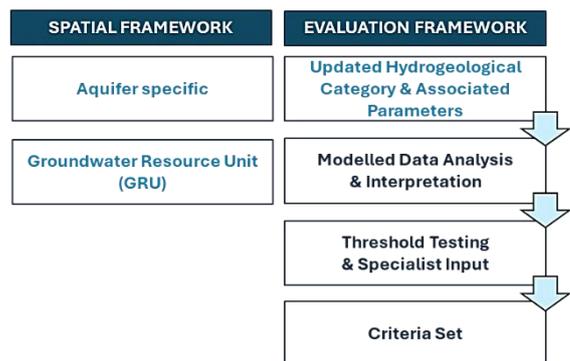
This includes revised hydrogeological, ecological, and socio-economic categories and parameters to improve granularity. The evaluation follows a stepwise process whereby modelled data are analysed and interpreted, threshold testing is provisionally applied, and specialist input is incorporated. A refined set of criteria is then provisionally applied directly to the spatial framework, thereby supporting consistent and objective delineation.

The ongoing refinement process improves upon this structure by allowing greater hydrogeological specificity, integrating additional data, and enhancing analytical rigour — thereby supporting a more accurate and policy-relevant identification of SWSA-gw.

THE SWSA-GW 2018 METHODOLOGY



REFINED METHODOLOGY



DURATION OF STUDY

The study duration is 36 months, commencing in April 2024 and concluding at the end of March 2027.

The project is structured into four primary phases, each with its distinct set of deliverables, complemented by an ongoing project management phase.

- Phase 0:** Project Management, Administration, Communication, and Capacity Building
- Phase 1:** Project Inception
- Phase 2:** Information and Data Gathering
- Phase 3:** Refinement of SWSA-gw
- Phase 4:** Project Closure

These phases ensure a comprehensive approach to managing and executing the study, with a focus on effective communication and capacity building throughout the project lifecycle.

PROJECT TEAM

Umvoto South Africa (Pty) Ltd serves as the Professional Service Provider (PSP) responsible for executing the study under the auspices of the Department of Water and Sanitation's Chief Directorate: Water Ecosystems Management (DWS CD: WEM).

A Project Management Committee (PMC) has been established to provide guidance and technical input. The PMC includes officials from DWS CD: WEM, representatives from other DWS Directorates, and the PSP’s project team.

Additionally, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been formed to support the PMC. The PSC includes external reviewers, local authorities, and other relevant public stakeholders, ensuring that the study's outputs consider various stakeholder interests and impacts.

PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Project Steering Committee meetings are scheduled to occur every 6 months during the 36-month study period, involving a diverse group of stakeholders. Attendees will include officials from DWS CD: WEM, the PSP's project team, other DWS Directorates, and external reviewers.

With a total of 6 PSC meetings planned, these sessions will be conducted online via Microsoft Teams to ensure balanced representation from various regions.

PROJECT PHASES AND PROGRESS

| Management, Administration, Communication and Capacity Building | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| P0 | P0.1 | General Project Management | | | ONGOING |
| | P0.2 | PMC Meetings | | | |
| | P0.3 | PSC Meetings | | | |
| | P0.4 | PS Meetings | | | |
| | P0.5 | Ad Hoc Meetings | | | |
| | P0.6 | Monthly Progress Reports | | | |
| | P0.7 | Capacity Building | | | |
| Phase 1: Project Inception | | | | | |
| P1 | D1.1: | Inception Report | T1.1.1: | Lit Review | COMPLETE |
| Phase 2: Information and Data Gathering | | | | | |
| P2 | D2.1: | Gap Analysis Report | T2.1.1: | Data and Information Assessment | COMPLETE |
| | | | T2.2.1: | Inventory of Water Resource Tools | |
| Phase 3: Refinement of SWSA-gw | | | | | |
| P3 | D3.1: | Status Quo SWSA Report | T3.1.1: | Status Quo SWSA Assessment | COMPLETE |
| | D3.2: | Refined Methodology Report | T3.2.1: | Refined Methodology Assessment | ONGOING |
| | D3.3: | Delineation of Refined SWSA-gw Report | T3.3.1: | Delineation of Refined SWSA-gw | NOT STARTED |
| | | | T3.3.2: | Groundwater Quality | |
| | | T3.3.3: | Transboundary Aquifers | | |
| | D3.4: | SWSA-gw Protection and Management Report | T3.3.4: | Updated Status Quo SWSA Assessment | NOT STARTED |
| | | | T3.4.1: | SWSA-gw Protection and Management | |
| Phase 4: Project Closure | | | | | |
| P4 | D4.1: | Refined Strategic Groundwater Source Areas of South Africa Report | T4.1.1: | Report Integration | NOT STARTED |
| | D4.2: | External Review Summary Report | | | NOT STARTED |
| | D4.3: | Electronic Database | | | NOT STARTED |
| | D4.4: | Close Out Report | | | NOT STARTED |