

Beyond the provision of bulk services: Assistance to the Local Sphere of Government in the provision of water and sanitation to communities

NCOP Local Government Week

Cape Town, 16-19 September 2025

D. Mahlobo, MP
Deputy Minister: Water & Sanitation

WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



cooperative
governance

Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Water sector mandates, and roles and responsibilities

	Constitution	Key institutions	Key functions	Legislation	Pricing
National	<p>Supply of raw water through national schemes</p> 	<p>DWS</p> <p>National Water Infrastructure Agency</p> <p>TCTA</p> <p>Water User Associations (for raw water/irrigation)</p> <p>CMA's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulate water use and water resources - Issue dam licenses - Own and operate large dams - Regulate and support WSAs 	National Water Act	Minister sets raw water tariffs in terms of the raw water pricing strategy, is co-approved By Minister of Finance
Local	<p>Bulk treated water supply</p>  <p>Water treatment, distribution & wastewater treatment</p> 	<p>Water boards (fall under DWS but provide a support function to municipalities)</p> <p>Municipalities (Water Services Authorities)</p>	<p>Provide support function to WSAs by providing bulk water to achieve economies of scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that water services are delivered to standard - Appoint WSPs 	Water Services Act	<p>Minister tables bulk water tariffs in Parliament in terms of Water Services Act, MFMA and PFMA</p> <p>Municipalities set retail tariffs for water and sanitation, within national norms and standards for tariff setting</p>

flow of money

Legislative mandate

Constitution

Water resources a national competency

Rights of individuals to have access to basic water and sanitation

National and provincial government to regulate local government : water services

National Water Act (1998)

Country's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner for the benefit of all people

National government as the public trustee of the water resources. Through the Minister, it has the power to regulate the allocation, use, flow and control of all water in the Republic

Water Services Act (1997)

Prescribes the legislative duty of municipalities as water service authorities to supply water and sanitation according to national norms and standards

Regulates Water Boards as important water service providers.

Water Research Act (1971)

Establishes the Water Research Commission and the Water Research Fund

Promotes water related research and the use of water for agricultural purposes, industrial purposes, or urban purposes

1. Introduction and background

- In line with the constitution, national governments provide support to struggling municipalities for them to perform their functions.
- This support can take various forms, including technical assistance, financial aid (such as grants), and monitoring of compliance.
- As the sector lead and regulator for water and sanitation, the **Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)** also has a role to play in supporting municipalities to enable them with providing water services.
- DWS should coordinate their support in municipal water services with other national departments that share the mandate to support local government, such as the **Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA)**
- CoGTA has the mandate to support and strengthen municipalities through support and by promoting cooperative governance across all spheres of government.
- This presentation seeks to provide an overview of the support being provided to local government by National government, in particular for water and sanitation services.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Constitution, Water Services Act and National Water Act provide clear roles and responsibilities for the management of water resources and services in South Africa:

- DWS is responsible for planning, development and management of water resource infrastructure and for the management of catchments, as well as for setting minimum norms and standards for water and sanitation services
- The Water Boards are entities under DWS which assist municipalities with bulk water infrastructure and services. The water boards procure raw water from DWS, treat it and supply it to various municipal bulk off-take points like reservoirs, towers and pumpstations
- Municipalities are mandated to ensure that local residents and industries are supplied with water and sanitation services that meet national minimum norms and standards.

2 Ensuring Raw Water Security

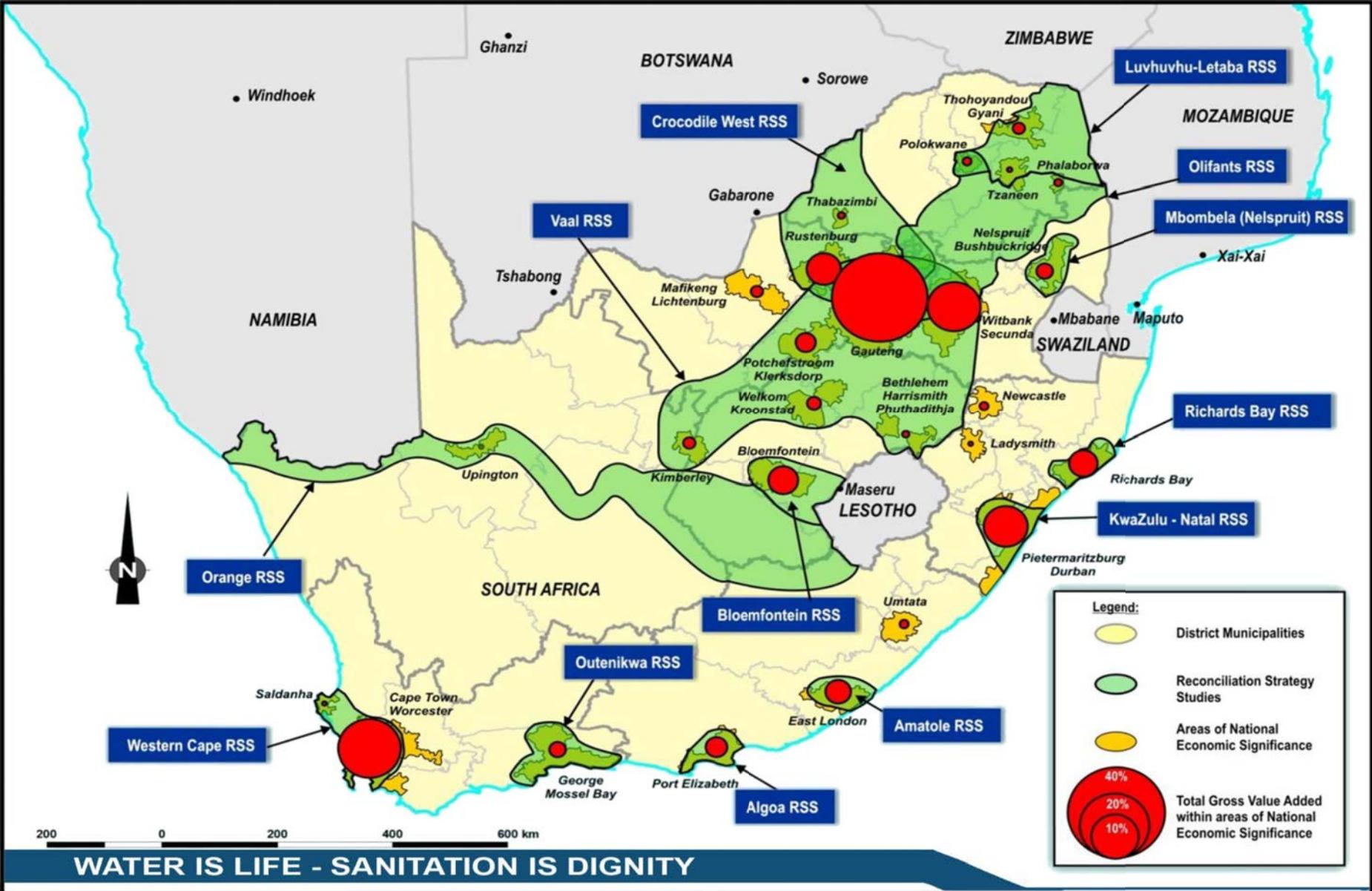
2.1 Current Status of Raw Water Security

- **Raw water supply is currently approximately in balance with existing demands on a national scale, but there are localised deficits, e.g.**
 - Nelson Mandela Bay (2015-2023) and Cape Town (2016-2018) deficits caused by droughts
 - Gauteng (current) caused by increased demand, high NRW, and delay in start of LHWP2
 - eThekweni, caused by increased demand, high NRW, and delay in start of uMkhomazi Water Project
- **However, water availability in South Africa could deteriorate as supply contracts and demand escalates** due to:
 - economic growth, urbanisation and population growth
 - inefficient use (particularly losses in municipal distribution systems)
 - degradation of wetlands
 - sewage pollution and industrial pollution
 - impacts of climate change

- **Delays in the implementation of DWS surface water resource development projects in the past have now been addressed - projects that were blocked for many years (such as LHWP2 and uMkhomazi) are now in the implementation phase**
- However, there is a need to further improve planning, procurement and project management of national water resource infrastructure projects to ensure that they are implemented timeously
- Audited asset condition assessments by DWS indicate that 81% of national water resource infrastructure assets are either in a fairly good or very good condition
- The establishment of wall-to-wall Catchment Agencies will result in improved management of water catchments, which is key to increasing raw water security – all six have been gazetted and Boards appointed, aim to have them fully established by the end of 2025

- National Water Resource Infrastructure Agency Act was passed by Parliament last year:
 - Amalgamation of TCTA, Water Trading Entity in DWS, and DWS infrastructure branch
 - National water resource infrastructure assets and revenues associated with them will be transferred to NWRIA
 - More than 60% of the R100 billion worth of national water resource infrastructure projects currently in implementation stage are financed by finance raised in the markets by TCTA
 - Establishment of the NWRIA will enable more finance to be raised on the markets for national water resource infrastructure projects
 - Plan to fully establish NWRIA by April 2026
 - Currently all bankable national water resource infrastructure developments are financed through the TCTA, and some blended finance developments
 - This will continue under the NWRIA

2.2 Key large water resource systems overlain with the economic growth areas

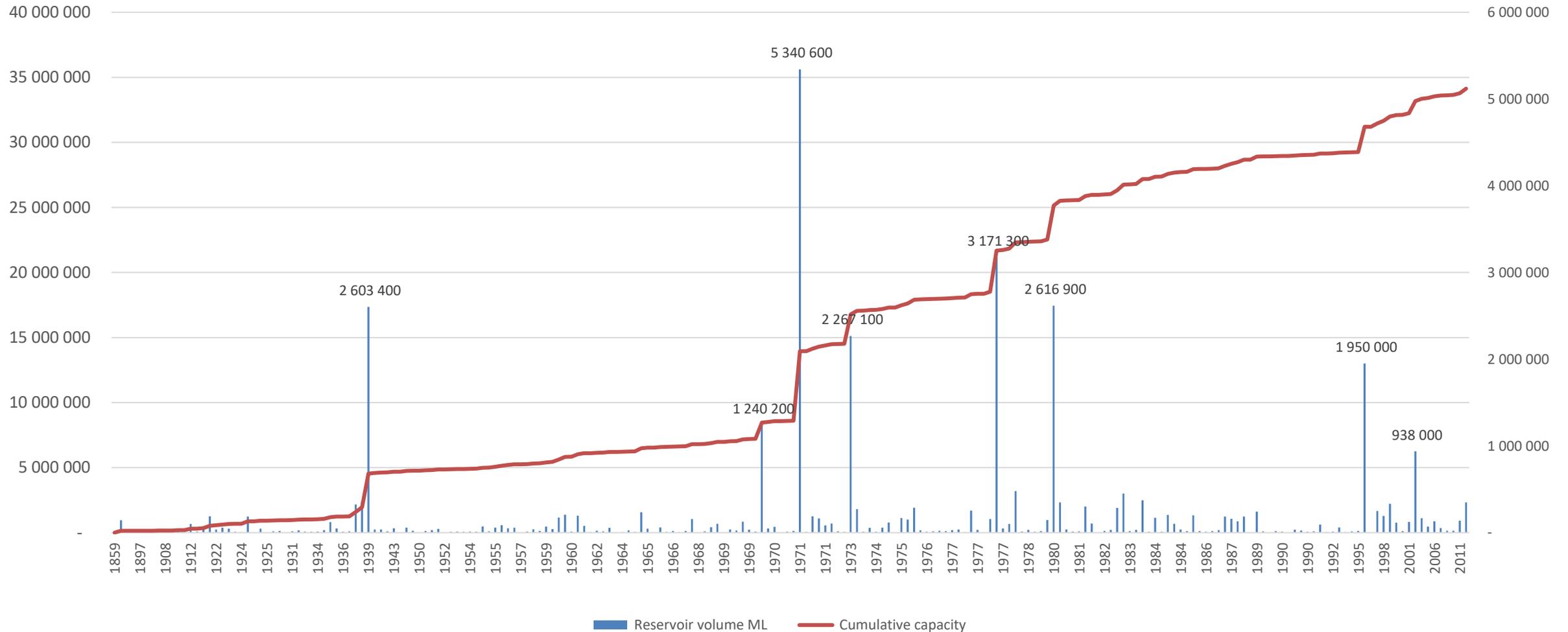


Other key growth areas include Special Economic Zones and Irrigation areas.

2.3 Key Bulk Water Projects

2.3.1 Dam construction for SA water supply systems

Includes dams in Lesotho and Eswatini



2.3.2 Key Bulk Water Projects under Construction

Project	Description (including Storage/Scope)	Estimated Cost	Due Date
Lesotho Highlands Water Project Phase 2	Construction of Polihali Dam and gravity tunnel to Katse Dam in Lesotho, augmenting the Integrated Vaal River System that supplies Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, North West and Northern Cape.	R53 billion	2029
Clanwilliam Dam Raising	Raising existing dam wall by 13m, relocating part of N7 and provincial roads, to increase water for irrigation, domestic and industrial use in Western Cape. Also addresses dam safety.	R7 billion	Oct 2028
Tzaneen Dam Raising	Raising dam wall by 3m (to increase capacity from 157.3 to 193 million m ³), including demolition and spillway upgrade, to address Limpopo water shortages.	R760 million	Mar 2026
Mzimvubu Water Project	Construction of Ntabelanga Dam (490 million m ³ capacity) on uMzimvubu River for domestic and irrigation use in Eastern Cape; includes roads and associated works.	R8.1 billion	2030
Mokolo–Crocodile (West) Water Augmentation Phase 2A	Transfers water from Crocodile River (West) to Lephalale for Eskom (Medupi, Matimba) and domestic/industrial users. Includes pipelines and bulk infrastructure.	R12.4 billion	2029

2.3.3 Key Bulk Water Projects under Design

Project	Description (including Storage/Scope)	Estimated Cost	Due Date
Coerney Dam	Construction of a 4.7 million m ³ earthfill dam to provide balancing storage for Nooitgedacht WTW (Nelson Mandela Bay), stabilizing Orange–Sundays River transfers.	R612 million	2029
Zalu Dam	Large storage dam (17.3 million m ³) and infrastructure on Xura River to supply domestic and irrigation water to Lusikisiki and nearby villages (Eastern Cape).	R957 million	2029
Foxwood Dam	55 million m ³ dam with pump station, pipeline and irrigation infrastructure to supply Adelaide and enable new irrigation by resource-poor farmers.	R2.2 billion	2029
Nwamitwa Dam	Construction of 187 million m ³ dam on Letaba River to meet growing domestic demand, support irrigation, and prevent ecological degradation.	R3.8 billion	tbc
uMkhomazi Water Project	New dam (251 million m ³) and 40 km of tunnels/pipelines to expand uMngeni System by 55%, serving eThekweni, Msunduzi, uMgungundlovu, and others.	R27 billion	2032
Cwabeni Off-Channel Storage Dam	New 15.5 million m ³ off-channel dam and infrastructure to supply KZN South Coast and Umzumbe LM.	R1.8 billion	2030
Stephen Dlamini Dam	9.8 million m ³ dam and associated works to supply Harry Gwala DM with additional water for domestic and commercial use.	R795 million	2030
Berg River–Voëlville Augmentation Scheme	Construction of abstraction and conveyance infrastructure to increase Western Cape Water Supply System capacity.	R1.2 billion	2028

2.4 Need for additional measures to improve raw water security

Demand for water in South Africa is increasing:

South Africa's Demographic Trends



Growing population at 1.6% per annum since 2002

2022 - 62 MILLION
(Census 2022)
2050 – 63 to 86 Million?



22 000 Settlements
Number Increasing



17.8 million households in Census 2022

increasing

3.4 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Reducing



Desired level of service is increasing to household connection

- 98% of the country's available water resources are already allocated.
- South Africa is currently over-exploiting its renewable water resources on a national level and requires both demand-side and supply-side interventions to address a projected supply deficit of 17% by 2030.

Need to diversify the water mix:

- Broadening of South Africa's water resource mix is critical for water security – because the **potential to further develop its surface water resources is limited – we are already harnessing approximately 75% of our sustainably utilizable surface water resources**
- Increase sustainable use of groundwater; desalination of sea water; return flows from treated waste-water systems (water re-use); reuse of other poor-quality water such as acid mine drainage
- Due to their technical nature, many of the new sources of raw water will need to be **developed by municipalities** – e.g. water re-use, desalination

Demand-side measures: Water conservation and demand management

- Supply-side measures are necessary but not sufficient to avoid future water deficits - water conservation and water demand management (WCWDM) must also be implemented more effectively, particularly in domestic and general industrial use, and by reducing physical losses in municipal distribution systems

3 State of Water Services at Local Government

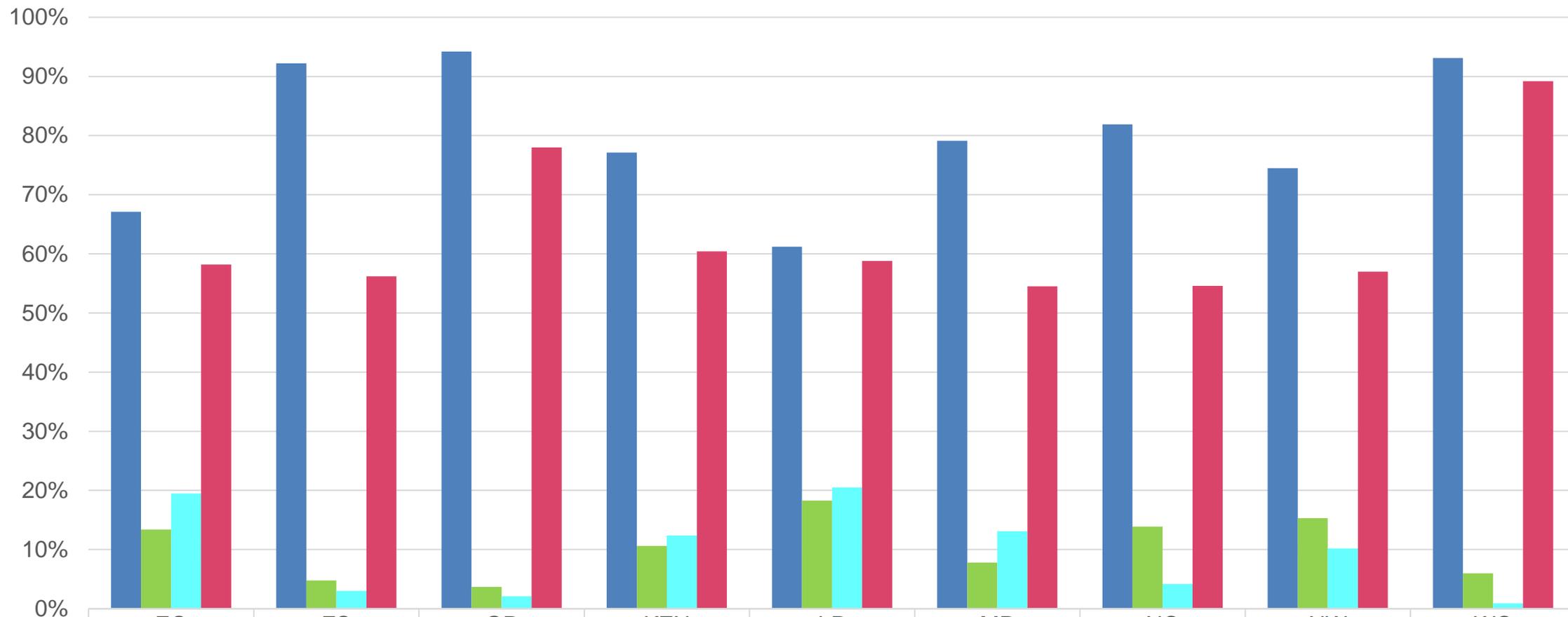
3.1 Access and quality of services

WATER ACCESS IN HOUSEHOLD AND LEVEL OF RELIABILITY

- Definitions:
 - RDP level of service for water = access to at least a communal standpipe within 200m
 - Reliable level of service = water that meets drinking water quality standards comes out of the tap at least 90% of the time.
- Access to RDP level of service has increased from about 55% in 1994 to about 90% today.
- This means that, while some communities have 100% access to piped water, there are still communities with no access to potable water
- However, the reliability has decreased sharply over same period. While many more people have access to a safe source of water (stand-pipe and yard connections), water often does not come out of the tap or is not suitable to drink
- There is therefore now a shift in many municipalities, who are now prioritizing refurbishment and repair of existing infrastructure with the grants, rather than prioritizing new infrastructure to provide access to the remaining 10%, which explains why progress in providing access has slowed down

State of water in South Africa: 2022

Services per province

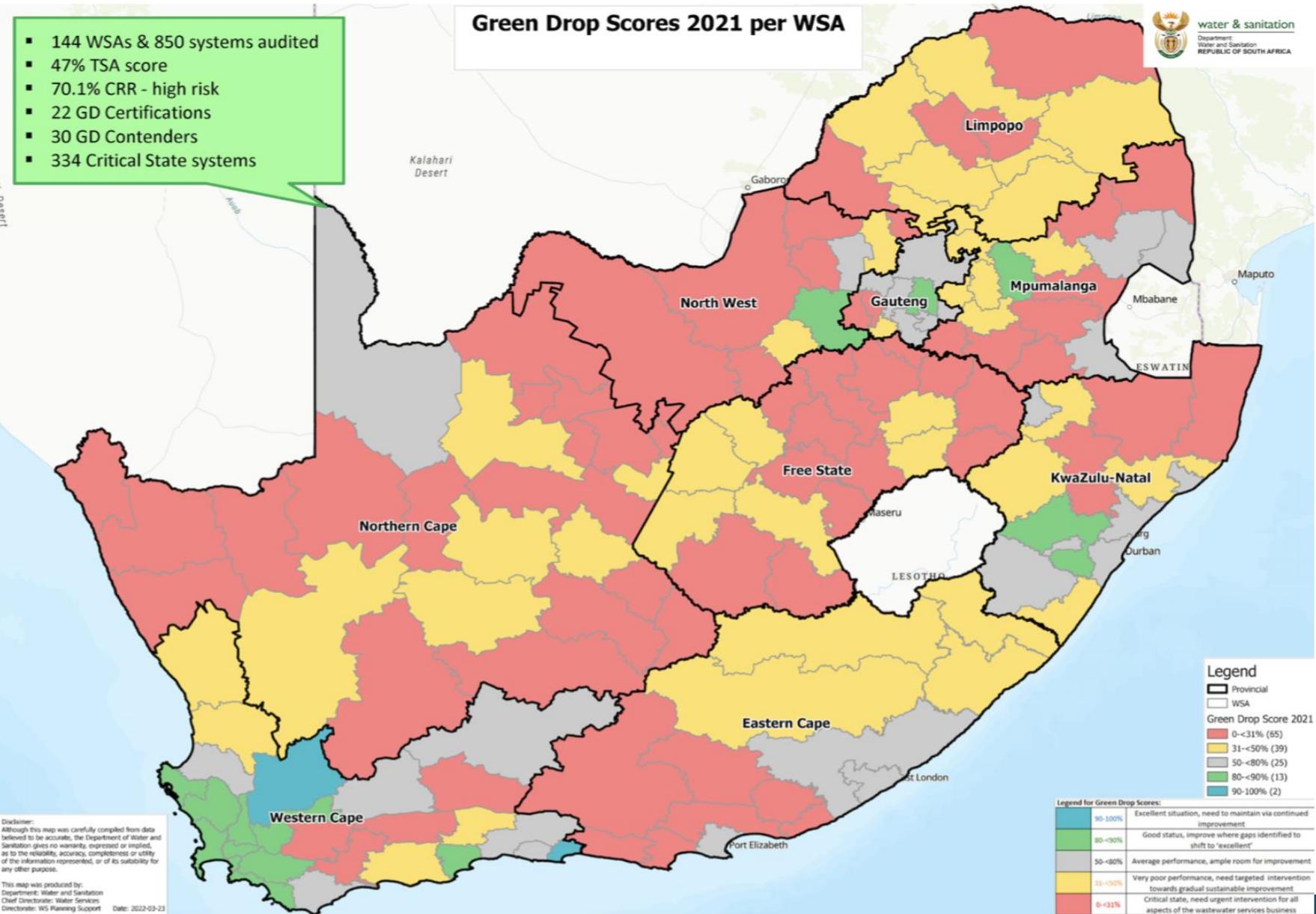


	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC
At least basic	67%	92%	94%	77%	61%	79%	82%	75%	93%
Interim	13%	5%	4%	11%	18%	8%	14%	15%	6%
Below interim	20%	3%	2%	12%	21%	13%	4%	10%	1%
Supply reliability	58%	56%	78%	60%	59%	55%	55%	57%	89%

Current water sources are being polluted: Green Drop

- 144 WSAs & 850 systems audited
- 47% TSA score
- 70.1% CRR - high risk
- 22 GD Certifications
- 30 GD Contenders
- 334 Critical State systems

Green Drop Scores 2021 per WSA



Legend

- Provincial
- WSA
- Green Drop Score 2021
- 0-31% (65)
- 31-50% (39)
- 50-80% (25)
- 80-90% (13)
- 90-100% (2)

Legend for Green Drop Scores:

90-100%	Excellent situation, need to maintain via continued improvement
80-90%	Good status, improve where gaps identified to shift to 'excellent'
50-80%	Average performance, ample room for improvement
31-50%	Very poor performance, need targeted intervention towards gradual sustainable improvement
0-31%	Critical state, need urgent intervention for all aspects of the wastewater services business

Wastewater systems

2022 Green Drop Report: 334 out of a total of 850 wastewater systems (40%) in 90 municipalities in a critical state of performance (30% in 2013)

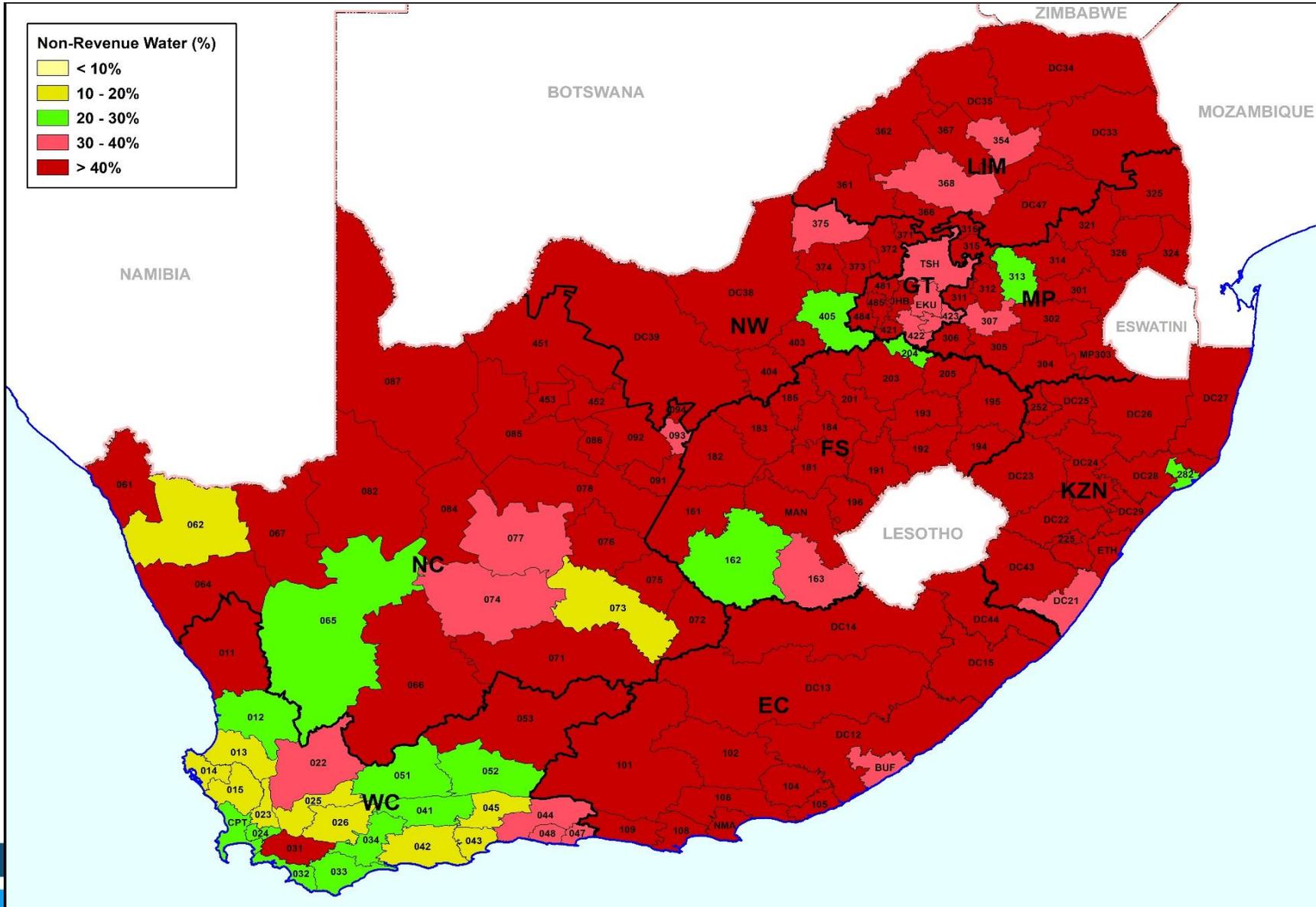
Wastewater systems with critical or poor state of performance result in pollution through discharging partially treated or untreated water into rivers and the environment

2023 Green Drop Progress Assessment Report indicated further decline

Disclaimer: Although this map was carefully compiled from data believed to be accurate, the Department of Water and Sanitation gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the reliability, accuracy, completeness or utility of the information represented, or of its suitability for any other purpose.
This map was produced by:
Department: Water and Sanitation
Chief Directorate: Water Services
Directorate: WS Planning Support Date: 2022-03-23

Water is being wasted: No Drop

PERCENTAGE NON-REVENUE WATER PER WSA

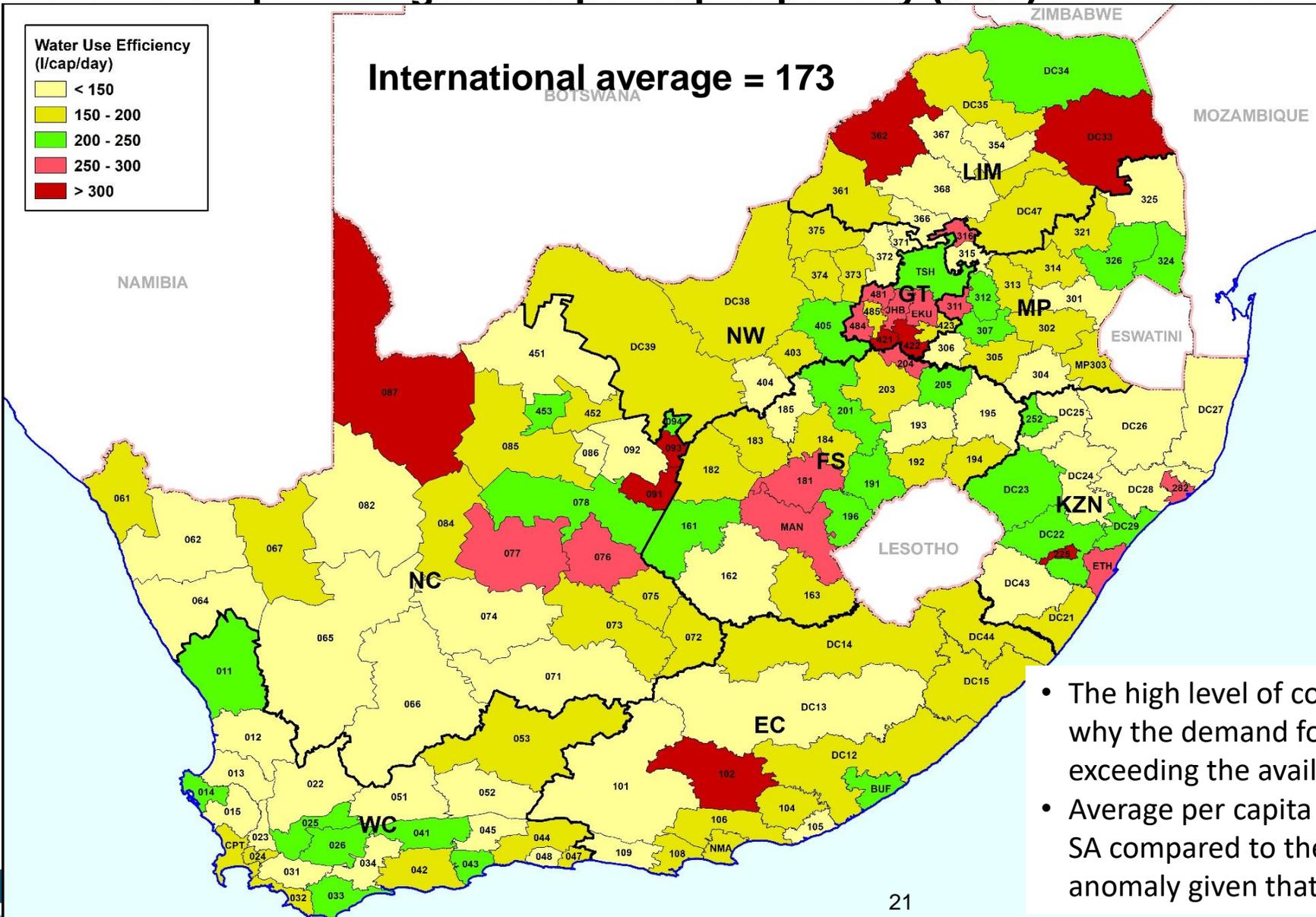


Province	% NRW
EC	50.6
FS	59.5
GP	49.2
KZN	60.5
MP	54.9
LP	57.7
NC	49.0
NW	55.6
WC	27.6
National	47.4

The high levels of NRW, including physical losses, in GP and KZN are one of the reasons for water supply disruptions that have been experienced there.

Consumption is exceeding national norms:

2023 No Drop: Average litres per capita per day (l/c/d) water consumption per WSA



Province	l/c/d
EC	180
FS	196
GP	279
KZN	187
MP	179
LP	197
NC	193
NW	167
WC	164
National	218

- The high level of consumption in Gauteng is one of the reasons why the demand for treated water in Gauteng is occasionally exceeding the available supply
- Average per capita water consumption is 218 litres/capita/day in SA compared to the international average of 173 l/c/d. This is an anomaly given that South Africa is a water scarce county

PROVINCIAL WATER BALANCES

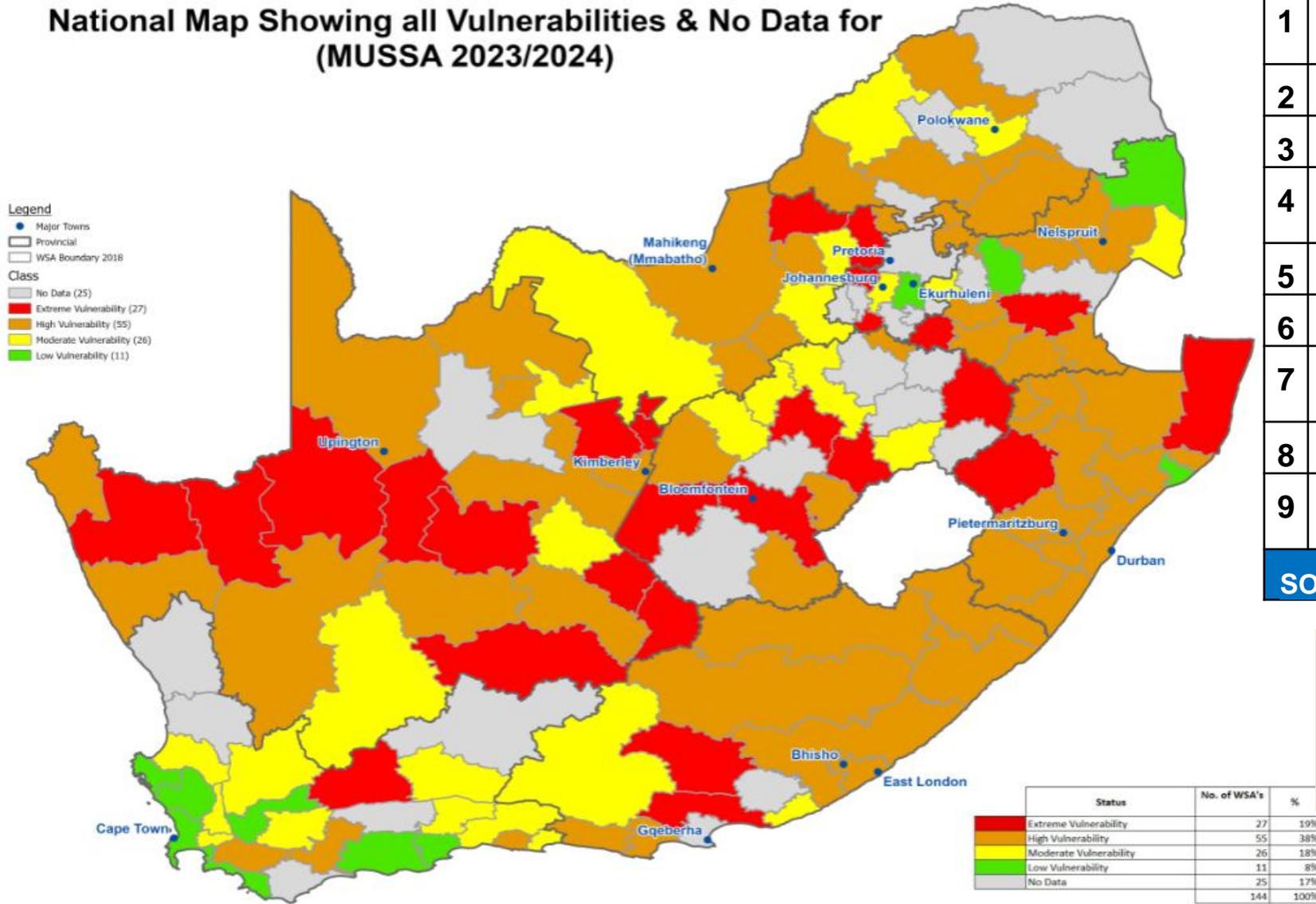
Region	SIV (m ³ /annum)	RW (m ³ /annum)	NRW (m ³ /annum)	%NRW	% physical losses	l/c/d	ILI
EC	322 340 566	160 335 729	162 004 837	50.5%	32.2	180	4.7
FS	247 977 565	117 228 256	130 749 310	60.6%	38.7	196	6.6
GP	1 569 696 786	902 178 874	667 517 912	46.4%	25	279	7.5
KZN	858 026 407	371 100 538	486 925 869	59.2%	36.8	187	7.4
LP	305 413 154	134 471 525	170 941 629	51.6%	44.3	197	7.5
MP	283 727 455	130 423 536	153 303 919	58.4%	36.4	179	7.1
NC	107 474 516	48 072 109	59 402 407	48.5%	44	193	6.1
NW	240 023 761	119 006 246	121 017 515	52.1%	38	167	11.8
WC	454 628 348	327 938 793	126 689 555	26.9%	21	164	2.8
National	4 389 308 559	2 310 755 606	2 078 552 953	47.4%	32.2	218	7.0



Stability and Vulnerability of Municipalities

MUNICIPAL SELF ASSESSMENT (MUSSA) MUSSA 2023/ 2024 NATIONAL OUTLOOK

National Map Showing all Vulnerabilities & No Data for (MUSSA 2023/2024)



Regions	Total No. of WSAs	Actual Returns	Actual % Returns
1 Eastern Cape	14	12	86 %
2 Free State	19	13	68 %
3 Gauteng	9	4	44%
4 KwaZulu Natal	14	14	100 %
5 Limpopo	10	6	60 %
6 Mpumalanga	17	15	88%
7 Northern Cape	26	25	96%
8 North West	10	10	100 %
9 Western Cape	25	20	80%
SOUTH AFRICA	144	119	83%

The outcome of MUSSA paints a picture of the state of municipal performance.

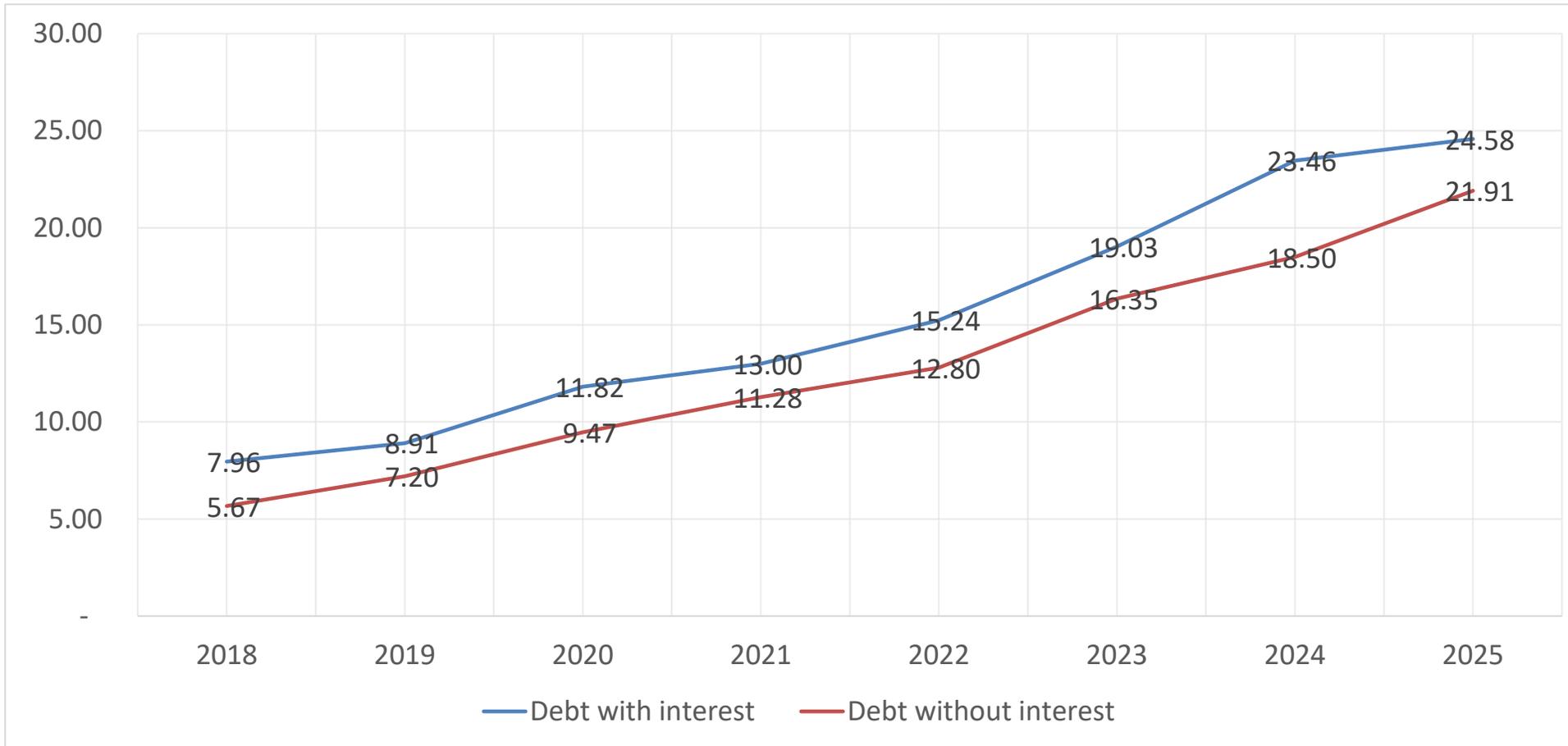
3.2 Debt of Municipalities to Water Boards

Municipal debt to the water boards

- As at July 2025, Water boards are owed more than R24 billion
- Between 2018 and July 2025, municipal debt to Water Boards has tripled, amounting to R24.58 billion with interest and R21.91 billion without interest, as shown in the chart below
- The top 10 municipalities that owe water boards are as follows:

Water Board	Municipality	Amount owed as of July 2025 (including historical debt)
Vaal Central Water	Mathjabeng LM	R8,5 billion
	Mangauang metro	R534 million- consistent with payment arrangement
Rand Water	Emfuleni LM	R1,9 billion
	Merafong LM	R1,4 billion
	Rand West City	R876 million
	Govan Mbeki	R814 million
Magalies Water	Dr Ruth Mampati Segomotsi DM	R584 million
	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	R364 million
Lepelle Northern Water	Mopani DM	R211 million
	Sekhukhune DM	R266 million

Municipal debt to Water Boards has tripled from 2018 to July 2025



Jul 2025

R21.91bn- debt without interest

R24,58bn-debt with interest

NB. The R21,91 figures excludes cumulative interest on existing debt older than 60 days
The R24,58 bn figures includes cumulative interest on existing debt older than 60 days

Withholding of Equitable Share to Recover Debt

- The equitable share allocations were withheld by National Treasury in December 2024, March 2025, and July 2025, at the request of the Water Boards
- By June 2025, DWS had submitted a total of 35 requests to the National Treasury for the withholding of the equitable share of defaulting municipalities
- The withholding of equitable share is already showing a positive impact on the financial position of the affected Water Boards such as Magalies Water and Vaal Central Water
- Among the municipalities that have made major improvements on their payment of current invoices are Vhembe DM, Ngwathe LM, Lesedi LM, Thabazimbi LM, Dikgatlong LM, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati, Maquassi Hills and Greater Letaba LM. In addition, several others not listed have entered into payment agreements for their outstanding debt.
- This mechanism will remain in place until the most non-compliant municipalities demonstrate consistent payment of their current invoices

4 Measures to Address Poor Local Government Performance

4.1 Options for Addressing Poor Performance

- **Option 1: Amend the Constitution**

Would remove municipal authority over water services. Would require a two thirds majority in Parliament which is politically unlikely.

- **Option 2: DWS Takes Over Water Services**

S63 of the Water Services Act states that the Minister can ‘take over’ water services where a municipality is failing. However, DWS has no budget to run municipal water services. To obtain funds to run municipal water services, DWS would have to take over the billing and revenue collection function in the municipality as well, which would be illegal in terms of the MFMA.

- **Option 3: Declare a Disaster**

Not legally justifiable under disaster criteria; provides only short-term relief without resolving underlying systemic issues.

- **Option 4: Use Grants for O&M**

Not currently allowed in terms of grant conditions. Would undermine the user-pays principle, available grants fall far short of full operational needs, and would create disincentive for municipalities to reduce non-revenue water

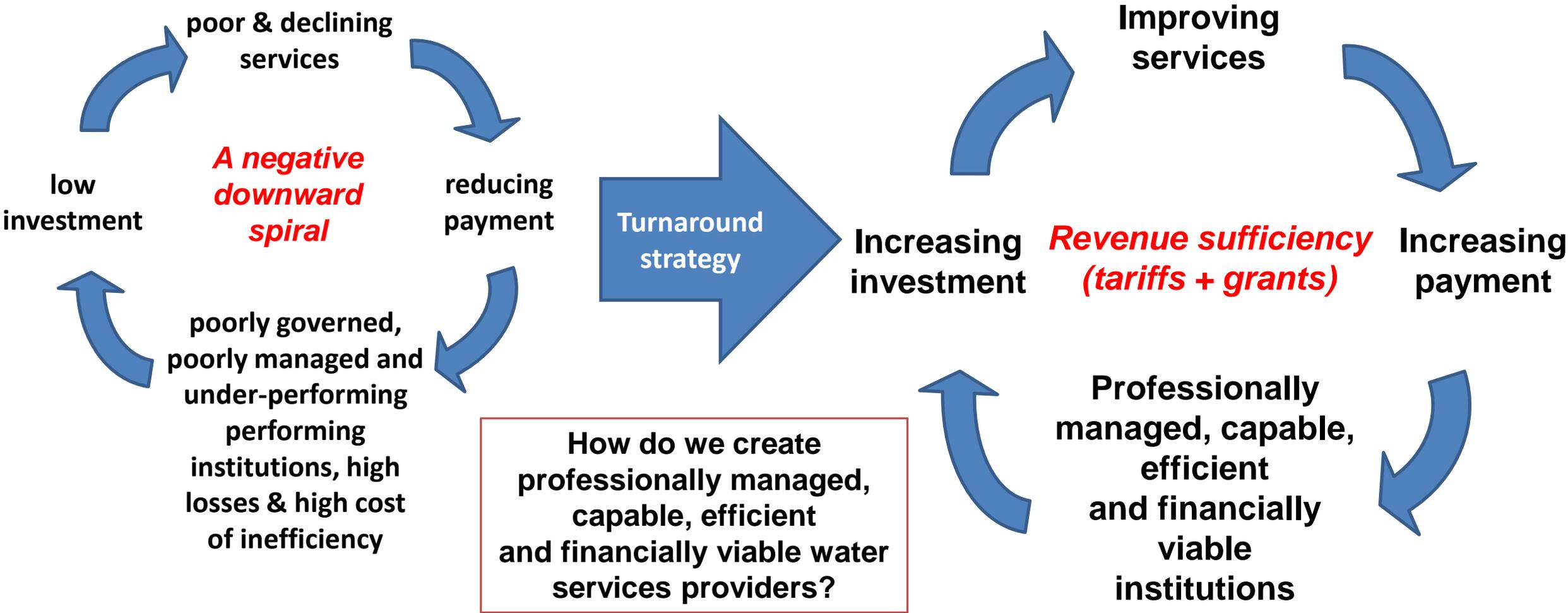
- **Option 5: Convert Direct Grants to Indirect Grants**

This is being done in a number of municipalities. It allows national departments or implementing agents to manage funds in failing municipalities, improving spending but not solving root problems. In addition, the grants can only be used for capital expenditure, not for operation and routine maintenance.

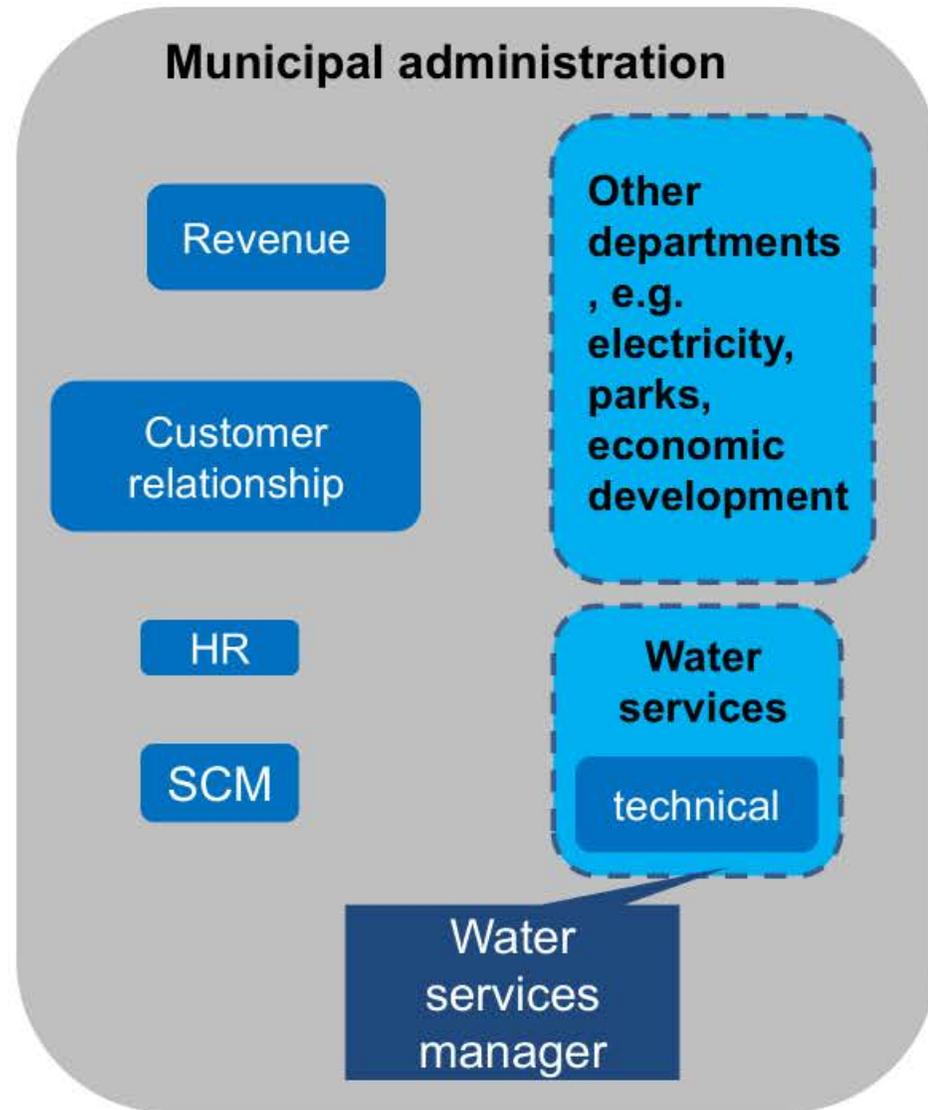
- **Option 6: Sector Reform (Utility Model)**

Proposes utility-based delivery, ringfencing of funds, and separation of roles to improve efficiency and accountability long term. This is in line with Indaba Resolutions and is being promoted in Metros through the National Treasury Reform of Metropolitan Trading Services Programme.

4.2 Turning around the water services sector

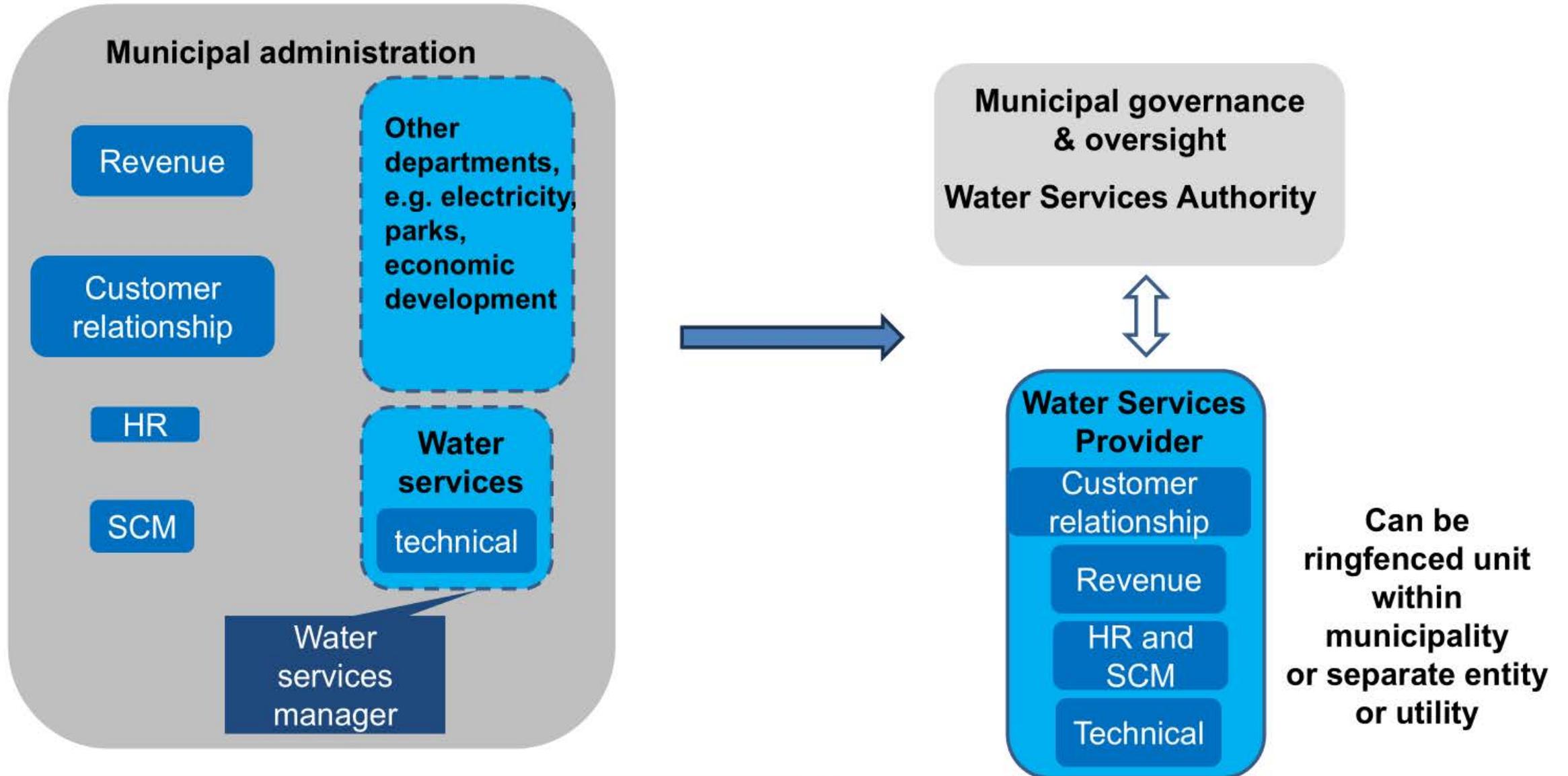


The current situation in Water Services Authorities



- In almost all municipalities, the Water Services Provider is embedded within a municipality:
 - Overseen by a technical lead, heading a technical department
 - **Key aspects required to manage an effective water services function are typically outside of the control of the water services manager**
 - In particular, **most water managers have little or no control over the customer relationship, revenue (metering, billing, and collection), HR and SCM**
- The water and sanitation department receives a **budget which has no relationship to the amount of revenue collected from the sale of water**
- Municipalities use revenue from the sale of water for other purposes
- No self-financing function can be run sustainably in this way

Need To Move Towards A Utility Model



Amendments to Water Services Act

- Has been submitted to Parliament
- Key reforms:
 - Clarify that WSP functions include all management functions required to deliver the water service
 - Introduce a requirement for WSAs to only appoint WSPs with an operating license provided by DWS
 - Provide for the Minister to be able to legally require a WSA to go through a public consultation process to choose an alternative licensed WSP, as a last resort

Key Amendments to Water Services Act

Amend Water Services Act

1. Introduce legal requirement: water services can only be provided by an entity (municipality or other entity) that has a WSP operating licence

Details of licensing requirements will be gazetted by Minister

Will specify minimum competency and minimum performance levels for water service providers linked to gazetted minimum norms and standards for water and sanitation services (including full financial transparency and reporting)

Municipality must fulfill licence conditions if it provides the service itself, or must contract with a licensed WSP

Minimum license requirements will be context-specific and WSPs will be given time to meet requirements

2. Strengthen enforcement by enabling enforcement through directives (as is done in National Water Act)

As last resort, and after due process ...

Minister may force separation of water services function from the municipal administration **where there is persistent failure to obligations** and require municipality (as Water Services Authority) to contract with a licensed WSP

Note: these reforms do not change the status of municipalities as Water Services Authorities in any way

4. Improve governance of water boards

3. Define the functions that the WSP is accountable for (irrespective of institutional arrangements approved by WSA)

WSP functions: revenue and finance, asset creation, operations and maintenance, human resources, procurement, customer relationship

Water and sanitation related reforms in Phase 2 of Operation Vulindlela

- Develop a National Water Action Plan and establish a coordination structure to ensure water security
- Implement institutional reforms to improve the management of water resources, including full establishment of the NWRIA and Catchment Management Agencies
- Strengthen the regulation and oversight of water service provision through the creation of an independent economic regulator for the water sector, covering the whole water value chain
- Create a separation between water service authorities and water service providers
- Require all metros to establish or appoint ring-fenced, professionally managed and independently licensed utilities (either external or internal) for water & sanitation and electricity
- Finalise review of the funding model for local government
- Finalise review of conditional grants to optimize their impact and effectiveness
- Support the introduction of private sector partnership in the water sector

Reform of Metropolitan Trading Services Programme

- NT put in place large new performance-based grant for metros: Trading Services Grant
- Access to grant is conditional on metros putting place and implementing water and sanitation turnaround plans:
 - Ringfence revenue from the sale of water
 - Ringfence management functions and create single-point accountability
 - Reduce NRW
 - Improve performance across a range of indicators
- Six out of eight metro councils have approved turnaround strategies to date

5 Support to Local Government

5.1 Coordinating Support: DWS and CoGTA

DWS's 105 Dismally Performing municipalities and CoGTA's 38 Dysfunctional Municipalities

- Based on the outcomes of the Drop Reports, DWS compiled a list of **105 municipalities that are in either a poor or critical state.**
- Similarly, DCoG, together with the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA), also have lists of municipalities which they have identified are in need of turnaround strategies, interventions or support programmes
- DCoG identified municipalities using criteria that do not particularly focus on their performance in terms of water services, but rather on their governance performance as a whole.
- Since poor water services are usually a reflection of poor governance, it was suggested during a Water Task Team meeting that DWS and CoGTA align and coordinate their support and interventions in municipal water services for greater impact.
- This section provides an overview of the support being given to struggling municipalities, with a focus on the 105 most dismally performing municipalities.
- It also seeks to demonstrate how DWS and CoGTA can align to focus and coordinate support to a more manageable number of 'priority of priority' list of municipalities that are in desperate need of support to address their poor water services.

5.1.1 DWS 105 worst performing WSAs (1)

- DWS identified **105 worst performing municipalities** out the **144 Water Services Authorities** based on their performance in terms of the Drop reports.
- The Drop reports were reinstated by DWS and include the Blue (water supply), Green (wastewater management) and No Drop (water-use efficiency) assessments. These assessments provide an accurate indication of the performance of municipal water and wastewater systems.
- The reports reflect the status of the municipalities in 2022 to 2023
- The Drop assessments cover a range of performance indicators, including
 - the infrastructure condition
 - whether sufficient staff with the necessary qualifications are in place
 - whether the required water or wastewater treatment processes are followed
 - whether the required tests are done on the water and wastewater
 - whether the required maintenance is being done
 - the levels of leaks and non-revenue water, amongst other indicators

DWS 105 worst performing WSAs (2)

The Drop Reports therefore provide a very strong indication of the municipality's performance in terms of carrying out its water services provision role.

- Since it is based on **verified and published data**, the outcomes can be confidently used to rank the performance of municipalities **in terms of water services provision**.
- The department categorised the Water Services Authorities (WSAs) in the country as Critical, Poor, Good and Excellent performers
- **67** out of 144 WSAs scored '**critical**' on average across their water supply systems and/or wastewater systems
- **38** WSAs scored '**poor**' on average across their water supply systems and/or wastewater systems

In total, 105 WSAs (or 73% of all WSAs) scored critical or poor on average across their water supply systems and/or wastewater systems, making up the list of 105 Worst Performing Municipalities.

DWS – List of Critical Municipalities

67 municipalities that scored **critical** on average across their water supply systems and/or wastewater systems in the 2023 full Blue drop and 2022 full Green Drop Assessments

1. Tokologo LM (FS)
2. Kareeberg LM (NC)
3. Metsimaholo LM (FS)
4. Merafong LM (GP)
5. Rand West LM (GP)
- 6 Ndlambe LM (EC)
7. Kopanong LM (FS)
8. Mantsopa LM (FS)
9. Matjhabeng LM (FS)
10. Moqhaka LM (FS)
11. Nala LM (FS)
12. Ngwathe LM (FS)
13. Phumelela LM (FS)
14. Setsoto LM (FS)
15. Umkhanyakude DM (KZN)
16. Umzinyathi DM (KZN)
17. Zululand DM (KZN)
18. Mogalakwena LM (LP)
19. Polokwane LM (LP)

20. Thabazimbi LM (LP)
21. Vhembe DM (LP)
22. Bushbuckridge LM (MP)
23. Lekwa LM (MP)
24. Pixley Ka Seme LM (MP)
25. Gamagara LM (NC)
26. Nama Khoi LM (NC)
27. Dr. Ruth S Mompoti DM (NW)
28. Maquassi Hills LM (NW)
29. Moretele LM (NW)
30. Moses Kotane LM (NW)
31. Ngaka Modiri Molema DM (NW)
32. Langeberg LM (WC)
33. Swellendam LM (WC)
34. Dr Beyers Naude LM (EC)
35. Koukamma LM (EC)
36. Sundays River Valley LM (EC)
37. Mafube LM (FS)
38. Maluti –a-Phofung LM (FS)

39. Blue Crane Route LM (EC)
40. Kouga LM (EC)
41. Makana LM (EC)
42. Masilonyana LM (FS)
43. Mohokare LM (FS)
44. Albert Luthuli LM (MP)
45. Dipaleseng LM (MP)
46. Msukaligwa LM (MP)
47. Thaba Chweu LM (MP)
48. !Kai! Garib LM (NC)
49. !Kheis LM (NC)
50. Dikgatlong LM (NC)
51. Emthanjeni LM (NC)
52. Ga-Segonyana LM (NC)
53. Joe Morolong LM (NC)
54. Kamiesberg LM (NC)
55. Karoo Hoogland LM (NC)
56. Kgatelopele LM (NC)
57. Khai-Ma LM (NC)

58. Magareng LM (NC)
59. Phokwane LM (NC)
60. Renosterberg LM (NC)
61. Richtersveld LM (NC)
62. Siyancuma LM (NC)
63. Ubuntu LM (NC)
64. Umsobomvu LM (NC)
65. Kgetlengrivier LM (NW)
66. Kannaland LM (WC)
- 67 Prince Albert LM (WC)

DWS – List of Poor Municipalities

38 municipalities that scored **poor** on average across their water supply systems and/or wastewater supply systems in the 2023 full Blue Drop and 2022 full Green Drop assessments

1. Chris Hani DM (EC)
2. Letsemeng LM (FS)
3. Nketoana LM
4. Amajuba DM (KZN)
5. King Cetshwayo DM (KZN)
6. Capricorn DM (LP)
7. Greater Sekhukhune DM (LP)
8. Lephalale LM (LP)
9. Emakhazeni LM (MP)
10. Hantam LM (NC)
11. Siyathemba LM (NC)
12. Cederberg LM
13. Laingsburg LM*
14. Alfred Nzo DM (EC)
15. Joe Gqabi DM (EC)
16. O R Tambo DM
17. Dihlabeng LM
18. Mangaung Metro (FS)
19. Tswelopele LM (FS)
20. Emfuleni LM
21. Ugu DM (KZN)
22. uThukela DM (KZN)
23. Bela-Bela LM (LP)
24. Modimolle-Mookgophong LM
25. Mopani DM (LP)
26. Dr J S Moroka LM
27. Emalahleni LM (MP)
28. Govan Mbeki LM
29. Thembisile LM (MP)
30. Victor Khanye LM
31. Sol Plaatjie LM (NC)
32. Thembelihle LM
33. Tsantsabane LM (NC)
34. Madibeng LM (NW)
35. Matlosana LM
36. Hessequa LM (WC)
37. Matzikama LM(WC)
38. Oudshoorn LM

The 67 Critical and 38 Poor Municipalities together make up the DWS 105 Worst Performing Municipalities

Alignment of the DWS 105 worst performing WSAs with other Indicators

- Results from other studies and data confirm the poor performance reflected through the Drop Reports. The tables in **Annexure A** provide these details.
- For all 105 worst performing municipalities, the tables provide the following details:
 - Drop Report scores and status of **Corrective Action Plans (CAPs)**
 - The health and vulnerability status of WSAs as per the **Municipal Strategic Self-Assessments (MuSSA)**
 - The **reported criminal cases** due to water pollution as results of poor management of WWTW
 - The percentage of **backlogs in access and reliability** of water and sanitation services
 - **Debt owed** by these WSAs to water boards
 - **CoGTA** status: whether categorised as '**Dysfunctional**' (list of 38), and whether placed under Administration.

The table also includes the **population** of the municipality. This provides an indication of the potential impact that support and intervention can achieve, in terms of the number of people that could potentially benefit.

5.1.2 DCoG List of 35 Distressed Municipalities (1)

- DCoG initially identified **35 Distressed municipalities out of the 257 municipalities** in the country as per the 2023 State of Local Government Report
- DCoG categorizes municipalities into the following categories, based on various criteria covering the whole spectrum of the municipality's functions. This assessment assessed the **overall health** of the municipality, also taking into consideration **audit findings and outcomes**:
 - **Stable:** A municipality which effectively and efficiently performs its constitutional, policy, legislative and regulatory prescripts
 - **At Risk:** A municipality which continues to carry out its constitutional, legislative and regulatory functions notwithstanding governance instability which negatively impacts on financial and administrative functioning
 - **Distressed:** A municipality that has failed to perform basic municipal functions and / or is unable to meet its financial obligations

The outcome of these assessments are captured in the 2023 State of Local Government Report

DCoG List of 35 Distressed Municipalities (2)

Province	Municipalities	Stable 2021	Stable 2022	Stable 2023	Low Risk 2021	Low Risk 2022	Medium Risk 2021	Medium Risk 2022	At Risk 2023	Distressed 2021	Distressed 2022	Distressed 2023
EC	39	0	0	4	14	14	14	14	28	11	11	7
FS	23	0	0	4	1	1	11	11	9	11	11	10
GP	11	1	2	0	1	0	7	7	10	2	2	1
KZN	54	1	11	12	22	14	20	17	39	11	12	3
LP	27	0	0	5	3	3	21	21	20	3	3	2
MP	20	1	1	8	4	4	9	9	12	6	6	0
NC	31	1	1	4	5	5	16	16	18	9	9	9
NW	22	0	3	1	6	3	6	6	18	10	10	3
WC	30	12	12	23	10	10	7	6	7	1	2	0
TOTAL	257	16	30	61	66	54	111	107	161	64	66	35

- The 2023 assessment indicates that the number of **stable municipalities** has **risen** from 30 (12%) in 2022 to 61 (24% increase) nationwide. The highest number of stable municipalities is found in WC with 23 (77%), followed by MP, with 8 (40%). GP has no stable municipalities.
- The number of at-risk municipalities remains unchanged from 2022 (54 and 107) to 2023 (161). **Municipalities in distress has decreased from 66 in 2022 to 35 in 2023.** The reduction in distressed municipalities is observed across provinces, except for NC, which has remained constant at 9 for both 2022 and 2023.
- **The province with the highest number of distressed municipalities is FS**, with 10, followed by NC and EC Eastern Cape, with 9 and 7, respectively. MP and WC do not have any municipalities in the distressed category. A total of 7 out of 35 distressed municipalities fall under different sub-sections of section 139.



water & sanitation
Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



cooperative
governance
Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

5.1.3 Ten Municipalities identified for MPTAS

- DCoG was tasked with leading the Municipal Performance Turnaround Strategy (MPTAS). An Inter-Ministerial Committee was established to oversee this task (IMC–MPTAS)
- Cabinet approved the establishment of an IMC–MPTAS to focus on **ten (10) prioritised distressed municipalities** to implement a performance turnaround plan.
- 10 municipalities were subsequently identified based on various criteria, covering the whole spectrum of the municipality’s responsibilities, including **audit findings and recommendations**.
- 3 of the 10 were not on the list of 35 distressed municipalities, and were incorporated to make up a **list of 38**
- The implementation of the MPTAS would in the short-term focus on the **10 worst-performing** municipalities and thereafter on the remainder of the **38 municipalities on the list**.

The table on the following slide list all 38 municipalities (right column). The ticks indicate whether they are covered by the list of 105 WSAs.

5.1.4 Combined List of 38 Distressed Municipalities – SoLG 2023 & MPTAS

No	Province	District Municipality	Distressed Municipality
1	Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman	✓ Dr Beyers Naude
2	Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman	✓ Sarah Baartman
3	Eastern Cape	✓ Chris Hani	Dr AB Xuma (Engcobo)
4	Eastern Cape	✓ Chris Hani	Enoch Mgijima
5	Eastern Cape	✓ Joe Gqabi	Walter Sisulu
6	Eastern Cape	✓ O.R. Tambo	Ngquza Hills
7	Eastern Cape	✓ Joe Gqabi	Elundini
8	Free State	Xhariep	✓ Letsemeng
9	Free State	Xhariep	✓ Kopanong
10	Free State	Xhariep	✓ Mohokare
11	Free State	Xhariep	Xhariep (All LMs)
12	Free State	Lejweleputswa	✓ Masilonyana
13	Free State	Lejweleputswa	✓ Tokologo
14	Free State	Thabo Mofutsanyana	✓ Dihlabeng
15	Free State	Thabo Mofutsanyana	Thabo Mofutsanyana (All LMs)
16	Free State	Fezile Dabi	✓ Ngwathe
17	Free State	Fezile Dabi	✓ Metsimaholo
18	Gauteng	Metro	City of Tshwane
19	Kwazulu-Natal	Uthukela	✓ Uthukela

No	Province	District Municipality	Distressed Municipality
20	Kwazulu-Natal	Umzinyathi	✓ Umzinyathi
21	Kwazulu-Natal	uMkhanyakude	✓ uMkhanyakude
22	Limpopo	Waterberg	✓ Thabazimbi
23	Limpopo	Sekhukhune	✓ Sekhukhune
24	Northern Cape	Namakwa	✓ Richtersveld
25	Northern Cape	Namakwa	✓ Kamiesberg
26	Northern Cape	Namakwa	✓ Khai-Ma
27	Northern Cape	Pixley ka Seme (NC)	✓ Umsobomvu
28	Northern Cape	Pixley ka Seme (NC)	✓ Thembelihle
29	Northern Cape	Pixley ka Seme (NC)	✓ Siyancuma
30	Northern Cape	Z F Mgcawu	✓ !Kai! Garib
31	Northern Cape	John Taolo Gaetsewe	✓ Joe Morolong
32	Northern Cape	Pixley ka Seme (NC)	✓ Kareeberg
33	North West	✓ Ngaka Modiri Molema	Tswaing
34	North West	✓ Ngaka Modiri Molema	Ditsobotla
35	North West	✓ Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	Mamusa
36	Gauteng	Sedibeng	✓ Emfuleni
37	Free State	Thabo Mofutsanyana	✓ Maluti-a-Phofung
38	Free State	Fezile Dabi	✓ Mafube

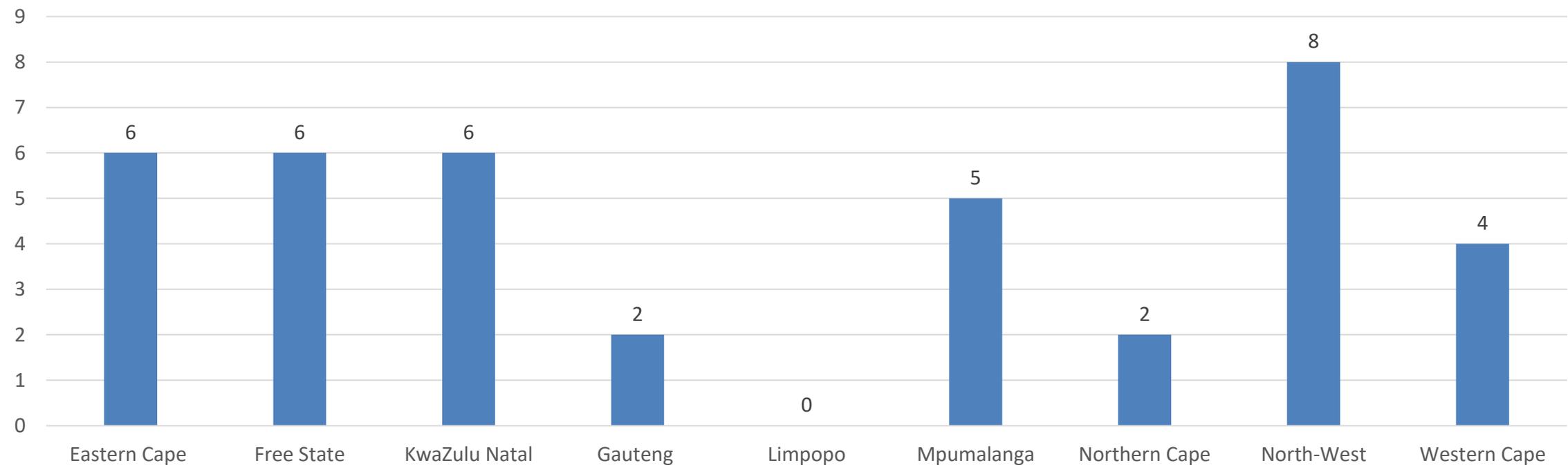
✓ Municipalities form part of the 105

Legend

SoLG 2023

10 IMC – MPTAS

5.1.5 Municipalities Under Section 139 Constitutional Interventions led by CoGTA



S139(1)(a): 1 municipality	S139(1)(b): 8 municipalities	S139(5): 27 municipalities	S139(7): 3 municipalities
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Most municipalities under S139 are covered by the 105 Worst Performing WSAs



Municipalities Under Section 139 Constitutional Interventions (cont.)

(No.)	Names of Municipalities	Type of intervention	Date Instituted	DWS 105
Eastern Cape (6)	Enoch Mgijima LM	S139(7) & 139(5)(a)&(c)	April 2022	CH DM
	Amathole DM *	S139(5)	January 2021	-
	Makana LM	S139(5)	2019	Yes
	OR Tambo DM	S139(5)	08 December 2021	Yes
	Walter Sisulu LM	S139(5)(a)	23 February 2022	JG DM
	Chris Hani DM	S139(5)(a)	Dec 2023	Yes
Free State (6)	Mangaung MM	S139(7) & 139(5)(a)&(c)	April 2022	Yes
	Mafube LM	S139(5)(a)&(c)	June 2022	Yes
	Tokolologo LM	S139(5)(a)&(c)	June 2022	Yes
	Kopanong LM	S139(1)(b)	September 2023	Yes
	Matjhabeng LM	S139 (5)(a)&(c)	October 2024	Yes
	Nala LM	S139(1)(b)	May 2025	Yes
Gauteng (2)	Emfuleni LM	S139(5) with s63	June 2018	Yes
	Merafong LM	S139(5)	September 2022	Yes
KwaZulu Natal (6)	Umzinyathi DM	S139(1)(b)	October 2016	Yes
	Mpofana LM	S139(1)(b)	December 2017	-
	Mtubatuba LM	S139(1)(b)	March 2019	UK DM
	Uthukela DM	S139(1)(b)	August 2018	Yes
	Umkhanyakude DM	S139(1)(b) with s63	January 2021	Yes
	Zululand DM	S139(1)(b)	May 2024	Yes

(No.)	Names of Municipalities	Type of intervention	Date Instituted	DWS 105
Mpumalanga (5)	Emalahleni LM	S139(5)	October 2018	Yes
	Govan Mbeki LM	S139(5)	October 2018	Yes
	Msukaligwa LM	S139(5)	October 2018	Yes
	Thaba Chweu LM	S139(5)	October 2018	Yes
	Lekwa LM	S139(7) & 139(5)(a) and (c)	April 2021	Yes
Northern Cape (2)	Phokwane LM	S139(5)	July 2020	Yes
	Renosterberg LM	S139(5)	August 2020	Yes
North-West (8)	Madibeng LM	S139(5)	January 2022	Yes
	Tswaing LM	S139(5)	January 2022	NMM DM
	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	S139(5)	January 2022	Yes
	Kgetleng Rivier LM	S139(5)	January 2022	Yes
	Ramotshere LM	S139(5)	January 2022	NMM DM
	Naledi LM	S139(5)	January 2022	DrRM DM
	Ditsobotla LM	S139(5)(c)	April 2023	NMM DM
	Matlosana LM	S139(5)	August 2024	Yes
Western Cape (4)	Beaufort West LM	S139(5)(a)	August 2021	-
	Kannaland LM	S139(5)(a)	December 2023	Yes
	Garden Route DM	S139(1)(a)	October 2024	-
	Theewaterskloof LM	S139(5)(a)	November 2024	-



water & sanitation
Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



cooperative
governance
Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

5.1.6 Summary: Alignment of DWS, DCoG and MISA

In terms of water services, the DWS list of 105 and the CoGTA list of 38 are well aligned.

All the municipalities *responsible for water services (WSAs)* within the 38 CoGTA Dysfunctional Municipalities are all covered in the 105 WSAs, except for the City of Tshwane MM.

11 municipalities on the 38 Dysfunctional CoGTA list do not feature on the 105 list of worst performing WSAs:

This is because the CoGTA list includes municipalities which are **not WSAs**:

- **2** Distressed Municipalities are District Municipalities in which the Local Municipalities are WSAs. All of the LMs in these districts form part of the 105 list.
- **8** are Local Municipalities where the WSA function lies with the District Municipality. All these Districts form part of the 105 list.
- The only WSA identified by DCoG which is not part of the 105 DWS list, is the Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

Similarly, for all 39 municipalities under Section 139 Intervention, 30 are Water Services Authorities. Of the 30 WSAs, 27 are included in the 105 list.

5.2 Immediate Support Provided to Local Government by National Government

5.2.1 Grant Support

- DWS estimates the total backlog of water and sanitation infrastructure in the 105 municipalities to be in the order of R400 billion
- In the past five years, DWS has transferred approximately R30 billion in the form of infrastructure grants to these 105 municipalities
- For the next two financial years, approximately R10 billion has been earmarked for the 105 municipalities for each year. This makes up over 80% of the DWS grant allocations to municipalities.
- In the past five years, CoGTA has transferred approximately R43 billion in grants (MIG and IUDG) to the these 105 municipalities.
- The Department of Human Settlements provides grant support to the metros through the Urban Settlement Development Grant. In the past financial year, over R3 billion was allocated to water and sanitation projects.
- In the last financial year, DWS, CoGTA and DHS together spent over R24 billion towards municipal water and sanitation infrastructure projects
- For the past two financial years there has not been any under-expenditure on the two DWS grants to municipalities (RBIG and WSIG)

DWS 2025/26 Summary of Grant Allocations and Projects in 105 Worst Performing WSAs

Grant Schedule	Budget Allocated to WSAs in 2025/26	Total Number of Projects	Total budget allocated to 105 Municipalities 2025/26	Percentage - budget allocated to 105 Municipalities
	R,000		R,000	%
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	6,983,437	110	6,009,551	78.6
Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	5,337,493	391	4,193,201	86.05
Total	12,320,930	501	10,202,752	82.8

Of the entire DWS grant funding allocated to WSAs, over 80% is earmarked for the WSAs on the list of 105 worst performing WSAs

*A detailed list of the approved & active projects is included in **Annexure B** to this report*

CoGTA / MIG Allocations to Provinces (25/26 and prior)

Province	2025- 26	% of Grant Allocated to Water % Sanitation)		
	Total MIG Allocation R'000	% Water	% Sanitation	% Water & Sanitation
Eastern Cape	3,575,350	41%	22%	63%
Free State	784,526	25%	29%	54%
Gauteng	429,536	10%	26%	36%
KwaZulu Natal	3,829,070	36%	18%	56%
Limpopo	3,414,276	43%	5%	48%
Mpumalanga	2,143,028	34%	16%	50%
Northern Cape	504,630	29%	25%	54%
North West	2,190,727	20%	28%	48%
Western Cape	486,428	19%	21%	40%
Totals	17,357,571	35%	19%	54%

Other Government Grants	Total Grant to Municipalities (25/26)	% Of Total Grant Allocated to Water & Sanitation (24/25)
CoGTA: Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG)	1,278,000	30% (R383 million)
DHS: Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG)	9,250,000	33,5% (R3,1 billion)

A detailed list of MIG projects is included in **Annexure C**

5.2.2 Support to improve grant spending: DCoG / MISA - MIG Schedule 6B Conversion Programme

- Until recently, MIG funds were in all cases **directly transferred** to municipalities, but DCoG/MISA has recently started exploring **indirect transfers** (Section 6B) in uThukela & Emfuleni Local Municipalities to the value of R88.3 million.
- This is a practice that DWS has implemented successfully for some time for WSAs demonstrating poor performance in terms of spending and implementation. It gives more control to the department and its implementing agents, since payments are only transferred after verification of work done.
- MISA has now recommended **21 municipalities** for conversion, mostly the ones criminally charged by DWS due to pollution of the Vaal River basin, as the first phase for this programme.
- NT has given DCoG conditional approval to convert R494 million from 5B to 6B for the 21 municipalities, tabled on the right.
- **20 of the 21 are on the list of 105 Worst Performing WSAs**

Province	Municipality	6B amount in DoRA (R'000)
EC	Amathole DM	128,469
FS	Mafube	6,638
FS	Matjhabeng	36,522
GT	Emfuleni	52,210
LP	Sekhukhune DM	142,798
LP	Thabazimbi	9,921
MP	Dipaleseng	5,499
NC	!Kai !Garib	6,617
NC	Emthanjeni	3,473
NC	Phokwane	7,793
NC	Nama Khoi	4,220
FS	Dihlabeng	11,656
FS	Letsemeng	5,009
FS	Masilonyana	6,944
FS	Metsimaholo	13,517
FS	Mohokare	5,277
FS	Moqhaka	12,188
FS	Ngwathe	12,702
FS	Nketoana	7,530
FS	Phumelela	6,193
MP	Lekwa	8,636
Total	21	493,807



water & sanitation
Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



cooperative
governance
Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

5.2.3 DWS Support through Implementing Agents

- DWS is partially implementing Section 63 in two municipalities, as well as other support projects to assist struggling municipalities, particularly where the municipality is in a dysfunctional state and not able to spend grants effectively.
- In most cases, a Water Board is directed to support the municipality, and in other cases the District has been appointed to support the Local Municipality. Examples include:
 - **Emfuleni Section 63** by Rand Water
 - **CoT/Hammanskraal Support** by Magalies Water
 - **uMkhanyakude DM Section 63** by uMngeni-uThukhela Water
 - **Makana LM** through Amatola Water
 - **Maluti-a-Phofung LM** and **Matjhabeng LM** through Vaal Central Water,
 - **Giyani** BWS pipelines, Nsami WTW and Reticulation through Mopani DM and Lepelle WB
 - **Operation Bulela Metsi** in North West was initiated to accelerate various project in all WSAs in the province. **Magalies Water** appointed as IA in some cases.
 - **Lekwa LM** through Gert Sibande DM & **Emalahleni LM** through Nkangala DM

5.2.4 DWS Planning and Project Preparation Support (1)

- The Department is providing **planning support** to all WSAs to develop
 - Five Year Reliable Water & Sanitation Service Delivery Implementation Plans
 - Provincial Water and Sanitation Bulk Plans
- These plans assist municipalities to develop a pipeline of prioritized projects which are aligned to its needs, thereby unlocking funding for such projects.
- For social projects (i.e. project serving mostly indigent communities), the Department supports struggling municipalities by appointing and funding Service Providers from its panel to assist with the necessary project preparation for grant applications, such as for WSIG and RBIG.
- For projects with economic components DWS also provides planning support to unlock funding from other sources, such as the **Budget Facility for Infrastructure (BFI)**.
- DWS also facilitates support through the **Infrastructure Fund (IF)** to unlock projects through blended financing that include government grants, as well as commercial funding sources.

5.2.4 DWS Planning and Project Preparation Support (2)

- DWS has further established the **Water Partnerships Office (WPO)** housed at the DBSA, under the National Water Partnerships Programme (NWPP), to facilitate collaboration with the private sector and to standardize support where municipalities lack capacity for project design, financial structuring, and implementation.
- Through the WPO, DWS is rolling out programmes focusing on priority themes such as **non-revenue water, wastewater treatment compliance, sewer-less sanitation, water reuse, and management contracts**, designed to strengthen service delivery and enable municipalities to benefit from modelled support and blended financing opportunities.
- All of the above planning support enables funding by making projects more bankable and investable, thereby unlocking infrastructure investment.
- The above support also ensures more effective and optimal spending of grants.

5.2.5 DWS Support through Municipal Priority Action Plans (MPAP)

- **Municipal Priority Action Plan (MPAP)** is Plan of Action developed by WSAs based on **MuSSA (Municipal Strategic Self Assessment)** outcomes to improve the performance of water services business
- DWS role is to support and facilitate the Development of MPAP by WSAs and Monitor progress in the Implementation of MPAP by WSAs
- Actions are Prioritized based on the level of vulnerabilities and impact on water services in the short, medium and long-term timeframes
- The Action Plans must reflect resources required - Financial, Human, Technical, etc
- MPAPs are required to be incorporated in municipal annual plans for implementation e.g Water Services Development Plans
- Currently though, MPAPs are not compulsory to be included on municipality annual plans and hence lack of commitment to develop MPAPs by WSAs
- **MPAP is a platform** to provide “**Packages of PILLS WSAs must swallow**” as prescribed by **MUSSA Diagnostics** to improve Municipal Water Services Health
- Identifies areas of Possible intervention on persistent challenges as reflected through MUSSA and MPAP
- Identifies capacity needed to strengthen WSAs to operate optimally an effective water services institution

5.2.6 DWS Support as part of Regulatory Programmes

- The Blue, Green and No Drop assessments are in themselves support mechanisms, in addition to being regulatory performance assessments
- The BD, GD & ND reports provide advice to WSAs as to exactly what they need to do to improve their scores.
- All the WSAs are workshopped on the results and the measures they must take to improve their scores
- All the WSAs are requested to produce Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) to improve their scores and DWS monitors the implementation of these CAPs.
- In this way, the regulatory mechanisms are used as a support mechanism to guide municipalities towards improving water and sanitation services

5.2.7 Summary of MISA Support Programmes (CoGTA)

- CoGTA is also providing support to improve water services, as well as other services. Through MISA, it is supporting municipalities with the following APP aligned programmes:
 - Corrective Action Plans (CAPs)** support for WWTWs and WSSs to restore compliance and functionality.
 - WC/WDM Strategies** support for reduction of non-revenue water and to improve efficiency.
 - MIG Implementation** support in the delivery of basic services infrastructure.
 - Operations & Maintenance (O&M)** support on Asset Management Plans using 10% MIG allocation.
 - Procurement** support to improve compliance and efficiency in infrastructure procurement.
 - Disaster & Climate Adaptation** support for infrastructure resilience planning.
 - Technical Capacity Building** on training and mentorship for municipal officials.
- The below table depicts the extent to which MISA is active in providing support to the critical and distressed municipalities:

PRIORITY CATEGORY	No. Supported by MISA	% MISA APP Support
DWS 105 WSAs	64	61%
CoGTA 38 Distressed	27	71%
10 IMC – MPTAS	10	100%



water & sanitation
Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



cooperative
governance
Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

5.2.8 Addressing high debt to Water Boards and Eskom

A high number of municipalities have high debt to water boards and Eskom, hampering their ability to function effectively.

- For debt to water boards, credit control measures have been standardized and are being implemented by all the Water Boards
- National Treasury has approved a write-off mechanism for historic debts in terms of which water boards can incrementally write off a municipality's historic debt on condition that the municipality pays its current accounts in full
- DCoG/MISA is also providing various types of support to municipalities to assist them to address high debt to water boards and Eskom.
- Examples include support with ensuring cost-reflective tariffs and encouraging ring-fencing of revenue. They are also assisting with coordinating government account settlements with municipalities.
- Both DWS and DCoG provide support Water Conservation and Demand Management Projects, as well as Smart Metering projects to assist municipalities to improve revenue collection and reduce costs.
- These are all measures to support municipalities with high debt



5.2.9 Support with serving the unserved: National Groundwater Intervention Programme

- In July 2025 the Minister approved a business case for “Nation-Wide Groundwater Intervention Programme for Unserved Communities” lacking access to basic water.
- The programme will include siting, drilling and equipping of boreholes, and may also include the protection of springs, to assist rural municipalities with servicing the 3% of communities completely unserved.
- It will also align with MISA’s existing programme to provide alternative water sources (boreholes & springs).
- The initiative will be implemented as a collaborative effort with support from DWS, MISA & the Council of Geoscience (CGS).
 - CGS – Geohydrological surveys & drilling
 - MISA – Engineering and equipping boreholes
 - DWS – Technical support, coordination & quality control
- The initiative will be implemented in a phased, targeted rollout and will be funded through re-prioritised grants, as well as private sector support.



National Groundwater Intervention Programme (Cont.)

- A Groundwater Task Team has been established that is currently identifying unserved communities, where potential water sources exist, to be included in the programme.
- The communities in the struggling municipalities, all of which form part of the 105 worst performing WSAs, will be prioritized.
- The programme will be implemented in a manner that includes proper handover, including community training, and operations and maintenance support.
- The project will be implemented in close collaboration with both the responsible municipality and the receiving community.

5.2.10 Section 78 Process – Supporting WSAs

- As part of the Indaba resolutions, poorly performing WSAs are encouraged to implement Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, processes to evaluate their WSP role and to consider alternative models where they are not able to perform the role.
- The Act requires municipalities to implement assessments and community consultations when considering outsourcing or retaining water services, waste management, and electricity distribution functions.
- CoGTA has decided to establish a multi-disciplinary Support Resource for this purpose that centralizes expertise, manages funding, and ensures consistent, objective Section 78 assessments on behalf of municipalities.
- At the same time DWS is positioning itself to provide support to municipalities undergoing the Section 78 process on their water services role. DWS is working with the Water Research Commission to equip the department with the necessary experience and skills to provide training and support to municipalities in this regard.
- DWS will collaborate with CoGTA, SALGA and National Treasury to support and guide municipalities with this process.
- This is in line with the following Indaba resolutions:
 - SALGA, COGTA and DWS to implement the plan that has been developed for a coordinated Municipal Systems Act Section 78 consultative process according to the timeframes in the plan.
 - DWS to provide guidance to WSAs on the different options for external WSPs
 - DWS to issue guidelines on the roles and functions of WSAs versus WSPs
- This should lead to more capable Water Service Providers in the long term and complement the Water Services Act Amendments, which call for WSA/WSP separation and licensing of WSPs

5.2.11 Skills Development Programmes to WSAs

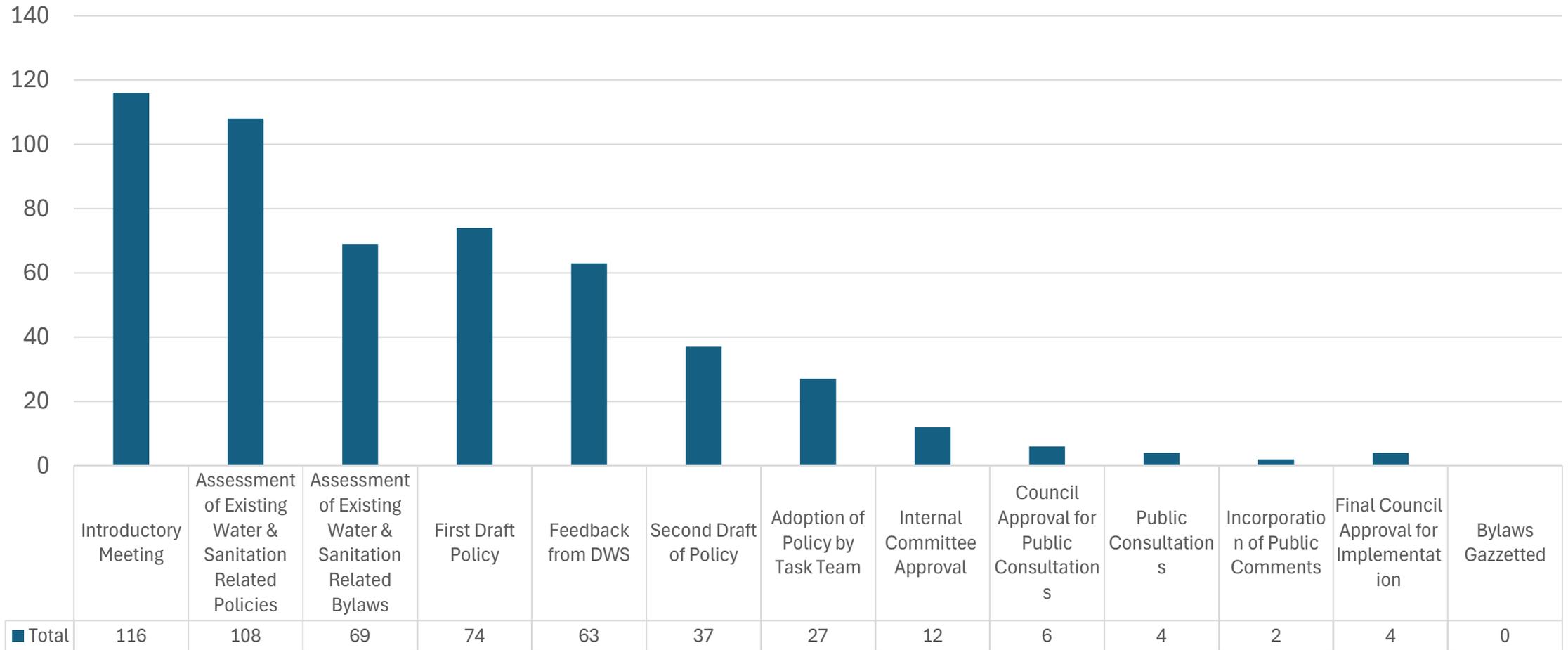
- DWS, DCoG and MISA all offer Skills Development Programmes.
 - Process controller training by MISA and by DWS in collaboration with EW-SETA,
 - various MISA Skills Development Programmes to support municipalities:
 - Experiential Learners for operation and maintenance of infrastructure
 - Apprenticeship for operations and maintenance of infrastructure
 - Technical training courses for municipal officials, etc
- NRW Training Programme: DWS, JICA, SALGA, DBSA, and MISA are collaborating on a training programme to strengthen Non-Revenue Water (NRW) management in Water Services Authorities (WSAs).
 - Facilitated by DWS and supported by MISA engineers and WSA officials, the programme provides practical, problem-solving training based on Japanese best practices. It focuses on root cause analysis, strategic use of resources, and inter-municipal collaboration.
 - To date, 21 WSAs have participated in this sustainable, capacity-building initiative.

5.2.12 Policy Support to WSAs

- DWS has a policy support unit that is assisting WSAs with implementation of water and sanitation services policy.
- An investigation showed that 70% of WSAs do not have approved comprehensive water services policies to guide service delivery
- Due to the gap identified between national-level policies and their implementation at the local level, the Department has initiated a programme to support WSAs in customising and reviewing their water and sanitation services policies and by-laws.
- Under DWS's **Policy Advocacy and Alignment Project**:
 - A **WSA Model Water and Sanitation Services Policy** has been created by DWS. This model can be customised by each municipality to serve as a “one-stop shop” regulatory framework for all water and sanitation service matters.
 - DWS facilitates one-on-one or district-based workshops with all WSAs, to build capacity in drafting and reviewing water and sanitation service policies and by-laws.
 - Support is provided to WSAs during the consultation and council-approval phases of their policy and by-laws processes.
- This project aims to strengthen the regulatory function of WSAs and improve their ability to deliver consistent, legally compliant water and sanitation services aligned with national standards.

Policy Support to WSAs (2)

Graph Showing Country Wide Progress



5.3 Additional support by DWS to Metros

- DWS with the support of the World Bank 2030 Water Resources Group established the **Platform for a Water Secure Gauteng (PWSG)** and the **Platform for a Water Secure eThekwini (PWSeT)**.
- These Platforms bring together government, civil society, business and sector experts, to coordinate efforts to reduce average consumption of water in Gauteng and eThekwini
- Following engagements with the Durban Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other stakeholders, President Cyril Ramaphosa established the **eThekwini Presidential Working Group** in February 2024. The working group aims to support and accelerate efforts by the eThekwini Municipality to improve service delivery, improve business confidence, and reposition eThekwini as an investment and tourism hotspot.
- The workgroup, and particularly the Water and Sanitation workstream which is **co-chaired by the Director General of the Department of Water and Sanitation has made good progress**. In partnership with the World Bank, civil society and business, an information dashboard for a water secure eThekwini has been developed and is published monthly. The eThekwini turnaround strategy has been approved by the Council and implementation of the strategy will gain momentum with the first tranche of funding to support key interventions due to be available from National Treasury by September.
- DWS is also playing a key role in the **Presidential Johannesburg Working Group**, which was established in early 2025 to address similar service delivery, water & sanitation, infrastructure, safety, governance, and urban renewal issues in Johannesburg.

6. Examples of municipalities per province

In the following slides examples are given of the support being provided to some of the worst performing municipalities per province.

The tables indicate alignment of DWS and CoGTA (DWS 105 vs CoGTA 38, as well as municipalities under Section 139), and support being provided.

6.1 Eastern Cape

No	WSA/WSP	People	Alignment to CoGTA	Current DWS Support	Going Forward
1	Makana LM (WSA &WSP)	100k+	<p>Makana LM is under Section 139(5) Intervention (Involves Financial Recovery Plan), placed under administration more than once since 2019.</p> <p>LM is within the Sarah Baartman DM, which is on the CoGTA 38 list.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makana Emergency Intervention through Amatola Water Board (4 Projects since 2023, valued at over R50 million). <p>24/25 Grant Allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSIG: R 65.6m i.e. Smart meters • RBIG: R 50m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with CoGTA on Section 139 and to address structural deficiencies, improve revenue collection and ringfencing for water services/ separation of WSA from WSP function • Close supervision of AW support projects to drive them to completion. • WSIG allocations to be prioritised for projects supporting revenue collection (i.e. Smart meters)
2	Chris Hani DM (WSA &WSP)	800k+	<p>Chris Hani DM is under Section 139(5a) since Dec 2023. Although the DM is not part of the CoGTA 38, two LMs (Enoch Mgijima and Dr AB Xuma LM) form part.</p>	<p>RBIG 5B: 4 projects delayed by 5 years or more, which are now close to completion.</p> <p>(Chris Hani took over WSP role from LM's in 2014, due to LMs poor performance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSIG: R 80,45 million • RBIG: TBC through reprioritisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate and support with delayed projects to drive them to completion. • Work with CoGTA to provide support to address structural deficiencies, capacity for WSP role, WSA/WSP functions.
3	OR Tambo DM (WSA &WSP)	1.5M+	<p>OR Tambo DM is under Section 139(5) since Dec 2021. The DM is not part of the CoGTA 38, but Ngquza Hills LM forms part of the list.</p>	<p>O.R. Tambo, Mthatha, King Sabata Dalinyebo Water Supply Project (RBIG 5B: Est. 2.65 Billion)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSIG: R95 million • RBIG: R250 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued funding support and oversight to complete delayed project by 2027.

6.2 Free State

No	WSA/WSP	People	Alignment to CoGTA	Current DWS Support	Going Forward
1	Maluti-a-Phofung LM	410k	Both Maluthi-a-Phofung LM and the Thabo Mofutsanyana DM are on the list of 38.	Maluthi-a-Phofung Ministerial Support through VCW • WSIG: R57.7m • RBIG: R115.4m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue intervention support through VCW • Closely align and collaborate with CoGTA on all support • Support with grant applications and structuring projects for optimal impact • Support with revenue enhancement measures
2	Matjhabeng LM	444k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Section 139 Intervention • MIG 6B Conversion List 	Matjhabeng Ministerial Support through VCW • WSIG: R24m • RBIG: R323.6m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with intervention support through VCW • Support measures to increase revenue collection (municipality has significant customer base that can and are willing to pay for services) • Explore potential for partnerships to support due to economic component. Mines would support if trusted mechanism exists.
3	Ngwathe LM	+/-137k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • list of CoGTA 38 • MIG 6B Conversion List 	Ministerial Support Project • WSIG: R15.4m • RBIG: R60m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with intervention • Prioritise work packages for maximum impact. • Collaborate with CoGTA to address structural deficiencies.

6.3 Gauteng

No	WSA/WSP	People	Alignment to CoGTA	Current DWS Support	Going Forward
1	Emfuleni LM	988k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Section 139 list of CoGTA 38 MIG 6B Conversion List 	Emfuleni Section 63 Intervention / SPV with Rand Water Board. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBIG: R505m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support formation of SPV with Rand Water.
2	City of Tshwane (Not part of 105)	4M	Features on CoGTA 38 list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hammanskraal / Klipdrift WTW Ministerial Project Platform for Water Secure Gauteng <p>No DWS grants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive Klipdrift WTW project to completion with Magalies Water. Continue to support with close oversight of Hammanskraal projects by chairing joint steering committee. Continue with support through multi-stakeholder platforms (PWSG)
3	Merafong (not on 105)	+/-230k	Under Section 139 by CoGTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSIG: R20.3m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible candidates for SPV with RW, based on success of Emefuleni. Continue with project support Facilitate private sector participation where appropriate
4	Rand West City (not on 105)	+/-335	Not on any list.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSIG: R54.4m RBIG: R40m 	
5	Mogale City (not on 105)	440k	Not featuring on CoGTA lists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSIG 	

- Although not part of the 105, the City of Tshwane features on the CoGTA 38 list, and is receiving significant DWS support already through the Hammanskraal Intervention
- Merafong, Rand West City and Mogale City would also benefit from intensified support and guidance, although not featuring on any list.

6.4 KwaZulu Natal

No	WSA/WSP	People	Alignment to CoGTA	Current DWS Support	Going Forward
1	Umkhanyakude DM	760k	Under Section 139 and also features on CoGTA 38 list	Section 63 Intervention through U UW • WSIG: R235.3m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with intervention through U UW • Prioritise work packages for maximum impact. • Collaborate with CoGTA to address structural deficiencies.
2	uThukela DM	810k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Section 139 • CoGTA 38 list • MIG 6B Conversion list 	In process of initiating Section 63 through U UW • WSIG: R100m	Support and guide intervention towards a sustainable, long-term outcome. This intervention was initiated in close collaboration with KZN and National CoGTA, who is included in the SLA with DWS, U UW and uTDM.
3	Umzinyathi DM	680k	Under Section 139 and also features on CoGTA 38 list	• WSIG: R91m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with grant and planning support (grant applications and structuring projects for optimal impact) • Identify areas to align and support DCoG initiatives to address structural deficiencies.

- In KZN, there is strong alignment with CoGTA, since all identified municipalities are already under Section 139 intervention, and all feature on the CoGTA 38 list.
- Since these are all District Municipalities with WSA and WSP functions, the above municipalities cover a large part of the province

6.5 Limpopo

No	WSA/WSP	People	Alignment to CoGTA	Current DWS Support	Going Forward
1	Thabazimbi LM	63k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features on CoGTA 38 list. • Receiving MISA support • MIG 6B Conversion list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSIG: R51 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with grant and planning support (grant applications and structuring projects for optimal impact) • Identify areas to align and support DCoG initiatives to address structural deficiencies.
2	Greater Sekhukhune DM	1.4m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features on CoGTA 38 list. • Receiving MISA support • MIG 6B programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moutse BWS • Nebo BWS • Loskop RBWS WSIG: R70m RBIG: R100m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with efforts to drive long outstanding projects to completion. • Identify areas to align and support DCoG initiatives to address structural deficiencies. • OMM project will also support in long term.
3	Mopani	1.4m	Not on CoGTA lists	Giyani Intervention Project, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSIG: R136m • RBIG: R365m (To be revised) 	Continue with efforts to drive long outstanding projects to completion.
4	Modimolle/ Mookgophong	135k	Receiving MISA support and on MIG 6B programme.	WSIG 123,3m	

6.6 Mpumalanga

No	WSA/WSP	People	Alignment to CoGTA	Current DWS Support	Going Forward
1	Emalahleni LM	441k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Section 139 Intervention Identified by CoGTA for Utilities Reform Programme Pilot 	<p>WSIG: 15.5m</p> <p>DWS already appointed Nkangala DM as IA for significant upcoming presidential support project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidential Intervention to commence 2025/26 through RBIG on Water infrastructure Facilitate mining sector support Collaborate and align to CoGTA throughout. Support and collaborate with CoGTA, DBSA and African Development Bank with Utilities Reform Programme.
2	Lekwa	120k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently under Section 139 MIG 6B Programme. Identified by CoGTA for Utilities Reform Programme Pilot 	<p>Lekwa Ministerial Support Project through Gert Sibande DM</p> <p>WSIG: 30m</p> <p>RBIG: 105m</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue with Ministerial Support Project and drive to completion. Support Utilities Reform Pilot
3	Dipaleseng LM	35K	On MIG 6B Intervention list	RBIG: 12m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue with grant and planning support (grant applications and structuring projects for optimal impact) Identify areas to align and support DCoG initiatives to address structural deficiencies.

- None of the MP municipalities are listed on the CoGTA 38 list. However, Mpumalanga has 5 municipalities currently under Section 139.
- Emalahleni LM is in dire need and was elevated through Presidential Intervention.

6.7 Northern Cape

- Northern Cape is unique in that it features a high number of very small local municipalities serving as WSAs and WSPs, all of which are performing dismally, except Dawid Kruiper LM.
- It was observed that the lack of performance could be attributed more to the lack of technical systems, compliance monitoring, and personnel capacity across LMs, rather than to the lack of infrastructure.

No	District (None are WSAs or WSPs)	Local Municipalities
1	Frances Baard DM	Dikgatlong LM, Sol Plaatjie LM, Magareng LM, <u>Phokwane LM*</u>
2	John Taolo Gaetsewe DM	Joe Morolong LM , Ga-Segonyana LM; Gamagara LM
3	Namakwa DM	Kamiesberg LM , Hantam LM, Karoo Hoogland LM, Nama Khoi LM*, Richtersveld LM; Kai-Ma LM
4	Pixley ka Seme DM	Emthanjeni LM*, Siyancuma LM , Ubuntu LM, Umsobomvu LM, Thembelihle LM, <u>Renosterberg LM</u> , Siyathemba LM; Kareeberg LM
5	ZF Mgcawu DM	!Kai! Garib LM* , !Kheis LM, Tsantsabane LM; (Dawid Kruiper LM), Kgatelopele LM

Alignment to 105 and CoGTA:

All, except one, are part of 105. The bold LMs feature on CoGTA 38 list, the underlined LMs are under Section 139, and the “*” indicates MIG 6B Conversion Programme

6.8 North West

No	WSA/WSP	People	Alignment to CoGTA	Current DWS Support	Going Forward
1	Madibeng LM	530k	Under Section 139	<p>All form part of Operation Bulela Metsi, an initiative to fast-track projects and service delivery through a collaborative task team with the North West Government.</p> <p>Various projects under implementation, as well as projects implemented by Magalies Water Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive completion of incomplete projects • Provide project implementation support with Magalies Water Board. • Continue with grant and planning support (grant applications and structuring projects for optimal impact) • Identify areas to align and support DCoG initiatives to address structural deficiencies.
2	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	954k	Tswaing LM & Ditsobotla LMs are on list CoGTA list of 38.		
3	Matlosana LM	436k	Under Section 139		

6.9 Western Cape

No	WSA/WSP	People	Alignment to CoGTA	Current DWS Support	Going Forward
1	Kannaland LM (1)	34k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under Section 139 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support municipality with grant applications and structuring projects for optimal impact • Identify areas to align and support DCoG initiatives to address structural deficiencies and governance failures.
2	Knysna LM <i>(Not part of 105)</i>	96k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported through Section 154 • Within Garden Route DM, which is under Section 139. 	<p>Provided support through dep. President's intervention.</p> <p>WSIG: 7m</p>	
3	Matzikama LM	56k	-	WSIG: 20m	Continue with grant and planning support

7. Conclusions

- Taking into account practical legal and financial considerations, there is no quick or immediate single measure that the national government can take to turn the situation around in poor performing water services authorities.
- A joint and concerted effort is required from all spheres of Government, as well as the private sector.
- The employment of existing resources and instruments such the MIG, RBIG, WSIG, USDG and so on, should be coordinated.
- As demonstrated by this report, DWS and CoGTA have started to align and coordinate their intervention and support efforts for maximum impact
- This report demonstrates the extensive amount of support provided to local government by national government, in particular by DWS and CoGTA / MISA
- The support not only includes extensive grant support, but also support on project preparation, skills & capacity building and debt management.
- Opportunities for expanding the support to focus on pressing issues are continuously being explored. For instance, DWS will working on a roll-out plan for a Nationwide Groundwater Programme for servicing unserved communities, which will be supported by CoGTA/MISA.

- Also, CoGTA and SALGA, with DWS and NT support have initiated the process of establishing a specialised support unit to expedite the process of Section 78 for all of the worst performing WSAs
- This is aligned to the resolutions adopted at the recent Water and Sanitation Indaba and form part of a wide-ranging combination of resolutions, some of which will start to have impact in the short-term.
- While the reforms in the municipal water and sanitation sector are aimed at turning around the sector in the medium-term, the sector is not waiting for the legal amendments to be passed by Parliament – the Water and Sanitation Indaba agreed that key reforms such as ringfencing of water revenues and water services management functions; as well as considering the appointment of alternative water services providers such as the SPV for Emfuleni, should proceed immediately

Thank You



Annexure A

Detailed List of 105 Worst Performing WSAs

(Status of CAPs updated in August 2025)

5.1 Eastern Cape

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MUSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	Blue Crane Route LM	52 669	37.4	N/A	19	Y	0	45	N	0.81 Extreme	N		N	18.6	11.2	52.0	-
2	Kouga LM	108 330	64	N/A	19	Y	39	50.7	Y	0.54 High	N		N	4.8	14.7	44.3	-
3	Makana LM	100 868	32.5	N/A	9	N	0	54.3	Y	99.00 No Data	Y	y	N	7.9	91.3	2.3	-
4	Ndlambe LM	93 338	57.6	N/A	17	Y	24	40.1	Y	0.43 Moderate	N	N	N	10.1	11.4	64.7	-
5	Sundays River LM	53 081	25.6	Y	0	Y	0	52	Y	0.79 Extreme	N	N	N	15.5	16.9	63.4	-
6	Dr Beyers Naude LM	104 988	24.2	Y	16	Y	37	43.3	Y	0.4 Moderate	N	N	N	4.2	3.5	84.4	-
7	Koukamma LM	35 951	24.1	Y	1	Y	11	41.1	Y	0.73 High	N	N	N	9.7	7.4	62.2	-
8	Alfred Nzo DM	959599	54.8	Y	35	Y	36	63.5	Y	0.57 High	N		N	44.37	34.95	52.4	-
9	Joe Gqabi DM	400816	56	N/A	47	N/A	0	54	Y	0.68 High	N		N	15.95	16.24	62.6	-
10	OR Tambo DM	1525201	56.7	N/A	41	Y	51	65.3	N/A	0.4 Moderate	Y		N	45.2	28.09	44.5	-
11	Chris Hani DM	835824	45.3	Y	44	Y	20	60.1	Y	0.65 High	Y		Y	15.95	18.34	62.7	-

5.2 Free State

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MuSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	Tokologo LM	29523	24.8	Y	39	N/A	4	24	N	0.56 High	Y	N	N	3.96	20.75	62.0	-
2	Nala LM	92056	52.3	N/A	6	Y	20	95	Y	0.45 Moderate	Y	N	N	4.64	10.23	56.1	400m+
3	Moqhaka LM	154701	36.1	Y	10	Y	6	62.3	Y	0.42 Moderate	Y	N	Y	4.75	5.81	41.2	-
4	Metsimaholo LM	159805	84.2	N/A	11	Y	4	20.4	Y	0.64 High	Y	Y	Y	3.49	15.44	85.8	-
5	Kopanong LM	52239	57.9	N/A	26	Y	33	26.5	N	0.91 Extreme	Y	Y	N	6.65	2.63	39.+	800m+
6	Mantsopa LM	56654	42.3	Y	30	Y	11	70.8	Y	0.75 High	N	N	N	9.04	9.82	43.4	-
7	Matjhabeng LM	444075	55.6	N/A	26	Y	36	42	Y	0.77 Extreme	Y	N	N	4.03	12.13	36.5	6.9bn
8	Ngwathe LM	137283	36.2	Y	10	Y	0	68.1	Y	0.72 High	N	N	Y	4.34	8.05	58.7	-
9	Phumelela LM	52922	41.3	N/A	4	Y	2	57.7	Y	0.85 Extreme	N	N	Y	10.9	19.54	70.1	-
10	Setsoto LM	130419	43.3	Y	19	Y	1	71.5	N	0.83 Extreme	N	N	N	5.65	20.64	48.21	-
11	Mafube LM	61643	4.3	Y	0	Y	16	51.3	Y	0.82 Extreme	Y	N	Y	2.93	3.87	60.61	-
12	Masilonyana LM	63868	25.5	Y	16	N	0	72.7	N	0.96 Extreme	Y	N	Y	7.02	8.75	43.57	-

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MuSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
13	Mohokare LM	37405	27.6	Y	21	Y	32	36.1	Y	0.47 Moderate	N	N	Y	12.2	11.58	63.08	-
14	Maluti-a-Phofung LM	409157	17.7	Y	18	Y	26	67.8	N	0.34 Moderate	Y	N	Y	6.46	38.75	45.42	-
15	Dihlabeng LM	130681	76.6	N/A	49	N/A	6	58.7	Y	0.47 Moderate	N		N	5.58	7.87	67.62	-
16	Mangaung	817409	62.8	Y	33	Y	70	46.4	N/A	0.70 High	Y	N	N	4.41	20.38	66.35	700m+
17	Tswelopele LM	58488	73.8	N/A	40	Y	4	70.4	Y	0.33 Moderate	Y	N	N	10.79	14.63	85.81	-
18	Letsemeng LM	43820	32.9	N/A	40	Y	16	73.7	N	0.85 Extreme	N	N	Y	6.47	11.4	63.6	-
19	Nketoana LM	67462	45.6	N/A	34	N/A	4	73.2	Y	0.91 Extreme	N	N	Y	7.44	20.93	59.35	-

5.3 Gauteng

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MuSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	Rand West LM	348414	87.2	N/A	24	Y	0	43.4	N	No Data	N	N	Y	1.81	7.03	90.68	500m+
2	Merafong LM	230052	93.2	N/A	21	Y	70	45.9	N/A	0.70 High	Y	N	Y	1.84	4.96	84.68	1b+
3	Emfuleni LM	988054	85.9	N/A	37	N/A	58	79.9	N/A	0.96 Extreme	Y	Y	N	1.38	4.27	66.36	800m+

5.4 KwaZulu Natal

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MUSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	uMkhanyakude DM	758029	74	N/A	23	N	60	62.8	N/A	0.94 Extreme	Y	Y	N	41.63	44.63	46.45	40m+
2	Umzinyathi DM	675997	32	Y	15	Y	49	60	N	0.68 High	Y	Y	N	25.3	28.08	52.48	-
3	Zululand DM	966199	44	Y	14	Y	62	93	N/A	0.61 High	N	N	N	21.82	36.2	45.64	-
4	Ugu DM	783050	57	N/A	46	N/A	79	36.1	N/A	0.35 Moderate	Y	N	N	19.17	33.65	51.0	300m+
5	Amajuba DM	188293	44	Y	35	Y	50	68.3	N/A	0.65 High	N	N	Y	36.79	21.32	51.06	-
6	King Cetshwayo DM	617409	41	Y	38	N/A	56	52	N/A	0.70 High	N	N	Y	23.6	37.44	54.98	900m+
7	uThukela DM	809697	50	N/A	46	N/A	69	22	N	0.92 Extreme	Y	N	N	21.36	27.68	59.15	100m+

5.5 Limpopo

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MuSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	Mogalakwena LM	390 674	40.9	N/A	26	Y	2	51	N	0.56 High	Y	Y	Y	31.68	41.24	62.39	-
2	Polokwane LM	885 033	56.2	N/A	31	Y	69	36.1	N/A	0.34 Mod.	N	N	N	16.58	35.92	60.28	-
3	Thabazimbi LM	62 864	47.5	Y	0	Y	0	41.5	N	0.87 Extreme	N	N	Y	11.25	20.57	69.42	200m+
4	Vhembe DM	1 219 417	63.8	N/A	24	Y	0	62.7	N	0.92 Extreme	N	N	N	34.19	44.11	54.28	90m+
5	Bela-Bela LM	64 001	60.3	N/A	32	Y	45	51	N	0.37 Mod.	N	N	N	12.22	14.76	80.59	-
6	Modimolle/ Mookgophong LM	134 785	51.1	Y	33	Y	0	33	N	0.55 High	Y	N	N	39.93	18.77	54.85	40m+
7	Greater Sekhukhune DM	1 384 768	36.6	Y	33	Y	0	65	N	0.73 High	N	N	Y	33.13	45.64	58.89	100m+
8	Mopani DM	1423941	56.1	N/A	32	Y	0	57	N	No Data	N	N	Y	26.96	39.03	71.75	200m+
9	Lephalale LM	126658	48.4	N/A	32	Y	37	75	N	0.47 Moderate	N	N	Y	29.29	26.32	61.31	-
10	Capricorn DM	1130234	38.1	Y	39	Y	0	43	N	0.72 High	Y	N	N	18.25	49.13	57.59	-

5.6 Mpumalanga

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MUSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	BushbuckridgeLM	792929	62.2	N/A	24	Y	15	62	Y	0.18 Low	N	N	N	4.08	63.1	39.84	200m+
2	Lekwa LM	120258	33.5	N/A	17	Y	0	68	Y	0.65 High	Y	Y	Y	14.5	7.4	49.93	-
3	Pixley Ka SemeLM	121735	45	N/A	22	Y	17	62	Y	0.54 High	N	N	N	9.72	15.22	59.7	-
4	Albert Luthuli LM	259528	19.1	Y	11	N	0	52	Y	0.44 Moderate	N	N	Y	18.1	36.44	60.36	-
5	Dipaleseng LM	35206	7	Y	4	Y	0	64	Y	0.86 Extreme	Y	Y	Y	8.03	8.95	65.55	-
6	Msukaligwa LM	208950	21.6	Y	17	Y	35	59	Y	0.78 Extreme	Y	Y	N	5.35	18.61	55.77	-
7	Thaba Chweu LM	110946	8.2	Y	10	Y	19	58	Y	0.64 High	Y	N	Y	8.36	21.78	66.42	-
8	Dr JS Moroka LM	338973	53.4	N/A	42	N/A	20	41	Y	0.67 High	Y	N	Y	34.1	47.15	50.49	-
9	Emalahleni LM	440670	65.7	N/A	45	Y	62	59	Y	0.55 High	N	N	N	12.3	19.09	50.43	-
10	Govan Mbeki LM	312468	90.8	N/A	39	N/A	35	34	Y	0.51 High	Y	N	N	2.48	7.12	57.7	600m+
11	Thembisile LM	455544	75	N/A	47	Y	42	94	Y	0.63 High	N	N	N	15.4	58.56	47.96	-
12	Victor Khanye LM	112402	90.1	N/A	39	N/A	53	78	N/A	0.27 Moderate	N	N	Y	8.67	12.02	70.97	400m+
13	Emakhazeni LM	50616	31.2	Y	48	Y	5	60	Y	0.75 High	N	N	Y	5.41	6.23	56.0	-

5.7 Northern Cape

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MUSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	!Kai! Garib LM	88691	16.2	N	13	N	0	59	N	0.76 Extreme	Y	N	Y	10.7	18.77	63.75	-
2	Nama Khoi LM	71231	36.6	Y	27	N	47	17.9	N	0.81 Extreme	N	N	Y	3.7	7.33	34.74	200m+
3	Gamagara LM	28370	54.7	Y	26	Y	51	52	N/A	0.51 High	Y	N	N	4.32	6.67	62.78	-
4	Kareeberg LM	10865	18.4	Y	44	Y	0	35	Y	0.59 High	N	N	N	0	8.66	61.05	-
5	!Kheis LM	22968	29.3	N	2	N	0	45	N	0.91 Extreme	N	N	N	6.66	34.31	46.87	-
6	Dikgatlong LM	58744	18.7	Y	18	Y	0	43	N	0.89 Extreme	N	N	N	6.25	14.68	43.3	30m+
7	Emthanjeni LM	47254	11.9	Y	13	Y	53	10	N	0.63 High	N	N	Y	3.49	2.01	83.82	-
8	Ga-Segonyana LM	121763	25.9	N	10	N	23	73	N	0.45 Moderate	N	N	N	25.3	44.76	51.16	-
9	Joe Morolong LM	132706	17.6	Y	3	Y	43	86	Y	0.60 High	Y	N	N	34.5	51.89	63.21	-
10	Kamiesberg LM	16198	8.02	Y	0	N	0	51	N	0.74 High	N	N	N	0	12.31	33.23	-
11	KarooHooglandLM	11573	21.6	Y	11	Y	39	50	N	0.64 High	N	N	N	0	19.22	73.28	-
12	Kgatelopele LM	20033	27.6	N	15	N	0	73	N	0.72 High	N	N	N	2.1	4.93	53.58	-
13	Khai-Ma LM	8129	15.2	N	1	Y	5	43	N	0.89 Extreme	N	N	Y	0	10.3	54.57	20m+

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MuSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
14	Magareng LM	27232	26.5	Y	5	Y	10	30	N	0.89 Extreme	N	N	Y	15.1	7.07	39.17	-
15	Phokwane LM	83702	19.9	Y	0	Y	0	40	N	0.91 Extreme	Y	Y	Y	6.47	17.16	37.9	-
16	Renosterberg LM	10826	9.20	Y	0	Y	4	46	N	0.92 Extreme	Y	Y	N	2.91	6.19	39.92	-
17	Richtersveld LM	27903	21.9	Y	2	Y	12	58	N	0.74 High	N	N	Y	0.68	2.64	60.62	-
18	Siyancuma LM	56515	26.4	Y	26	Y	0	51	N	0.36 Moderate	Y	N	N	16.3	21.36	78.76	-
19	Ubuntu LM	15501	14.2	Y	23	Y	62	47	N/A	0.91 Extreme	Y	N	N	0	5.98	81.99	-
20	Umsobomvu LM	29732	24.2	Y	18	N	0	51	Y	0.77 Extreme	N	N	Y	2.67	7.36	77.32	-
21	Sol Plaatjie LM	273515	52.4	N/A	36	Y	53	64	N/A	0.66 High	Y	N	Y	3.48	12.31	32.61	-
22	Thembelihle LM	23696	59.5	N/A	40	N/A	35	69	N	0.48 Moderate	N	N	N	6.29	23.89	75.06	-
23	Tsantsabane LM	30451	56	N/A	38	Y	0	65	N	0.62 High	Y	N	N	8.82	13.16	61.37	100m+
24	Hantam LM	22388	47.6	N/A	36	Y	45	22	N	0.78 Extreme	N	N	Y	1.06	8.09	91.76	-
25	Siyathemba LM	28097	42.3	Y	50	N/A	0	31	N	0.76 Extreme	N	N	N	18.7	14.02	78.38	-

5.8 North West Province

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MuSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		W/SAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Adm'n. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	Kgetlengrivier LM	55329	21.6	Y	1	N	44	59	N	0.68 High	Y	Y	N	9.57	9.92	39.7	-
2	Moses Kotane LM	269296	65.3	N/A	21	Y	10	31	Y	0.81 Extreme	N	N	N	24.2	46.08	59.01	-
3	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	954134	36.7	Y	0	Y	0	60	N	0.58 High	N	N	Y	16.9	29.22	54.49	50m+
4	Dr. Ruth S Mompoti DM	515469	31.5	Y	17	N	26	66	N	0.46 Moderate	Y	N	N	16.3	16.01	57.41	-
5	Maquassi Hills LM	92387	47.5	Y	14	Y	16	61	N	0.58 High	N	N	N	31.1	9.4	44.53	300m+
6	Moretele LM	224532	37.5	Y	0	N	0	70	N	0.57 High	N	N	N	22.9	40.32	50.16	-
7	Madibeng LM	529660	50.6	Y	35	N	5	65	N	0.85 Extreme	Y	N	N	24.7	41.04	59.68	-
8	Matlosana LM	436276	88	N/A	44	N/A	1	45	N	0.57 High	Y	N	N	2.8	6.858	61.23	-

5.9 Western Cape

No	WSA / WSP	Population	2023 Blue Drop		2021 Green Drop		No Drop Score			MuSSA Score / Vulnerability	CoGTA		WSAs taken to court (Y/N)	% Backlog / % Reliable Services			Debt > R10 M
			Score	CAPS	Score	CAPS	Score	NRW	CAPS		Dysfunctional (Y/N)	Under Admin. (Y/N)		Water	Sanitation	Reliability	
1	Kannaland LM	33333	25.8	Y	8	Y	43	28	N	0.95 Extreme	Y	Y	Y	8.13	9.8	84.73	-
2	Prince Albert LM	18759	28.2	Y	14	Y	47	25	N	0.44 Moderate	N	N	N	0	2.19	95.1	-
3	Langeberg LM	93541	44.7	N/A	27	Y	87	14	N/A	0.58 High	N	N	N	6.51	3.45	87.25	-
4	Swellendam LM	49239	58.6	N/A	30	Y	67	29	N/A	0.62 High	N	N	N	6.75	3.55	84.45	-
5	Cederberg LM	55953	35.9	N/A	50	N/A	61	27	N/A	0.51 High	N	N	N	13.1	10.87	86.86	-
6	Laingsburg LM	11975	47.8	N/A	63	N/A	59	25	N/A	0.56 High	N	N	N	0	2.32	91.07	-
7	Oudtshoorn LM	147104	63.9	N/A	43	N/A	69	19	N/A	0.19 Low	N	N	N	2.35	11.01	91.07	-
8	Hessequa LM	75725	50.1	Y	35	Y	72	13	N/A	0.21 Low	N	N	N	1.9	1.7	83.17	-
9	Matzikama LM	69320	55.2	N/A	35	Y	63	46	N/A	No Data	N	N	N	4.44	5.01	74.4	-

Annexure B

DWS Grant Funded Project List (RBIG and WSIG)

Annexure C

DCoG Grant Funded Project List

(MIG)

Annexure D

Weekly Summary of the Status of Surface Water Storage

National Surface Water Storage – 08 September 2025

Provinces/Countries sharing Water Resources with RSA	FSC million m ³	Total Number of Dams	Number of Dams per Province/Country				% of Full capacity		
			<10%	>=10%<50%	>=50%<100%	>=100%	Last Year	Last Week	This Week
							08/09/2024	01/09/2025	08/09/2025
Kingdom of Eswatini	333.75	1			1		86.2	92.9	92.9 =
Eastern Cape	1727.66	46		5	36	5	78.1	80.9	80.5 ↓
Free State	15656.9	21			17	4	79	100.1	99.5 ↓
Gauteng	128.08	5			1	4	87.6	99.8	99.6 ↓
Kwazulu-Natal	4909.66	19			18	1	85	95.7	95.2 ↓
Kingdom of Lesotho	2362.63	2			2		78.7	92.4	91.7 ↓
Limpopo	1484.64	29	1	3	15	10	75.5	85	84.5 ↓
Mpumalanga	2538.2	22			21	1	87.1	96.7	96.0 ↓
Northern Cape	146.33	5			3	2	74	89.3	90.5 ↑
North West	866.23	28			15	13	67.1	98.2	97.2 ↓
Western Cape - Other Rainfall	269.61	22		6	16		92.3	67.6	64.8 ↓
Western Cape - Winter Rainfall	1596.8	22			14	8	95.2	87.9	88.2 ↑
Western Cape - Total	1866.41	44	0	6	30	8	94.8	85	84.8 ↓
Grand Total:	32020.5	222	1	14	159	48	81	95.8	95.2 ↓

Water Supply Systems - Storage

Water Supply Systems/clusters	Capacity in 10 ⁶ m ³	08 September 2024 (% FSC)	01 September 2025 (% FSC)	08 September 2025 (% FSC)	System Description (% full)
Algoa System	192	75.8	65.7	65	<p><u>The following 5 dams serve the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro, Sarah Baartman (SB) DM, Kouga LM, and Gamtoos Irrigation:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kouga Dam 73.2 2. Impofu Dam 49.1 3. Kromrivier Dam 73.2 4. Groendal Dam 92.6 5. Loerie Dam 79.3
Amathole System	241	92.3	98.2	97.5	<p><u>The following 6 dams serve Bisho & Buffalo City, East London:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laing Dam 100.5 2. Rooikrans Dam 91.6 3. Bridle Drift Dam 96.1 4. Nahoon Dam 91.0 5. Gubu Dam 99.1 6. Wriggleswade Dam 99.9
Klipplaat System	57	94.8	99.9	99.7	<p><u>The following 3 dams serve Queenstown (Chris Hani DM, Enoch Ngijima LM):</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waterdown Dam 99.9 2. Oxkraal Dam 99.4 3. Boesmanskrantz Dam 99.6
Butterworth System	14	78.9	99.2	99.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gcuwa Dam 104.5 2. Xilinxha Dam 99.2 3. Toleni Dam 88.6

Water Supply Systems - Storage Cont..

Water Supply Systems/clusters	Capacity in 10 ⁶ m ³	08 September 2024 (% FSC)	01 September 2025 (% FSC)	08 September 2025 (% FSC)	System Description (% full)
Integrated Vaal River System	10620	77.4	100	99.3	<p><u>The following 14 dams serve Gauteng, Sasol, and ESKOM:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaal Dam 105.9 2. Grootdraai Dam 97.5 3. Sterkfontein Dam 99.0 4. Bloemhof Dam 103.5 5. Katse Dam 91.1 6. Mohale Dam 92.8 7. Woodstock Dam 97.9 8. Zaaihoek Dam 100.5 9. Jericho Dam 91.7 10. Westoe Dam 73.8 11. Morgenstond Dam 99.4 12. Heyshope Dam 99.7 13. Nooitgedacht Dam 96.4 14. Vygeboom Dam 98.9
Luvuvhu	215	93.5	93.3	92.5	<p><u>The following 3 dams serve Thohoyandou etc:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Albasini Dam 96.8 2. Vondo Dam 94.3 3. Nandoni Dam 91.5
Bloemfontein	184	81.6	82.6	82.1	<p><u>The following 4 dams serve Bloemfontein, Botshabelo and Thaba Nchu:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knellpoort Dam 99.6 2. Rustfontein Dam 54.3 3. Groothoek Dam 50.2 4. Welbedacht Dam 100.0
Polokwane	257	88	100.2	99.5	<p><u>The following 2 dams serve Polokwane</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flag Boshielo Dam 100.0 2. Ebenezer Dam 98.4

Water Supply Systems – Storage Cont..

Water Supply Systems/clusters	Capacity in 10 ⁶ m ³	08 September 2024 (% FSC)	01 September 2025 (% FSC)	08 September 2025 (% FSC)	System Description (% full)
Crocodile West	438	88	95.1	93.6	<p><u>The Following 7 dams serve Tshwane up to Rustenburg:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hartbeespoort Dam 94.8 2. Rietvlei Dam 86.6 3. Bospoort Dam 101.9 4. Roodeplaat Dam 100.4 5. Klipvoor Dam 94.2 6. Vaalkop Dam 71.3 7. Roodekopjes Dam 99.4
uMgeni System	905	86.7	95.4	95	<p><u>The following 5 dams serve Ethekewini, iLembe & Msunduzi:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Midmar Dam 96.2 2. Nagle Dam 84.8 3. Albert Falls Dam 96.2 4. Inanda Dam 99.6 5. Spring Grove Dam 84.3
Cape Town System	742	101.8	92.5	92.3	<p><u>The following 6 dams serve the City of Cape Town:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voelvlei Dam 100.4 2. Wemmershoek Dam 91.8 3. Berg River Dam 99.9 4. Steenbras-Lower Dam 99.4 5. Steenbras-Upper Dam 101.5 6. Theewaterskloof Dam 86.5
Crocodile East	159	85	95.3	92.8	<p><u>Kwena Dam supplies Nelspruit, Kanyamazane, Matsulu, Malelane and Komatipoort areas & Surroundings (92.8%)</u></p>

Water Supply Systems – Storage Cont..

Water Supply Systems/clusters	Capacity in 10 ⁶ m ³	08 September 2024 (% FSC)	01 September 2025 (% FSC)	08 September 2025 (% FSC)	System Description (% full)
Orange	7988	82.8	98.4	97.8	<p><u>The Following two dams service parts of the Freestate, Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces:</u></p> <p>1. Gariep Dam 97.0</p> <p>2. Vanderkloof Dam 98.9</p>
uMhlathuze	297	89.8	96.5	96.1	<p><u>Goedertrouw Dam supplies Richards Bay, Empangeni Towns, small towns, surrounding rural areas, industries and irrigators, supported by lakes and transfer from Thukela River (96.1%)</u></p>

Water Supply Systems - Restrictions

System Name	Areas	Water Users	% Restrictions	Gazette Information
Algoa Water Supply System	Kromme subsystem	NMBM & Kouga LM Irrigation	23% on domestic and industrial use 43% on irrigation	Recommended but not gazetted yet
Mangaung WSS	Caledon-Modder	Mangaung Metro	25% on domestic and industrial when the system storage drops below 95%	13 September 2024 Gazette no.5200
Liebensbergvlei River	Run-of River abstractions Freestate towns and irrigation	Towns of Bethlehem, Reitz, Tweeling within Dihlabeng, Mafube and Nketoana Local Municipalities	Irrigation users to abstract water on an alternative day basis Municipalities to use water sparingly	20 September 2024 Gazette no.5223
Middle Letaba/Nsami	Middle Letaba/Nsami	Irrigation Mopani Municipality	100% irrigation 25% domestic	Gazetted 28 June 2024
Mutshedzi Dam	Mutshedzi Dam	Makhado Municipality	35% domestic	

Water Supply Systems - Restrictions

System Name	Areas	Water Users	% Restrictions	Gazette Information
Nzhelele	Nzhelele	Nzhelele Government Irrigation Scheme Nzhelele Regional Scheme	20% domestic 20% irrigation	Gazetted 28 June 2024
Nwanedi/Luphephe	Nwanedi/Luphephe	Mutale Local Municipality Irrigation	20% D&I 45% irrigation	Gazetted 28 June 2024
Polokwane Water Supply System Letaba System	Seshego, Mashashane, Houtrivier and Chuniespoort Dams Ebenezer and Groot Letaba System	Capricorn District Municipality, Polokwane Local Municipality Groot Letaba Water Users Association Mopani Municipality	30% restrictions on domestic and industrial water uses 27% restrictions on agricultural use	Gazetted 28 June 2024

Summary of Surface Water Storage

- ❑ The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is firmly in a neutral state and is predicted to be in a neutral state for the foreseeable future. During early and mid-spring, the eastern and south-eastern areas of the country are expected to receive above-normal rainfall, with most other areas expected to be below-normal. During the late-spring season, however, most areas of the country are expected to receive below-normal rainfall.
- ❑ This week, only 21% of national dams have storage levels exceeding 100%, indicating they are either at full or overflowing. The national surface water storage currently sits at 95.2% of FSC, reflecting a 14.2% increase compared to the same period last year, when it was at 81% of FSC.
- ❑ The surface water storage decreased in most of the provinces, except for Northern Cape province, which increased by 1.2% of FSC.
- ❑ The District Municipalities (DM) with surface water storage below 60% include the Central Karoo- Western Cape at (48.5%), Sarah Baartman District – Eastern Cape at (58.9%) of FSC, and Mopani District - Limpopo at (50.8%) of FSC.
- ❑ This week's storage in the 3 largest dams in terms of volume in the country is as follows:
 - ❑ Gariep Dam (97%)
 - ❑ Vanderkloof Dam (98.9%)
 - ❑ Vaal Dam (105.9%)
- ❑ **International Surface Water Storage:** This week, surface water storage in the Kingdom of Eswatini is at 92.9% of FSC, while in the Kingdom of Lesotho, it is at 91.7% of FSC.

THANK YOU