



water & sanitation

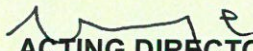
Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Reference: 6/2/26


MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION


NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES: QUESTION ★157 FOR ORAL REPLY

A draft reply to the above mentioned question asked by Ms P C Samka (Eastern Cape: ANC) is attached for your consideration.


ACTING DIRECTOR-GENERAL

DATE: 16/04/2018

DRAFT REPLY APPROVED/ AMENDED 


NKWINTI GE (MP)
MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION

DATE: 20/04/2018

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES

FOR ORAL REPLY

QUESTION NO ★157

DATE OF PUBLICATION IN INTERNAL QUESTION PAPER: 11 APRIL 2018
(INTERNAL QUESTION PAPER NO. 13)

★157. Ms. P C Samka (Eastern Cape: ANC) to ask the Minister of Water and Sanitation:

- (1) What progress has been made regarding the interventions that were made to mitigate water crisis in the Western Cape;
- (2) Whether any long-term strategies are in place for sustainable water supply in order to withstand any future water crisis; if not, why not; if so, what strategies?

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REPLY:

- (1) My Department's Western Cape Provincial Office has employed the following strategies to mitigate water crisis in the Western Cape:
 - 1.1. In order to augment surface water which is seriously under threat because of inadequate rainfall in the province, my Department is drilling boreholes at Theewaterskloof Dam which is part of the Western Cape Water Supply System (WCWSS). Currently two of the six boreholes have been drilled. The project is inclusive of a pipeline and is scheduled for completion by October 2018.
 - 1.2. To alleviate pressure on surface water, my Department fast-tracked and approved municipal and industry applications for Water Use Licenses which were for development of alternative sources like groundwater.
 - 1.3. A Joint Operation consisting of Blue Scorpions, Green Scorpions and Municipal Law Enforcement Officers was formed. This was to enhance compliance, enforcement and ensure that illegal water use is minimized.
 - 1.4. Western Cape promulgated the water restrictions in order to suppress the demand so that water security can be stretched to the next raining season.
- (2) National Water and Sanitation Master Plan has been development to reflect the future demands and strategies on how such demands will be met. It considers water mix consisting of:
 - 2.1. Increase in percentage of sea water desalination
 - 2.2. Increase in recycling
 - 2.3. Increase in groundwater development
 - 2.4. Decrease reliance on surface waterThe existing infrastructure mainly dams, weirs are being modified in order to withstand the future drought years.

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