



# Local Government Support Meeting WSA and WSP Functionality Targets


MCC


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- Tools to determine status of WSA\WSP functionality
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# Tools to determine WSA\WSP Functionality (1)

- WSA Checklist
  - Self assessment tool focusing on legislative compliance covering 8 functional areas (Policy and By-laws; planning; infrastructure; reporting; finance; health & environment; performance management & regulating ws provision; water use).
  - Edition 1 (National Reporting Year 2007\08) 159 WSAs
  - Edition 2 (National Reporting Year 2008\09) 149 WSAs
  - To be discontinued and replaced by the RPMS
- EWQMS
  - drinking water quality 100%
  - Waste water quality 60%
  - Asset Management
- Assessment Tool which measures **ability** to manage drinking water quality (includes HR; Management; Finance; Policy & Legislation; WR & supply system infrast; labs & Logistics)
  - Munics can update as they wish but DWAF ensures updated on an annual basis and report generated for the National Information System
  - Will be expanded to include waste water



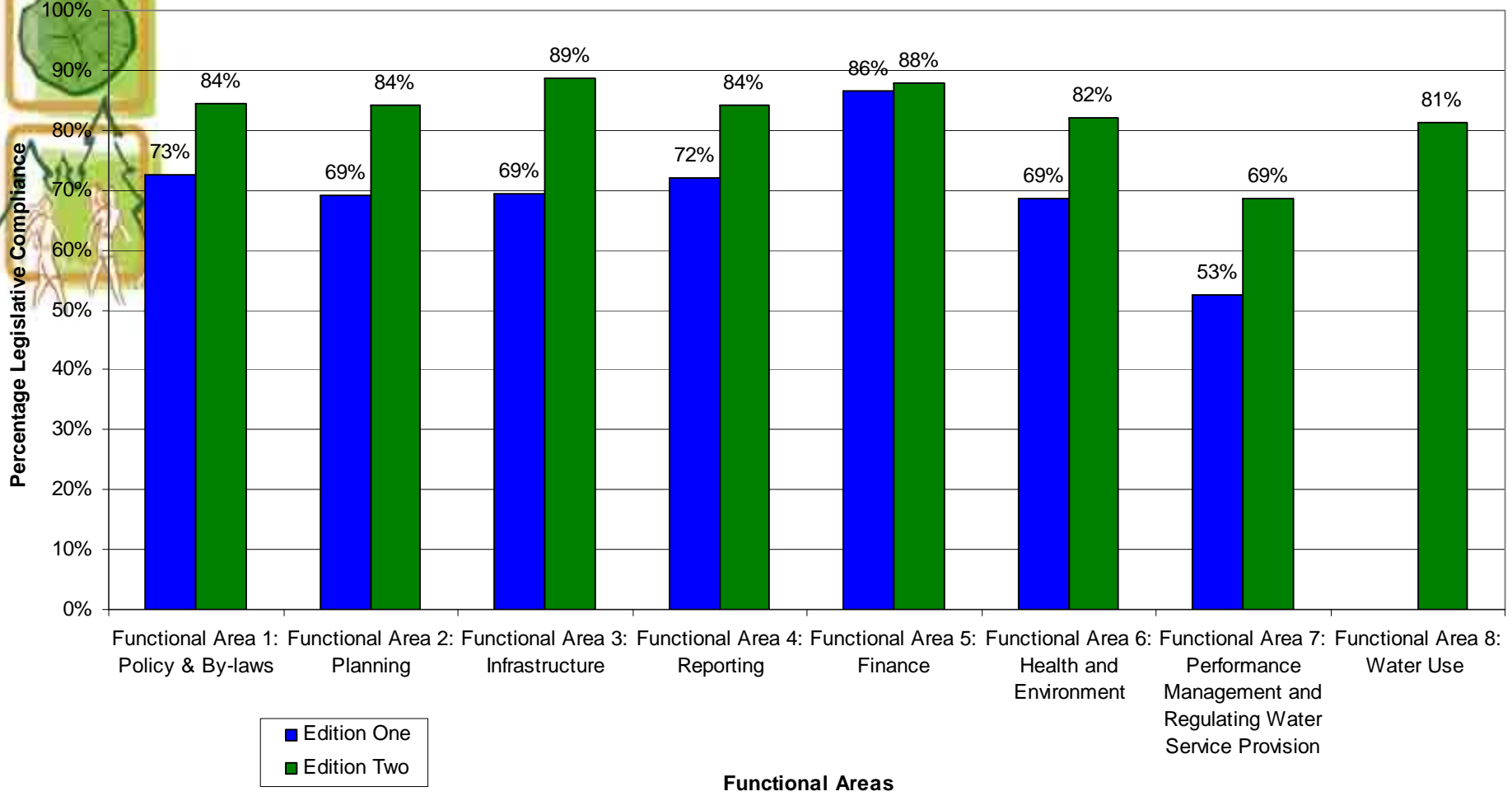
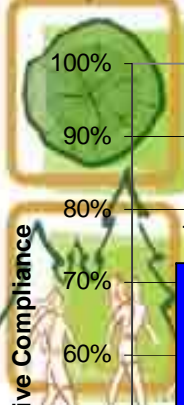
# Tools to determine WSA\WSP Functionality (2)



- Risk Ratio Matrix which identifies and prioritises WWTW according to 4 key risk areas (design capacity; exceedance of capacity; effluent quality; technical skills)
- Regulations Performance Measurement System
  - Assesses WSA compliance to national norms and standards
  - Overall compliance score against 11 KPIs
- Blue Drop and Green Drop Certification
  - Blue drop assesses drinking water management per munic scheme
  - Green drop assesses wastewater management per munic scheme

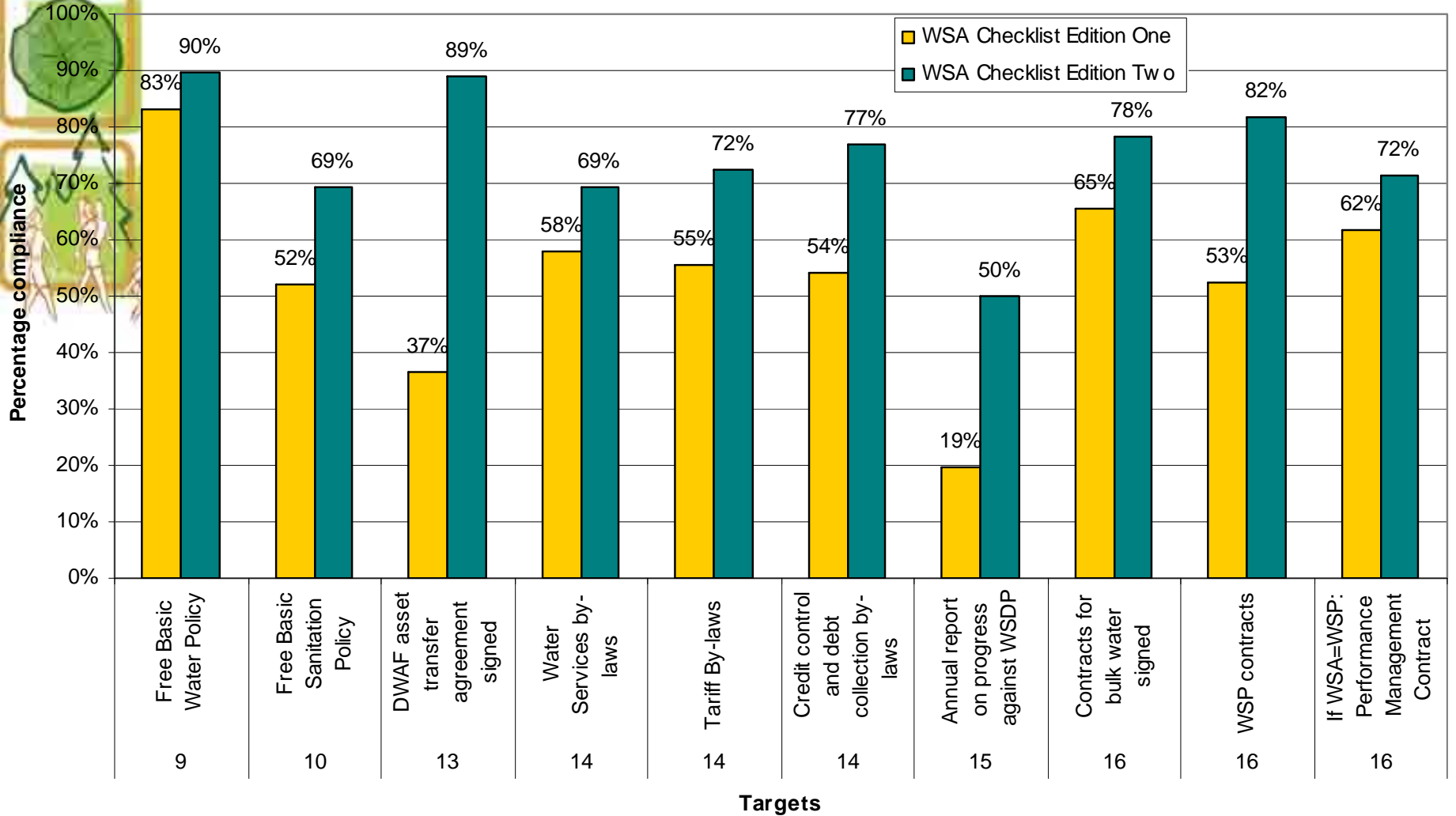


**Progress Checklist Edition One to Edition Two**




**Functional Areas**

## Progress Checklist Edition One vs Edition Two on compliance with SFWS Targets





# Progress: DWQ Criteria

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- No of munics complying to all DWQ criteria
    - 2007 it was 54%.
    - 2006 it was 43%.



Priority	Name Of WWTW		First Order Risk			Second Order Risk	Third Order Risk	Flow Amount Exceeding Capacity (MI/D)	Design Capacity Rating (A)	Capacity Exceedance Rating (B)	Effluent Failure Rating (C)	Technical Skills Rating (D)	Cumulative Risk Rating (A+B+C+D)
			Design Capacity Of Plant (MI/D)	Actual Flow Amount (MI/D)	Flow Amount Exceeding / On and Below Capacity (MI/D)	Number Of Non-Compliance Trends For The Various Parameters (A)	Compliance (C) / Non-Compliance (NC) to Technical Skills						
1	Rooival	City of Tshwane	245	245	0	6	1	100	6	3	6	1	25
2	Northern Work	City of Johannesburg	410	410	0	2	1	100	7	3	2	1	24
3	Waterval	Ekurhuleni Metro	105	140	-35	1	2	133	5	4	1	2	23
4	Bushkoppies	City of Johannesburg	200	205	-5	1	1	103	5	4	1	1	22
5	Olifantsvlei	City of Johannesburg	180	260	-80	0	1	144	5	4	0	1	21
6	Sebokeng	Emfuleni	100	150	-50	2	3	150	4	4	2	3	21
7	Olifantsfontein	Ekurhuleni Metro	105	65	40	3	2	62	5	3	3	2	20
8	Sunderland Ridge	City of Tshwane	45	55	-10	7	1	122	3	4	7	1	20
9	Vlakplaas	Ekurhuleni Metro	83	107	-24	2	2	129	4	4	2	2	20
10	Daspoort	City of Tshwane	60	36	24	6	1	60	4	3	6	1	19
11	Welgedatch	Ekurhuleni Metro	35	59	-24	2	2	169	3	5	2	2	19
12	Klipgat	City of Tshwane	55	32	23	5	1	58	4	3	5	1	18
13	Ancor	Ekurhuleni Metro	34.7	41	-6.3	3	2	118	3	4	3	2	17
14	Baviaanspoort	City of Tshwane	58	40	18	4	1	69	4	3	4	1	17
15	Benoni	Ekurhuleni Metro	9.3	18	-8.7	5	2	194	2	5	5	2	17
16	Percy Stewart	Mogale City	18	30	-12	5	2	167	2	5	5	2	17
17	Rietspruit	Emfuleni	30	30	0	5	3	100	3	3	5	3	17
18	Goudkoppies	City of Johannesburg	150	140	10	0	1	93	5	3	0	1	16
19	Zeekoegat	City of Tshwane	30	39	-9	3	1	130	3	4	3	1	16

\* All WWTW are compliant with the Operation and Maintenance of the plants

\* Design Capacity Amount Exceeding Capacity indicated with (-)

\* Design Capacity Amount on Capacity indicated with 0



# Blue Drop Report Card

Criteria	Water Supply Systems					
	<i>Clanwilliam</i>	<i>Lambert Bay</i>	<i>Graafwater</i>	<i>Citrusdal</i>	<i>Elands Bay</i>	<i>Leipoldtville</i>
Process Controlling	E	A	E	F	B	B
DWQ Monitoring Programme Efficiency	B	C	B	B	B	B
Credibility of Sample Analysis	C	C	E	C	C	C
Regular submission of DWQ data to DWAF	A	A	A	A	A	A
DWQ compliance	E	E	C	A	E	A
Response to DWQ Failures	F	F	F	F	G	G
<b>Blue Drop Score</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>72.8%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>72.8%</b>
Actual DWQ Compliance with Health Parameters of the National Standard	100%	90.9%	100%	100%	92.9%	100%



# Green Drop Report Card

Criteria	Waste Water Treatment Systems			
	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Dingleton</i>	<i>Dibeng</i>	<i>Olifantshoek</i>
Process Control, Maintenance and Management Skill	E	E	F	F
Waste Water Quality Monitoring Programme Efficiency	G	G	A	A
Credibility of Wastewater Sample Analysis	E	E	A	A
Regular Submission of Wastewater Quality Results to DWAF	G	G	A	A
Wastewater Quality Compliance	G	G	A	A
Wastewater Failures Response Management	A	A	G	G
Wastewater Treatment Works Capacity	C	C	G	G
<b>Green Drop Score</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>66%</b>



# Challenges

- Legislative compliance (simple yes/no) reflects overall compliance around 80% but still some areas of concern (performance management and regulating service provision; reporting against WSDP targets; by-laws in some provinces)
- DWQ has shown an improvement but compliance still under 60%
- Waste water quality information is still not comprehensive but risk ratio matrix from regional WWTW first order assessments indicate that many of the plants are not compliant
- 117 WSAs do not have water management information systems, national government support to get reliable information will need to continue for sometime to come



# Concluding Comments

- Instruments to measure progress on WSA\WSP functionality have improved enabling a more targeted support approach to munics (compliance outcomes based)
  - Looking forward to full population of the RPMS
- Priority areas of support (WCDM; O&M; asset management; infrastructure planning; skills development; water management information systems; securing and predictability of funding)
  - Focus: water and waste water treatment works
- Alignment of support initiatives and collaboration between sector partners (international; national; provincial and local)
- Sharing lessons and building on good practice
- Direct hands-on-support (deployment programmes must continue)



THANK YOU