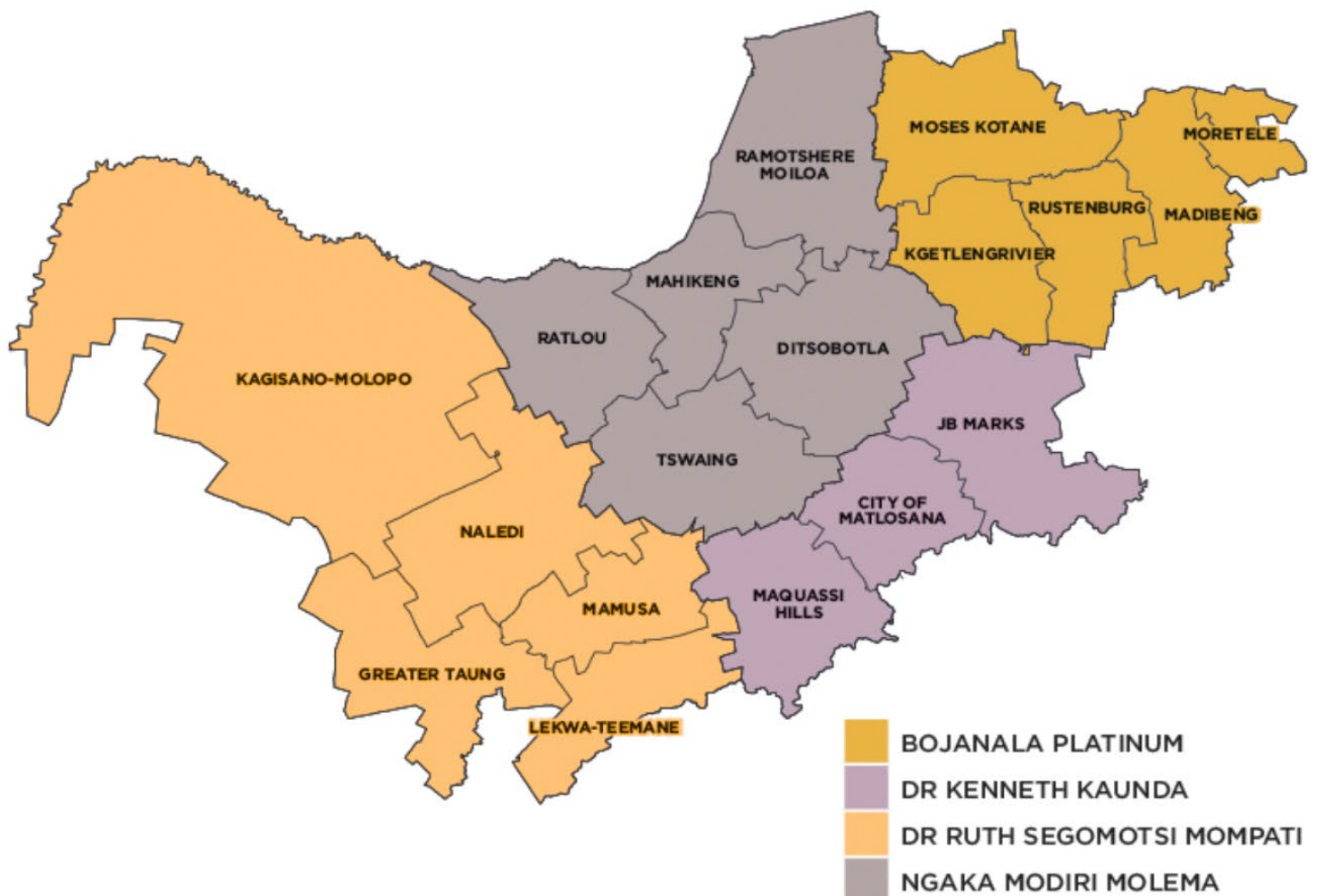


WATER RIGHTS TRACKER

WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY

DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



OCTOBER 2026

Table of Contents

Map	3
Assessment: Progressive realisation of the right to water in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality	4
Narrative	7
Expanded Table	9
Name of the WSA.....	9
Context indicators	9
Demographics	9
Financial capacity	10
Water management	11
Political Stability	12
Policy Efforts.....	12
Water By-law	12
Water Services Development Plan.....	13
General Policy Framework	13
IDP	13
Resource Efforts	13
Financial Resources.....	13
Infrastructure Resources.....	14
Human and Skills Resources.....	14
Implementation	15
Physical Access.....	15
Economic Access	15
Adequacy	15
Quality.....	16
Efficiency	16
Oversight.....	16
Department of Water and Sanitation	16
Judicial Oversight	16
SAHRC Reports	18
Parliament.....	18
Other Oversight Institutions.....	18
Sources:.....	18

Map

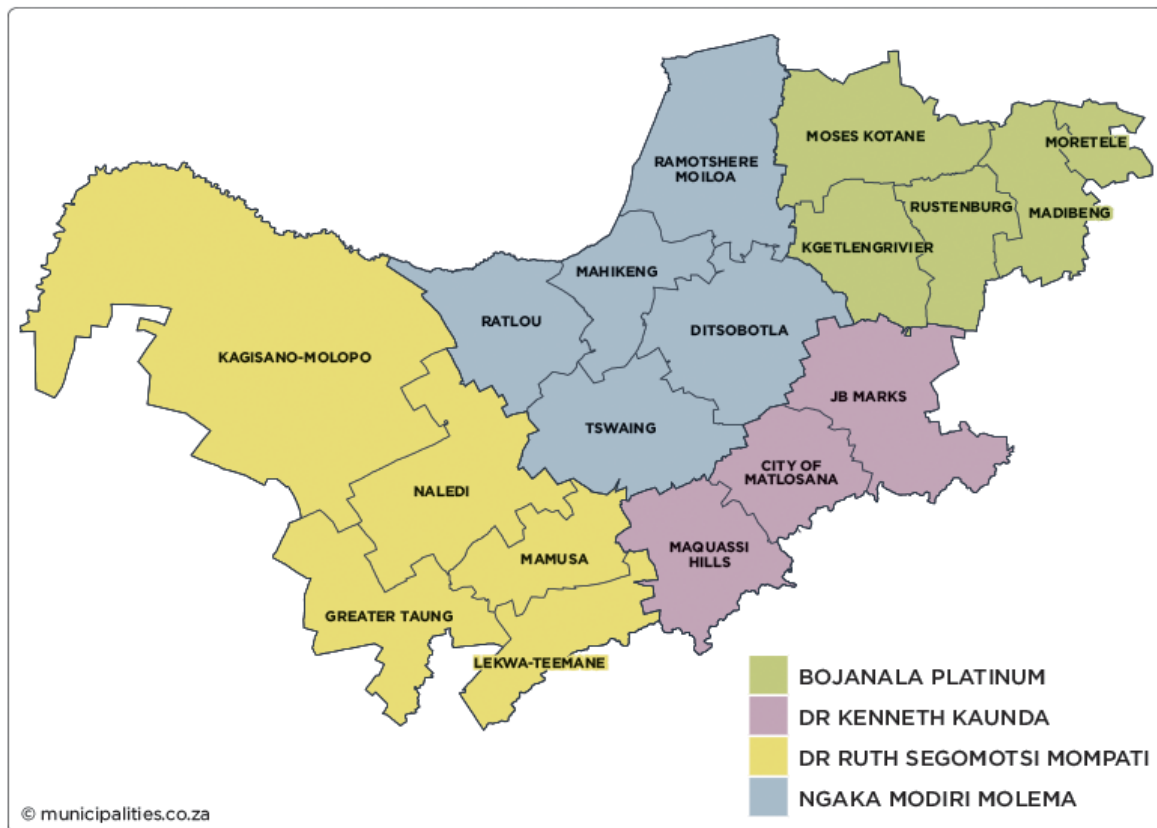


Figure 1: Geographical location of Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality (source Municipalities of South Africa, <https://municipalities.co.za/provinces/view/8/north-west>)

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality is a Category C municipality located in the North West Province. It is the largest district in the province, making up almost half its geographical area.

Assessment: Progressive realisation of the right to water in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality

RIGHTS HOLDERS		
Demographics	Current Population: Ranges from 254,217(<i>Blue Drop</i>) to 508,192 (Census 2022) Population growth rate: 0.89% Sex Ratio: Moderate female majority Dependency: 32.7% under 15, dependency ratio: 64.4	
Unemployment	30.74%	
KEY IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS		
Availability	Rivers, dams, groundwater 64% capacity used	
Physical Access	Communal source +200m	NI
	Communal source – 200m	NI
	Water source in yard	NI
	Piped water in house	34.4%
	Service delivery point/household coverage ratio	NI
Economic Access	Tariff variation: No information Tariff structure: No information FBW: Indigent only Indigency: NI of service delivery points, no information on trend	
Adequacy		
Quality	Microbiological compliance	82.7%
	Chemical (acute) compliance	78.4%
	Chemical (chronic) compliance	78.4%
Efficiency	WUE score: 153 l/p/d (good) Non-revenue water: No information	
REASONABLE MEASURES		
Policy Efforts	No by-law or Indigency Policy, reference to WSDP in IDP	
Financial Resources (2024/25)	Budget sufficiency: 89% Revenue coverage: 190% Renewal spending: Missing data Maintenance spending rate: 10%:	
Human Resources	Blue Drop shortfalls: 8 Process Controllers, 1 Supervisor, 1 Technician, 2 Qualified scientists	
SYSTEMIC DRIVERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE		
Leadership issues	-Management stability: AGSA reports instability	
Water planning issues	-Communities have minimum access to water -Contamination of underground water source -Municipality uses water tanks and water tankers to provide water to residents -Bulk water supply issues -Water quality monitoring issues -Replacement of water tankers	

	-Procurement of more water tanks for use across the municipality
Funding model	-Financial distress: The municipality is considered financially distressed. -Grant dependence: 54% of revenue comes from grants -Collection rate: 101%
Infrastructure issues	-Expanding infrastructure to areas that are underserved Developing new infrastructure, including green infrastructure -Addressing bulk water supply infrastructure insufficiency -Promoting infrastructure investment -Maintaining existing infrastructure
Electricity issues	-Use of alternative clean electricity power generation to be considered and promoted -Addressing electricity infrastructure backlog - Electricity repairs in needy areas - Ensuring access to electricity to residents in new stands -Prioritising household electricity connection
Ecological drivers	-Protecting nature reserves from overexploitation or overuse by visitors - Protecting groundwater recharge areas and wetlands - Protecting critically endangered ecosystems -Protecting resources against poor veldt management and alien invasive species -Addressing disasters such as droughts, floods, epidemics and fire
Consumer issues	-Increased water consumers in the municipality -Increased electricity consumers in the municipality
Water services intermediaries	-Not mentioned in reports
Third-party interference	-Not mentioned in reports
Intergovernmental coordination	-The municipality uses the District Development Model as an intergovernmental Relations mechanism. -The municipality has established intergovernmental forums.
Scale	43,753km ² 7 WTWs, 56 pump stations, NI km of bulk water pipelines, NI km of reticulation pipelines, 39 water reservoirs
UNIQUE DRIVERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE	
Overlapping governance structures	62 municipal wards, no information on traditional authorities
Low literacy and education levels	No schooling: 4.4 %, tertiary ed.: 12.9%
Infrastructure backlogs	-Infrastructure backlog is recorded in the IDP

Limited yellow fleet	-Not mentioned in IDP
High vacancy rate	- Overall vacancy rate is 34,0% and senior management vacancy rate is at 38,0%. -Municipal Manager in position for 19 months, and the Chief Financial Officer in position vacant for 12 months
Legal non-compliance	-The AGSA reports that there is doubt that the municipality will be able to continue operating (going concern uncertainty), 88% of municipal debt unlikely to be recovered and more than 50% of next year's budget already spent in previous years.

*Indicators highlighted in red flag potential human rights concerns

Narrative

RIGHTS HOLDERS

Population estimates for the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality range from 254 217 (Blue Drop) to 508 192 (Census 2022). The population growth rate of 0.89% is lower than the national average of 1.3%. There is a moderate female majority and 32.7% of the population are under the age of 15. The dependency ratio of 64.4 is higher than the reported national 2024 average of 48.4 and higher than the global average of 58.4.¹ There is a high level of unemployment (expanded definition) at 30.74%.

KEY IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality is authorised to provide water services and can abstract water from Vaal River, Harts River, Vaalharts Scheme, Wentzel Dam, and groundwater.

In terms of physical access, there is no information about the number of consumers who reportedly have a water connection in their yard, and 34.4% enjoy water piped into their dwellings. There is also no information about the size of the population who has access to a communal source within 200m of their dwellings, or which portion rely on communal sources further than 200m away. The service delivery point/household coverage ratio is unknown, meaning we are unable to establish how many households the current service delivery points cover as per the 2022 Census.

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality does not provide a universal Free Basic Water Allowance, although in terms of law a municipality is not required to have one. No information could be found on the number of service delivery points that are covered by the indigency policy or if the number of households benefiting from the indigency policy has increased or decreased since 2017. No information could be found on the tariff structure for the financial year 2021/22.

No reliable data could be found about the number of water services interruptions experienced by the community. There is a concern with water quality, with the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality reporting microbiological compliance at 82.7% and chemical acute compliance at 78.4% and chronic at 78.4%.

Water use efficiency is good. The *Blue Drop* score of >153 l/p/d is good. According to the 2021/22 Auditor-General report, there was no information to establish how much of the water produced is non-revenue water, which is a major concern.

REASONABLE MEASURES

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality does not have a valid water services development plan, water services by-law, or indigency policy.

The Municipality's financial indicators between 2021/22 and 2024/25 show that the municipality's own revenue is enough (190%) to cover its operational expenditure budget. The municipality's total income, which includes intergovernmental transfers, is not enough (89%) to cover capital and operational expenditure. The portion of capital budget allocated to the renewal of assets ranged between 1% and 3% and maintenance expenditure ranged between 3% and 10%. The revenue collection rate has fluctuated between 47% and 101% according to MFMA Schedule C datasets.

There are 23 municipal officials employed in water treatment. According to the latest *Blue Drop* report, there is a staff shortfall of 8 process controllers, 1 supervisor, 1 technician and 2 qualified scientists.

SYSTEMIC DRIVERS OF RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE

The key systemic drivers of rights non-compliance in the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality are:

- **Leadership issues:** The AGSA reported some management instability.
- **Water planning issues:** Large portions of the community only have minimum access to water. Underground water sources are contaminated. The Municipality makes frequent use of water tankers.
- **Funding model:** The Municipality is in financial distress and is dependent on intergovernmental grants.
- **Electricity issues:** Electricity backlogs.
- **Infrastructure issues:** Large infrastructure backlogs and maintenance needs.
- **Ecological drivers:** Sensitive groundwater recharge areas and wetlands require improved protection. Alien invasive species need to be managed. Disaster management for floods and droughts must be improved.
- **Consumer issues:** None mentioned.
- **Third-party interference:** None mentioned.
- **Scale:** Water services in the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality are spread out over 43 753 km².

OVERSIGHT

1. The SAHRC conducted a site visit on 27 September 2021 into the possible human rights violations as a result of poor water services delivery. (See Table: Oversight for more details.)
2. Collaborative oversight action on 29 March 2022, where the SAHRC, the Premier and the MEC initiated a monitoring and reporting system. (See Table: Oversight for more details.)

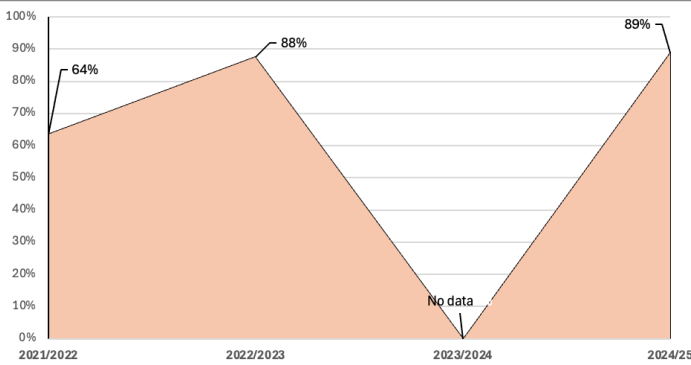
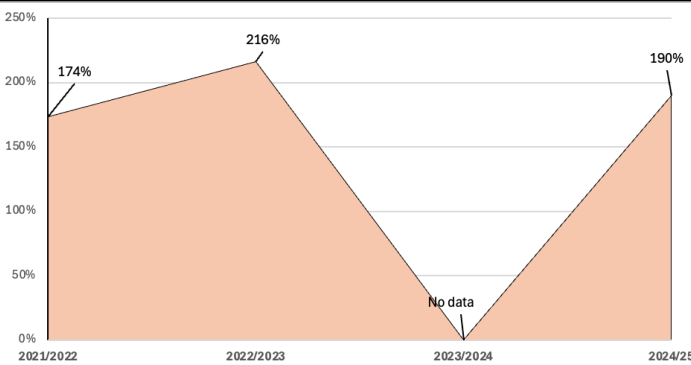
Expanded Table

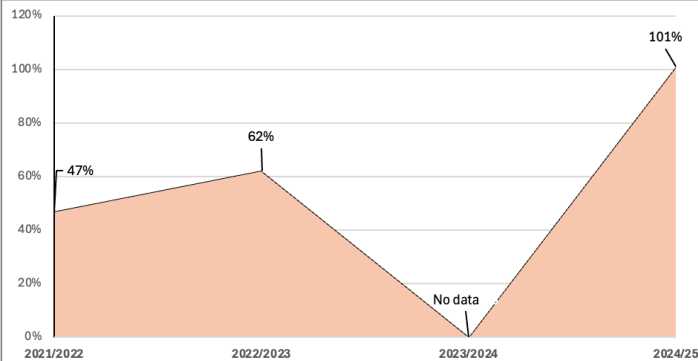
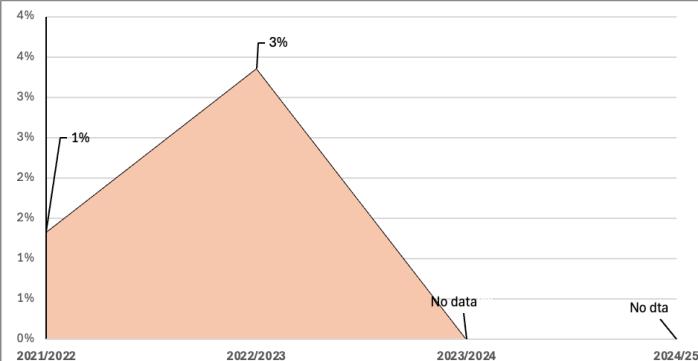
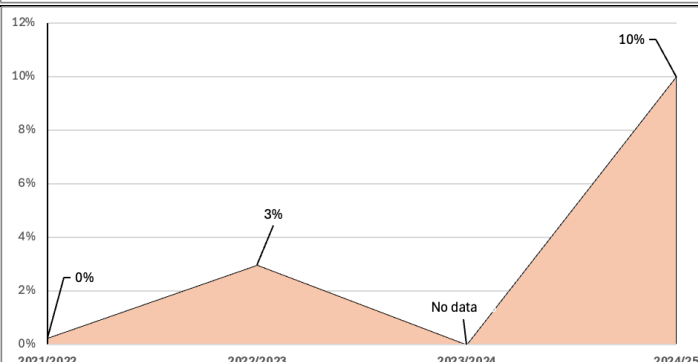
Indicator	Measurement	Sources
Name of the WSA		
Geographical information about the WSA.	One of four district municipalities in North-West Province	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Overview
Spatial extent	43,753km ²	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Overview
Municipal wards	65	IDP 2022/27, p. 67
Traditional Authorities	No easily accessible information	
Is the WSA authorized to provide water services?	yes	IDP 2022/27, p. 64
Is the WSA currently providing water services?	Yes	IDP 2023, p 31.
Method of service provision	self	IDP 2023/24, p 64
Context indicators		
Details of any water-related stresses experienced within the past five years.	North-West is one of the provinces in South Africa that was hit particularly hard by a drought.	https://www.sahrc.org.za/index.php/sahrc-media/news/item/1781-water-and-sanitation-under-spotlight-in-nw
Demographics		
Population	254,217 (<i>Blue Drop</i>) 508,192 (2022 Census) 464,832 (IDP)	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 359; Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic IDP 2022/27, p. 14
Number of households (Census 2022)	132,094	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic
Number of domestic household service delivery points (2021/2022)	No information provided	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District

<i>(Non-Financial Census of Municipalities)</i>		Municipality - Services
Ratio service delivery points / households	No information	
Number of non-domestic consumers Affects overall availability of water – big industrial users.	No information	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Services
Males per 100 females	93.5	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic
Gender Split	48.3% Male 51.7% Female	
Population growth rate per annum	0.89%	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic
Education	No Schooling: 13.1% Higher Education: 5.1%	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic
Financial capacity		
Economically active population (15-64)	60.8%	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic
Unemployment rate	30.74%	IDP 2022/27, p 24
Dependency rate	64.4	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic
Population under 15	32.7%	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic
Universal FBW Allowance	no	IDP 2023/24 p. 23
Number of service delivery points receiving FBW: 2021/22	No information	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Services

Percentage of FBW service delivery points	No information			
Increase/decrease of FBW 2018/2019 – 2021/2022	No information			Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Services
Is the WSA currently experiencing financial problems? (As at 2022/23 Third Quarter)	Section 138 3 triggers Section 140 1 trigger			NT Municipalities Meeting Criteria, item 236
Details of the triggers present.	Failure to make payments as and when due for longer than 90 days that amount to more than R 1 million.	☒		NT Municipalities Meeting Criteria
	Operating at a deficit of more than 5% of the total direct revenue.	☒		
	Negative OR outstanding audit.	☒		
	Negative cash position for two or more consecutive years.	☐		
	Failure to make any payment to Eskom when due that amounts to more than 2% of the operating expenditure.	☐		
	Failure to make any payment to the Water Board when due that amounts to more than 2% of the operating expenditure.	☐		
	Failure to make any payment to any other creditor when due that amounts to more than 2% of the operating expenditure.	☐		
	Failure to make any payment to Eskom when due that amounts to more than 40% of the operating expenditure.	☐		
	Failure to make any payment to the Water Board when due that amounts to more than 40% of the operating expenditure.	☐		
	Failure to make any payment to any other creditor when due that amounts to more than 40% of the operating expenditure.	☒		
Is municipality considered to be in financial distress?	yes			NT Municipalities Meeting Criteria, item 236
Is the municipality currently subject to a provincial intervention?	No			Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Council & Management
Water management				
Is the rainfall within the WSA area (July 2022 to January 2023) above or below the average rainfall (464mm) for South Africa?	540 to 1142 mm of rainfall			IDP 2023, p.128
Water abstraction authorized?	Yes			2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> p. 357
Volume of authorized/(unauthorized) water abstraction?	7,944 kl/d			2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> p. 357
How many water treatment plants are in the WSA's water services network?	Dr Ruth Sogomotso Mompoti WSA manages 7 WSSs, 56 pump stations, NI km of bulk water supply lines, NI km of reticulation pipelines and 39 reservoirs. Total design capacity is 61.3 MI per day.			2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p.346, 356, p. 372-373

	Design capacity available 60.7 MI per day. Average production: 39 MI per day 64% of capacity is used 2023 Blue Drop critical risk: 1 (Schweizer-Reneke)																
How many biophysical water sources does this WSA have access to?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>River</td><td>☒</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dam</td><td>☒</td></tr> <tr> <td>Saltwater</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr> <td>Groundwater</td><td>☒</td></tr> </table>	River	☒	Dam	☒	Saltwater	☐	Groundwater	☒		2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 372-373						
River	☒																
Dam	☒																
Saltwater	☐																
Groundwater	☒																
Names of rivers and dams	Vaal River, Harts River, Vaalharts Scheme, Wentzel Dam, groundwater		2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 372-373														
How many infrastructure water sources does this WSA have?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Water reclamation</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr> <td>Desalination</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr> <td>From natural source</td><td>☒</td></tr> </table>	Water reclamation	☐	Desalination	☐	From natural source	☒		IDP 2022/27, p 61								
Water reclamation	☐																
Desalination	☐																
From natural source	☒																
Political Stability																	
Is there a coalition government?	ANC ANC 7, EFF 3, AICM 1, DA 1 (40% PR Seats)		Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Council & Management														
Has there been mayoral instability in the last 5 years?	None																
MM/CFO Vacancy Snapshot	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>AGSA Website Based Report 2021/22</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Is the council established?</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Council instability the previous year?</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>MM vacancy at the end of the year?</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>Number of months the MM has been in position.</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFO vacancy at the end of the year?</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>Number of months the CFO has been in position.</td><td>12</td></tr> </table>	AGSA Website Based Report 2021/22		Is the council established?	Yes	Council instability the previous year?	No	MM vacancy at the end of the year?	No	Number of months the MM has been in position.	19	CFO vacancy at the end of the year?	No	Number of months the CFO has been in position.	12		AGSA Web Based Report 2021/22
AGSA Website Based Report 2021/22																	
Is the council established?	Yes																
Council instability the previous year?	No																
MM vacancy at the end of the year?	No																
Number of months the MM has been in position.	19																
CFO vacancy at the end of the year?	No																
Number of months the CFO has been in position.	12																
Policy Efforts																	
Water By-law																	
Is there a water by-law?	no		By-law														
Citation of by-law			By-law														
Mark with "yes" if the by-law makes provision for the following:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Matters incidental to providing water services to residents, including communal sources</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Protecting water supply systems.</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prohibiting wasting water</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prohibiting illegal connections</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sets out standards for water installations and maintaining water infrastructure</td><td>no</td></tr> </table>	Matters incidental to providing water services to residents, including communal sources	no	Protecting water supply systems.	no	Prohibiting wasting water	no	Prohibiting illegal connections	no	Sets out standards for water installations and maintaining water infrastructure	no		By-law				
Matters incidental to providing water services to residents, including communal sources	no																
Protecting water supply systems.	no																
Prohibiting wasting water	no																
Prohibiting illegal connections	no																
Sets out standards for water installations and maintaining water infrastructure	no																

	<table><tr><td>The installation and upkeep of fire extinguishing systems</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>How service charges are calculated and levied</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Measures to ensure the quality of potable water</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Preventing water pollution</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Anything else?</td><td></td></tr></table>	The installation and upkeep of fire extinguishing systems	no	How service charges are calculated and levied	no	Measures to ensure the quality of potable water	no	Preventing water pollution	no	Anything else?		
The installation and upkeep of fire extinguishing systems	no											
How service charges are calculated and levied	no											
Measures to ensure the quality of potable water	no											
Preventing water pollution	no											
Anything else?												
Water Services Development Plan												
Is there a water services development plan?	Reference in the IDP	IDP 2022/27, p 63										
The validity duration of the plan (which years)	No information											
General Policy Framework												
Is there an Indigent Policy?	no											
IDP												
Issues See Assessment Table	Inadequate bulk water. Water scarcity.	IDP 2022/27, p 63										
Resource Efforts												
Financial Resources												
Budget sufficiency (Total Budget revenue/total budgeted expenditure)	 <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Budget sufficiency (%)</th></tr><tr><td>2021/2022</td><td>64%</td></tr><tr><td>2022/2023</td><td>88%</td></tr><tr><td>2023/2024</td><td>No data</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>89%</td></tr></table>	Year	Budget sufficiency (%)	2021/2022	64%	2022/2023	88%	2023/2024	No data	2024/25	89%	MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports-with missing data for 2023/2024
Year	Budget sufficiency (%)											
2021/2022	64%											
2022/2023	88%											
2023/2024	No data											
2024/25	89%											
Revenue Coverage % (Total Budgeted Revenue/Total budgeted CAPEX+OPEXx100)	 <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Revenue Coverage %</th></tr><tr><td>2021/2022</td><td>174%</td></tr><tr><td>2022/2023</td><td>216%</td></tr><tr><td>2023/2024</td><td>No data</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>190%</td></tr></table>	Year	Revenue Coverage %	2021/2022	174%	2022/2023	216%	2023/2024	No data	2024/25	190%	MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports-with missing data for 2023/2024
Year	Revenue Coverage %											
2021/2022	174%											
2022/2023	216%											
2023/2024	No data											
2024/25	190%											

Revenue Collection Rate % (Actual revenue collected/budgeted revenue x 100)	 <table><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Revenue Collection Rate %</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2021/2022</td><td>47%</td></tr><tr><td>2022/2023</td><td>62%</td></tr><tr><td>2023/2024</td><td>No data</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>101%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Revenue Collection Rate %	2021/2022	47%	2022/2023	62%	2023/2024	No data	2024/25	101%	MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports-with missing data for 2023/2024
Period	Revenue Collection Rate %											
2021/2022	47%											
2022/2023	62%											
2023/2024	No data											
2024/25	101%											
Capital budget allocated to renewal of existing assets (amount allocated to renewable/total capital budget)	 <table><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Capital budget allocated to renewal of existing assets %</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2021/2022</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>2022/2023</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>2023/2024</td><td>No data</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>No data</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Capital budget allocated to renewal of existing assets %	2021/2022	1%	2022/2023	3%	2023/2024	No data	2024/25	No data	MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports-with missing data for 2023/2024
Period	Capital budget allocated to renewal of existing assets %											
2021/2022	1%											
2022/2023	3%											
2023/2024	No data											
2024/25	No data											
Maintenance spending rate % (Total maintenance expenditure/total revenue collected) x100	 <table><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Maintenance spending rate %</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2021/2022</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>2022/2023</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>2023/2024</td><td>No data</td></tr><tr><td>2024/25</td><td>10%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Maintenance spending rate %	2021/2022	0%	2022/2023	3%	2023/2024	No data	2024/25	10%	MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports-with missing data for 2023/2024
Period	Maintenance spending rate %											
2021/2022	0%											
2022/2023	3%											
2023/2024	No data											
2024/25	10%											
Infrastructure Resources												
Current infrastructure value	No information	Budget, Sheet A9, Item 138, Adjusted Budget 20/21										
Human and Skills Resources												
Total number of staff employed in water treatment	23 (20 supervisory, 3 technical)	2023 Blue Drop Report; p. 351, 353										
Supervisor Staff/WTW Ratio	2.9	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 351										
Technical Staff/WTW Ratio	0.4	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 353										
Staff Shortfall	8 Process Controllers 1 Supervisor 1 Technician 2 Qualified scientists	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 351, 353										

Total number of staff employed in the water services provision department.	No available information			
Implementation				
Physical Access				
Physical access to water, number of consumers, and percentage of total consumers. [households]	Communal source +200m	NI		Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Services
	Communal source – 200m	NI		
	Water source in yard	NI		
Piped water inside dwelling	34.4%			Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality - Demographic
Infrastructure backlog	No available information			
Do schools and clinics have access to water on their premises.	Out of 650 education facilities, 18 have no access to water services and 20 have inadequate access to water services. Out of 97 health facilities, 68 have inadequate access to water services. This is very poor when compared to other WSAs in South Africa.			WJT Verification
Economic Access	No available information			
Economic access to water.	Free basic water for all	☐		Tariff Policy 2020/21
	Free basic water for Indigent	☐		
	Cross subsidy	☐		
	Prepaid	☐		
Step tariff for households in rand excl VAT. For 2021/22	0 < 15kl			Tariff Policy 2020/21
	16kl < 35kl			
	36kl < 60kl			
	61kl <			
Categories of water use:				Tariff Policy 2020/21
Tariffs for schools.	0 < 200kl			Tariff Policy 2020/21
	201kl < 1 000kl			
	1 001kl < 2 500kl			
	2 501kl <			
Notes.				Tariff Policy 2020/21
Tariffs for clinics				Tariff Policy 2020/21
Adequacy	No available information			
Number of interruptions in 2024				
Media reports on outages:				

Quality		
What is the WSA's blue drop score?	2023: 31.5% 2011: 64.2%	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 372-373
Blue Drop Score Improved/Deteriorated (2011-2023)	Deteriorated	
Blue Drop microbiological compliance score	82.7% (2 Excellent WTWs; 1 Good WTW; 4 Unacceptable WTWs)	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 360-361
Blue Drop chemical (acute) compliance score	78.4% (5 Excellent WTWs; 2 Unacceptable WTWs)	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 361
Blue Drop chemical (chronic health) compliance score	78.4% (5 Excellent WTWs; 2 Unacceptable WTWs)	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 361
Does the WSA have a contract with the lab to test water samples?	No information	
<i>Green Drop</i> Risk Rating	Critical Risk	2023 <i>Green Drop Report</i> , p. 390
Efficiency		
Blue Drop Water Use Efficiency Score	153 l/p/d (Good)	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 359
No Drop Score 2021/22	26%	2023 <i>No Drop Report</i> , p. 232
Amount of non-revenue water in liters and in rands value.	No material losses disclosed.	AGSA Web Based Report 2023-24
Main reasons for water losses.	WCM/WDM Strategy, Planning and Implementation; Asset Management; Technical Skills	2023 <i>No Drop Report</i> , p. 232
Oversight		
Department of Water and Sanitation		
<i>Blue Drop</i> actions	The Regulator notes the dire state of management and drinking water quality in the Bogosing, Majeakgoro, Pudimoe and Schweizer-Reneke water supply system. The WSI is placed under regulatory surveillance and the Municipal Manager is required to submit a detailed corrective action plan within 20 days of publishing of this report. The plan must map the activities, responsible persons, timelines, and expected improvement as outlined in the Regulatory Comment	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 373
<i>Green Drop</i> actions	None	2023 <i>Green Drop Report</i> , p. 392-393
Judicial Oversight		
Where any judgements delivered that involved water services delivery?	no	

Full citation of judgement.	Mazibuko and Others v City of Johannesburg and Others [2009] ZACC 28	
Summary of judgement and the impact for future water services delivery.	The state has a duty not to interfere with the enjoyment of socio-economic rights. The state does not have a duty to immediately realise the right to water for everyone; instead, the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures to progressively realise the right within available state resources. It is not the place of the court to determine or quantify what is sufficient water. To assess the reasonableness of the legislative and policy measures used: State must be able to show what information it considered and the process it followed to determine its policy. If the process followed is flawed or the information gathered is inadequate or incomplete, appropriate relief may be sought. The Court's evaluation of the City's Free Basic Water Policy: (1) it has different levels of water provision; (2) the city uses pre-paid and credit meters; (3) provision to register as an indigent; (4) it is reasonable to afford basic water to all, rich and poor; (5) it is acceptable to afford basic water on a per household basis and not per person; (6) water policy was revised regularly; (7) communities too have duties, one such duty is to apply to be registered as an indigent if they wish to claim these benefits. Moving from a deemed consumption system to a pre-paid metered system with a free allocation of basic water is not a retrogressive step. Discontinuation of water for not reloading the meter with credits is not a discontinuation of service as per the Water Services Act and the municipality do not need to follow the giving notice and other related procedures.	Paras 47, 48, 50, 71, 78-102, 142
Full citation of judgement.	Government of the Republic of South Africa v Grootboom [2000] ZACC 19	
Summary of judgement and the impact for future water services delivery.	Access to a right, in this case the water right, would include removing barriers to access the right, empowerment measures, and special measures for vulnerable groups. Measures must ensure access over time to a greater number of people that must be guided by targets. This requires legislation, policies, programmes and plans that ensure the implementation of legislation. All vulnerable groups must at least have access to basic service delivery.	
Full citation of the judgement.	Capricorn District Municipality v SANCO [2014] ZASCA 39	
Summary of judgement and the impact for future water services delivery.	Appeal from the High Court, Limpopo Division. Legal Question: Is the interdict given by the HC a competent order? The interdict mandated Capricorn District to repair and replace all leaking pipes and all defective meters within 12 months. In addition, the HC ordered that the WSA may only recover a flat rate of about R 70 for water services delivered from affected households. Judgement: The appeal succeeded. The SCA found that the HC cannot order the WSA to replace and repair the leaky pipes because water leakages do not	Paras 25 and 21

	adversely affect consumers. This is because water leakages are not captured by any water meter reflecting what is payable to any consumer. (Bear in mind that the community alleged they were liable to pay for the wasted water.) A court may also not determine the rates as which water services are charged as this is in contravention of the separation of powers.	
SAHRC Reports		
SAHRC North West provincial office to conduct site inspections on 27 September 2021.	On 27 September 2021 to 1 October 2021, the North West Provincial Office of the South African Human Rights Commission ("the SAHRC") will conduct site inspections in various villages and towns in order to investigate allegations of human rights violations by various municipalities. The site inspections are necessitated by hundreds of complaints lodged with the SAHRC relating to allegations of poor service delivery, particularly lack of access to sufficient water, poor water quality, poor sewerage system, lack of access to basic sanitation and poor domestic waste removal.	
Parliament		
None		
Other Oversight Institutions		
Collaborative oversight on 29 March 2022.	The SAHRC, the Premier and the MEC committed to initiating a monitoring and reporting system. Within this system, enhanced, and clear lines of communication and access to information between the SAHRC, the Premier's Office, the Office of the MEC, Local Municipalities, and Communities would be established. To its realisation, the following resolutions will be implemented in the immediate and short-terms: 1. Introducing a referral system from the SAHRC to the Provincial Administration to ensure speedy resolutions of complaints of human rights violations; 2. Instilling monthly meetings between the senior management in the Office of the Premier, COGHSTA and the SAHRC to operationalise the resolutions and monitor the implementation of the referral system; 3. Quarterly meetings between the Premier, MEC and Commissioner Philile Ntuli, who oversees matters pertaining to Local Governance Systems in the SAHRC, with / or other Commissioners; and 4. The Office of the Premier to provide a copy of the Mafereka Commission of Inquiry Report to the SAHRC. Affected communities in the North-West Province will be continuously appraised of the status of their complaints, and the outcomes of monthly and quarterly meetings.	https://www.sahrc.org.za/index.php/sahrc-media/news-2/item/3034-media-statement-the-sahrc-and-premier-of-the-north-west-province-initiate-a-monitoring-and-reporting-system-to-address-service-delivery-backlogs

Sources:

- Auditor-General of South Africa MFMA Report for 2021/22 <https://mfma-2022.aqsareports.co.za/province/limpopo>
- Department Water and Sanitation Water Services Development Planning Website Tool <https://ws.dws.gov.za/wsdp/Index.aspx#>
- Department Water and Sanitation Municipal Strategic Self-Assessment for year ended in 2022
- Department Water and Sanitation Blue Drop Progress Report 2022

- Municipal Demarcation Board *Municipal Powers and Functions Capacity Assessment 2018: Sectoral Report for Water and Sanitation*
- Independent Electoral Commission *Local Government Elections Dashboard* accessed at <https://results.elections.org.za/dashboards/lge/>
- Municipalities of South Africa <https://municipalities.co.za/provinces/view/5/limpopo>
- National Treasury *Municipalities Meeting Criteria for Determining Serious Financial problems in Terms of Sections 138 and 140 of the MFMA* for the fourth quarter of 2022/23
- WeatherSA *Historical Rainmap for July 2022- January 2023* accessed at <https://www.weathersa.co.za/home/historicalrain>
- World Health Organisation *Statistics* accessed at <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/number-of-diarrhoea-deaths-from-inadequate-water-sanitation-and-hygiene>