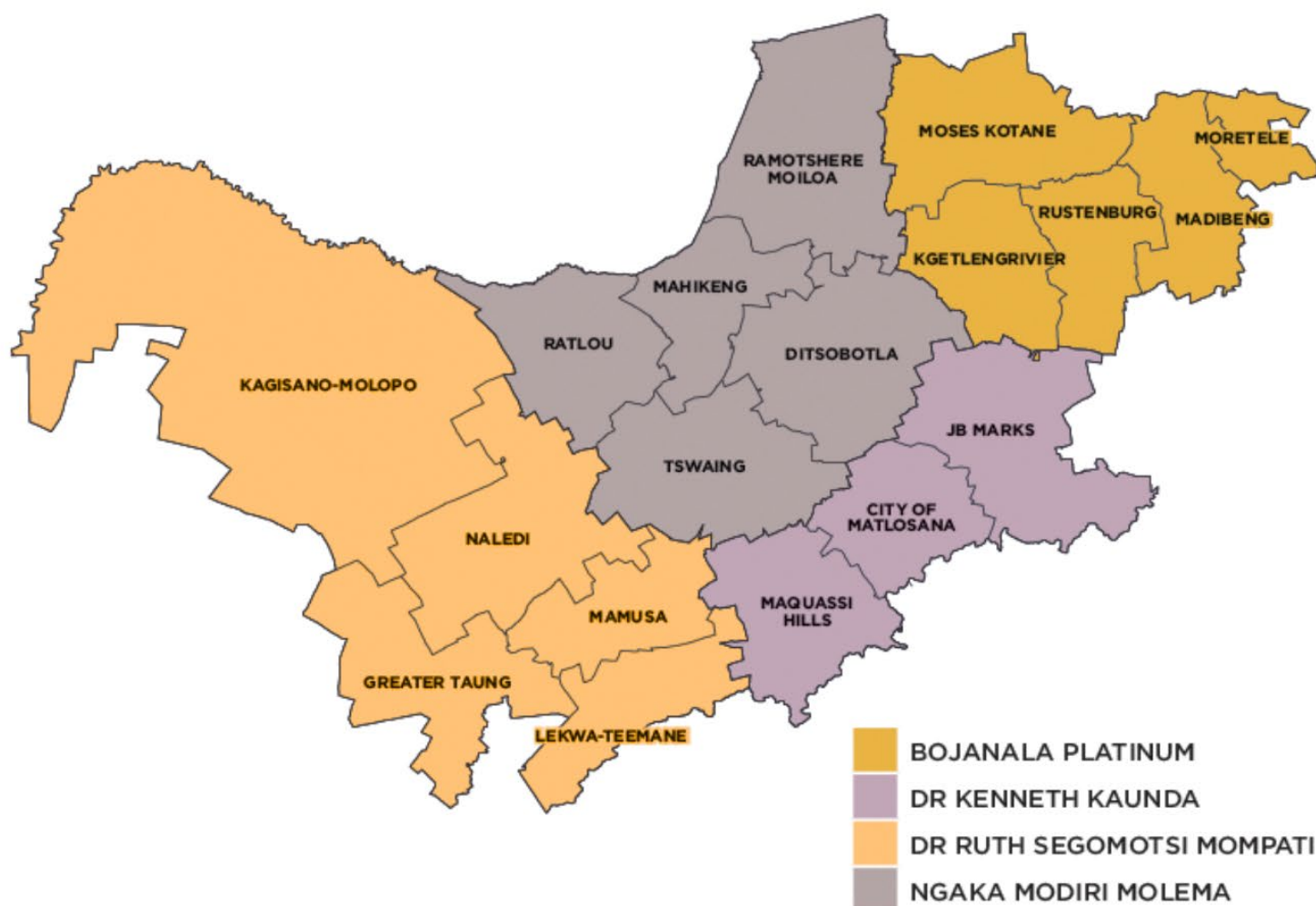


WATER RIGHTS TRACKER

WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY

KGETLENGRIVER

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



OCTOBER 2026

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Map

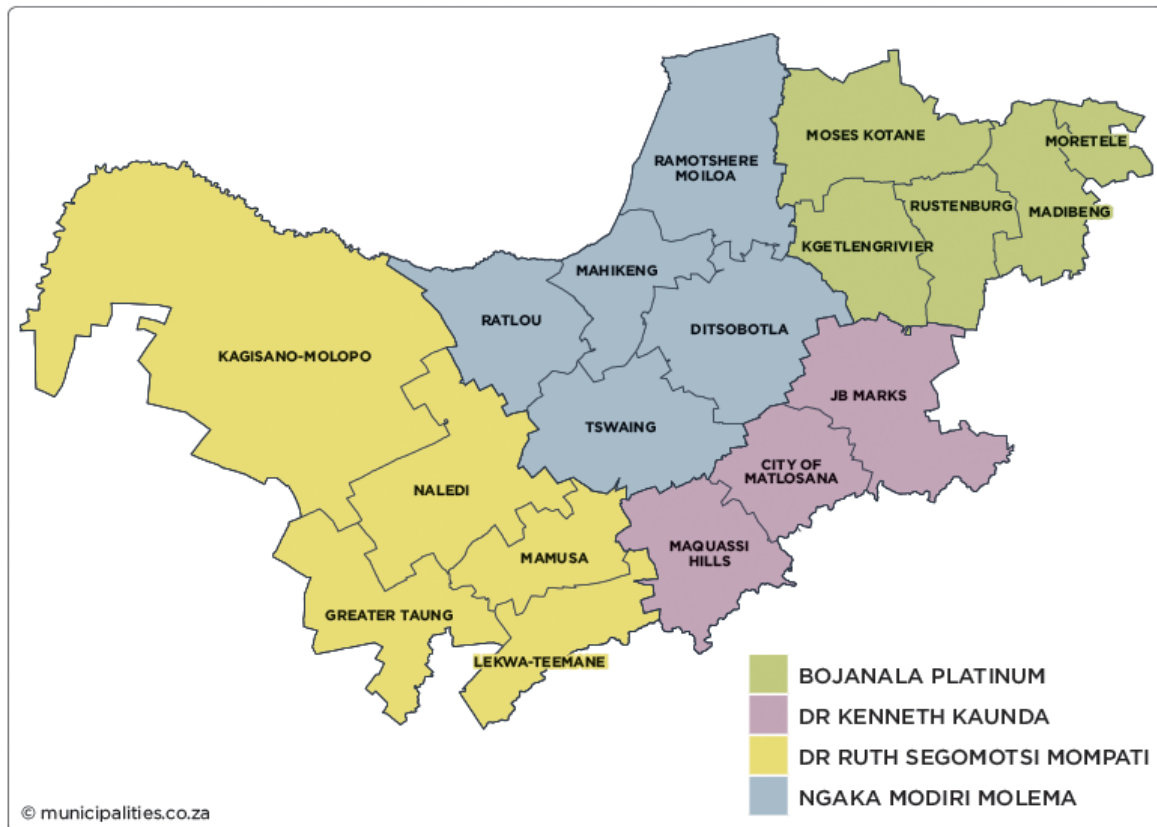


Figure 1: Geographical location of Kgetlengriver Local Municipality (source Municipalities of South Africa, <https://municipalities.co.za/provinces/view/8/north-west>)

The Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality is located in the south-eastern part of the North West Province and forms part of the Bojanala Platinum District. One of five local municipalities in the Bojanala district.

Assessment: Progressive realisation of the right to water in Kgetlengriver Local Municipality

RIGHTS HOLDERS		
Demographics	Current Population: Ranges from 39,500(<i>Blue Drop</i>) to 59,500 (IDP) Population growth rate: 0.68% Sex Ratio: Moderate female majority Dependency: 28.6% under 15, dependency ratio: 52.1	
Unemployment	22.93%	
KEY IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS		
Availability	Dams 0% capacity used	
Physical Access	Communal source +200m	20.3%
	Communal source – 200m	17.4%
	Water source in yard	62.3%
	Piped water in house	58.0%
	Service delivery point/household coverage ratio	1.36
Economic Access	Tariff variation: Res and business+ 2 categories Tariff structure: Flat rate of R9.25 per kl FBW: Indigent only Indigency: 7.8% of service delivery points, decreasing trend	
Adequacy		
Quality	Microbiological compliance	92.9%
	Chemical (acute) compliance	0.0%
	Chemical (chronic) compliance	99.8%
Efficiency	WUE score: 203 l/p/d (average) Non-revenue water 86.6%	
REASONABLE MEASURES		
Policy Efforts	WSDP, no by-law or indigent policy	
Financial Resources (2024/25)	Budget sufficiency: 100% Revenue coverage: 120% Renewal spending: 27% Maintenance spending rate: 4%:	
Human Resources	Blue Drop shortfalls: 4 Process Controllers, 0 Supervisors, 4 Technicians, 0 Qualified scientists	
SYSTEMIC DRIVERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE		
Leadership issues	-Corruption: Reports of corruption involving the Municipal Manager were published in 2024	
Water planning issues	-Unreliable statistics -The IDP states that the municipality has 6,200 or 4,39% of piped water inside the dwellings.	
Funding model	-Financial distress: Financially distressed and under national/provincial intervention or administration	

	-Grant dependence: AGSA reports that 7% of income for the municipality is from grants -Collection rate: not specifically mentioned in the IDP
Infrastructure issues	-Ageing water infrastructure -Construction of bulk water supply infrastructure
Electricity issues	-Ageing electricity infrastructure, including electrical network and transformers -The municipality has 2,98% of the total households with electricity for lighting and other purposes. -Low electrification of households in informal settlements
Ecological drivers	-Loss of indigenous vegetation -Soil erosion
Consumer issues	-The municipality introduced a debt incentive scheme to improve collection of outstanding debts.
Water services intermediaries	-Not mentioned
Third-party interference	-Not mentioned
Intergovernmental coordination	-Not mentioned
Scale	3,973km² 2 WTW, 1 pump station, NI km of bulk water pipelines, NI km of reticulation pipelines, 8 water reservoirs
UNIQUE DRIVERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE	
Overlapping governance structures	7 municipal wards, no information on number of traditional authorities
Low literacy and education levels	No schooling: 8.5%, tertiary ed.: 5.6%
Infrastructure backlogs	-Water infrastructure backlogs
Limited yellow fleet	-Shortage of yellow fleet
High vacancy rate	- Overall vacancy rate is around 17,0%, senior management is about 20,0% -Municipal manager has been in the position for 16 months, and the Chief Financial Officer has been in the position for 24 months
Legal non-compliance	-Not mentioned

*Indicators highlighted in red flag potential human rights concerns

Narrative

RIGHTS HOLDERS

Population estimates for the Kgetlengriver Local Municipality range from 39 500 (Blue Drop) to 59 500 (IDP). The population growth rate of 0.68% is lower than the national average of 1.3%. There is a moderate female majority and 28.6% of the population are under the age of 15. The dependency ratio of 52.1 is higher than the reported national 2024 average of 48.4 and lower than the global average of 58.4.¹ There is an average level of unemployment (expanded definition) at 22.93%.

KEY IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS

The Kgetlengriver Local Municipality is authorised to provide water services and can abstract water from the Koster Dam and Lindleyspoort Dam.

In terms of physical access, 62.3% of consumers reportedly have a water connection in their yard, and 58% enjoy water piped into their dwellings. About 17.4% of the population has access to a communal source within 200m of their dwellings, and 20.3% rely on communal sources further than 200m away. The service delivery point/household coverage ratio is 1.36 meaning that the current service delivery points cover 136% of the households counted in the 2022 Census.

The Kgetlengriver Local Municipality does not provide a universal Free Basic Water Allowance, although in terms of law a municipality is not required to have one. About 7.8% (high) of service delivery points are covered by the indigency policy. Since 2017, the number of households benefiting from the indigency policy has decreased. The tariff structure (2021/22) shows a flat rate tariff of R 9.25 per kiloliter of water used. The municipality has 3 tariff categories.

No reliable data could be found about the number of water services interruptions experienced by the community. There is a critical concern with water quality, with the Kgetlengriver Local Municipality reporting microbiological compliance at 92.9% and chemical acute compliance at 0% and chronic at 99.8%.

Water use efficiency is average. The *Blue Drop* score of >203 l/p/d is average. According to the 2021/22 Auditor-General report, 86.6% of all water produced is non-revenue water, which is a critical concern.

REASONABLE MEASURES

The Kgetlengriver Local Municipality has a valid water services development plan and indigency policy, but does not have a water services by-law.

The Municipality's financial indicators between 2021/22 and 2024/25 show that the municipality's own revenue is enough (120%) to cover its operational expenditure budget. The municipality's total income, which includes intergovernmental transfers, is enough (100%) to

cover capital and operational expenditure. The portion of capital budget allocated to the renewal of assets ranged between 17% and 68% and maintenance expenditure ranged between 4% and 5%. The revenue collection rate has fluctuated between 69% and 91% according to MFMA Schedule C datasets.

There are 4 municipal officials employed in water treatment. According to the latest *Blue Drop* report, there is a staff shortfall of 4 process controllers and 4 technicians.

SYSTEMIC DRIVERS OF RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE

The key systemic drivers of rights non-compliance in the Kgetlengriver Local Municipality are:

- **Leadership issues:** Allegations of political instability and corruption.
- **Water planning issues:** The Municipality does not have access to reliable statistics to base its planning on.
- **Funding model:** The Municipality is in financial distress and is dependent on intergovernmental grants.
- **Electricity issues:** Large backlogs and old infrastructure.
- **Infrastructure issues:** Ageing water services infrastructure and backlogs that need to be addressed.
- **Ecological drivers:** None mentioned.
- **Consumer issues:** Large debts owed to the Municipality by consumers.
- **Third-party interference:** None mentioned.
- **Scale:** Water services in the Kgetlengriver Local Municipality are spread out over 3 973 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.)
3. A group of residents approached the court for an interdict involving the operation of WTW and WWTW. The WSA caused raw sewerage to be pumped into the river and provided water of substandard quality. In addition, the community experienced many service interruptions. The court granted an interim order that authorized the community to employ experts to monitor the sewerage works and waterworks for 10 weeks and to compile a comprehensive report for the court, at the WSA expense. The MM was also ordered to suspend imprisonment for 90 days on condition the WTW be repaired, and clean potable water be supplied in sufficient quantities (this part was later set aside on appeal *Kgetlengrivier Concerned Residents and Another v Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality and Others* [2023] ZANWHC 29).

Expanded Table

Indicator	Measurement	Sources
Name of the WSA		
Geographical information about the WSA.	A Local municipality located in the south-eastern part of the North-West Province.	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Overview
Spatial extent	3,973km ²	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Overview
Municipal wards	7	IDP 2023-24, p 14
Traditional Authorities	No easily accessible information	
Is the WSA authorized to provide water services?	yes	IDP 2023-24, p 97
Is the WSA currently providing water services?	Water treatment and distribution	Emalahleni Municipality, <i>Annual Report 2022/2023</i> , p. 43
Method of service provision	self	IDP 2023/24, p 97
Context indicators		
Details of any water related stresses experienced within the past five years.	Drought is affecting the availability of water, causing water shortages.	https://www.sahrc.org.za/index.php/sahrc-media/news/item/1781-water-and-sanitation-under-spotlight-in-nw
Demographics		
Population	39,500 (<i>Blue Drop</i>) 54,759 (2022 Census) 59,500(IDP)	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 359; Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Demographic IDP 2023-24, p. 14
Number of households (Census 2022)	15,183	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Demographic
Number of domestic household service delivery points (2021/2022) (<i>Non-Financial Census of Municipalities</i>)	20,707	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Services
Ratio service delivery points / households	1.36	
Number of non-domestic consumers	635	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Services

Males per 100 females	97.8	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Demographic	
Gender Split	49.4% Male 50.6% Female		
Population growth rate per annum	0.68%	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Demographic	
Education	No Schooling: 8.5% Higher Education: 5.6%	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Demographic	
Financial capacity			
Economically active population (15-64)	65.7%	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Demographic	
Unemployment rate	22.93%	IDP 2023-24, p 25	
Dependency rate	52.1	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Demographic	
Population under 15	28.6%	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Demographic	
Universal FBW Allowance	no	IDP 2023-24 p. 161	
Number of service delivery points receiving FBW: 2021/22	1,625	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Services	
Percentage of FBW service delivery points	7.8%		
Increase/decrease of FBW 2018/2019 – 2021/2022	1,678 to 1,625 Decrease	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Services	
Is the WSA currently experiencing financial problems? (As at 2022/23 Third Quarter)	Section 138 2 triggers Section 140 2 triggers		NT Municipalities Meeting Criteria, item 222
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 222								
Is the municipality currently subject to a provincial intervention?	The municipality is under S139 administration, effective from January 2022.		Kgetlengrivier Local 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?	663.31mm		WeatherSA, Historical Rain map								
Water abstraction authorized?	No		2023 Blue Drop Report p. 357								
Volume of authorized/(unauthorized) water abstraction?	No information		2023 Blue Drop Report p. 357								
How many water treatment plants are in the WSA's water services network?	Kgetlengrivier WSA manages 2 WSSs, 1 pump station, NI km of bulk water supply lines, NI km of reticulation pipelines and 8 reservoirs. Total design capacity is 8.0 MI per day. Design capacity available 8.0 MI per day. Average production: 0 MI per day 0% of capacity is used 2023 Blue Drop critical risk: 0		2023 Blue Drop Report, p.346, 356, p. 375								
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 Blue Drop Report, p. 375
River	☐										
Dam	☒										
Saltwater	☐										
Groundwater	☒										
Names of rivers and dams	Koster Dam, Lindleyspoort Dam		2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 375								
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 2023-24, p 24		
Water reclamation	☐										
Desalination	☐										
From natural source	☒										
Political Stability											
Is there a coalition government?	ANC ANC 7, EFF 2, VF PLUS 2, DA 1, INDEPENDENT 1		Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Council & Management								
Has there been mayoral instability in the last 5 years?	- Nothing reported										
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> </table>	AGSA Website Based Report 2021/22		Is the council established?	Yes		AGSA Web Based Report 2021/22				
AGSA Website Based Report 2021/22											
Is the council established?	Yes										

	<table><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>16</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>24</td></tr></table>	Council instability the previous year?	No	MM vacancy at the end of the year?	No	Number of months the MM has been in position.	16	CFO vacancy at the end of the year?	No	Number of months the CFO has been in position.	24	
Council instability the previous year?	No											
MM vacancy at the end of the year?	No											
Number of months the MM has been in position.	16											
CFO vacancy at the end of the year?	No											
Number of months the CFO has been in position.	24											
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:	Matters incidental to providing water services to residents,	no	By-law									
	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										
	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?	yes	IDP 2023-24, p 83										
The validity duration of the plan (which years)	No information provided	IDP 2023-24										
General Policy Framework												
Is there an Indigent Policy?	none, but provision in budget	Tariff Policy 2018/19										
IDP												
Issue See main Assessment Table	-Water challenges due to drought -Limited access to piped water in informal settlements -Households that obtain water via water carriers and tankers - Ageing water and electricity infrastructure -Water and electricity infrastructure repairs and maintenance -Water leaks and losses -Electricity and water infrastructure theft and vandalism	IDP 2023-24 p										

	-High consumer debt for water and electricity	
Resource Efforts		
Financial Resources		
Budget sufficiency (total budget revenue (excl. capital transfers)/ total budgeted OPEX) x 100		MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports
Revenue coverage % (Total budgeted revenue (incl. capital transfers) / total budgeted CAPEX+ OPEX) x 100		MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports
Revenue collection rate % (actual revenue collected / budgeted revenue) x 100		MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports
Capital budget allocated to renewal of existing assets (Amount allocated to renewal / Total capital budget) x 100		MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports

Maintenance spending rate % (Total maintenance expenditure / total revenue collected) x 100		MFMA Section 71 Schedule C 2021 to 2025 Reports-with missing data for 2021 to 2023
Infrastructure Resources		
Current infrastructure value	R83,869,000	Budget, Sheet A9, Item 138, Adjusted Budget 20/21
Human and Skills Resources		
Total number of staff employed in water treatment	4 (4 supervisory, 0 technical)	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> ; p. 351, 353
Supervisor Staff/WTW Ratio	2.0	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 351
Technical Staff/WTW Ratio	0.0	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 353
Staff Shortfall	4 Process Controllers 0 Supervisor 4 Technicians 0 Qualified scientists	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 351, 353
Total number of staff employed in the water services department (excluding water treatment)	8	
Implementation		
Physical Access		
Physical access to water, number of consumers, and percentage of total consumers. [households]	Communal source +200m	4,202 20.3%
	Communal source – 200m	3,613 17.4%
	Water source in yard	12,892 62.3%
	Total households	20,707
Piped water inside dwelling	58.0%	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality - Services
Economic Access		
Step tariff for households in rand excl VAT. For 2018/19	Flat Rate of R 9.25 per kiloliter of water used.	Tariff Policy 2018/19
Categories of water use:	- Consumer - Business - Departmental - Old Age Home	Tariff Policy 2018/19

Tariffs for schools.	Assuming water tariffs are charged according to the Departmental Use category, education and health facilities pay a flat rate of R 3.18 per kiloliter of water used. This is one of the cheapest rates in the country.	Tariff Policy 2018/19
Tariffs for clinics	No information	Tariff Policy 2018/19
Adequacy		
Number of interruptions in 2024	-Number not reported	
Media reports on outages:	The WSA struggled immensely to provide water in 2021. However, media has not reported anything since. - https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-02-28-beyond-kgetlengrivier-citizen-groups-taking-over-collapsed-municipal-services-is-only-a-short-term-solution/	
Quality		
What is the WSA's blue drop score?	2023: 21.6% 2011: 24.7%	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 375
Blue Drop Score Improved/Deteriorated (2011-2023)	Deteriorated	
Blue Drop microbiological compliance score	92.9% (0 Excellent WTWs, 2 Unacceptable WTWs)	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 360-361
Blue Drop chemical (acute) compliance score	0.0% (0 Excellent WTWs, 2 Unacceptable WTWs)	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 361
Blue Drop chemical (chronic health) compliance score	99.8% (2 Excellent WTWs, 0 Unacceptable WTWs)	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 361
Does the WSA have a contract with the lab to test water samples?	No information	
Green Drop Risk Rating	Critical Risk	2023 Green Drop Report, p. 397
Efficiency		
Blue Drop Water Use Efficiency Score	203 l/p/d (Average)	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 359
No Drop Score 2021/22	44%	2023 No Drop Report, p. 236
Amount of non-revenue water in liters and in rands value.	R1.01 million in water losses equivalent to 82% of all water flowing through municipal pipelines	AGSA Web Based Report 2023/24
Main reasons for water losses.	Technical Skills	2023 No Drop Report, p. 236
Oversight		
Department of Water and Sanitation		
Blue Drop actions	The Regulator notes the dire state of management and drinking water quality in the Koster and Swartruggens water supply system. The WSI is placed under regulatory surveillance and the Municipal Manager is required to submit a detailed corrective action plan	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 375

	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	
<i>Green Drop</i> actions	None	2023 <i>Green Drop Report</i> , p. 397
Judicial Oversight		
Where any judgments delivered that involved water services delivery?	yes	
Full citation of judgment.	Mazibuko and Others v City of Johannesburg and Others [2009] ZACC 28	
Summary of judgment 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 judgment.	Government of the Republic of South Africa v Grootboom [2000] ZACC 19	
Summary of judgment 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 judgment.	Capricorn District Municipality v SANCO [2014] ZASCA 39	
Summary of judgment 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 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.	Paras 25 and 21
Full citation of judgment	Kgetlengrivier Concerned Citizens & Another v Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality & Others	
	A group of residents approached the court for an interdict involving the operation of WTW and WWTW. The WSA caused raw sewerage to be pumped into the river and provided water of substandard quality. In addition, the community experienced many service interruptions. The court granted an interim order that authorized the community to employ experts to monitor the sewerage works and waterworks for 10 weeks and to compile a comprehensive report for the court, at the WSA expense. The MM was also ordered to suspend imprisonment for 90 days on condition the WTW be repaired, and clean potable water be supplied in sufficient quantities (this part was later set aside on appeal Kgetlengrivier Concerned Residents and Another v Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality and Others [2023] ZANWHC 29).	
SAHRC Reports		
Where any reports received and investigated on the right to water by the SAHRC?	yes	
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.agsareports.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

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