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DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS
AND FORESTRY

UPPER VAAL WATER MANAGEMENT AREA

Overview of Water Resources Availability and Utilisation

SEPTEMBER 2003

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PREFACE

This overview of the water resources availability and utilisation in the Upper Vaal water management area, is one of a series of similar reports covering all 19 water management areas in the country, and results directly from work performed in preparation of the First Edition National Water Resource Strategy, which is to be published in its final form during 2003. It is further complemented by a report giving a national perspective on the water resources of the country.

The information contained in this series of reports, reflects the combined efforts and contributions by a wide spectrum of people. Most of the data follow from water resource situation assessments with respect to each of the water management areas as well as from demographic, economic, environmental and other related studies, which were performed under assignment of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. The reports also summarise the knowledge and insights gained through a series of workshops (several per water management area) conducted during the years 2000 and 2001, in which strategic perspectives were developed with respect to the reconciliation of requirements for and availability of water, then and into the future.

It is the objective of the report to, in a non-technical style, provide an overview of the current and expected future water resources situation in the Upper Vaal water management area, highlight the key issues of relevance and provide broad strategies with regards to the management of water resources in the water management area. Although an internal document by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, it should also serve as valuable background to officials from other government departments and institutions, members of catchment management agencies and water user associations, regional and local authorities, consultants and others.

It is important to note that the information, strategies and priorities given are not static. All relate to a certain point in time, and should be regularly reviewed in future as improved information becomes available and to adjust to changing circumstances. Greater technical detail can be obtained from the documentation referenced.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Invaluable contributions to the contents of the water management area reports were made by several individuals and through the combined knowledge and wisdom of many others. Only a few can be named here, and this note serves as a rather incomplete recognition to them and our other professional colleagues for what they have done and for what the authors have learned from them.

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- *Mr Frans Stoffberg, Project Manager for Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, for his commitment, co-operation and wisdom on many matters.*

- *The Chief Engineers : National Water Resource Planning: Beyers Havenga, Niel van Wyk, Seef Rademeyer and Frans Stoffberg, for sharing their intimate knowledge of the water management areas and editing of the reports.*

- *Officials from the Regional Offices and of the other Directorates of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for the priority which they afforded this work, their supportive co-operation and valuable contributions.*

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- *Colleagues in BKS who directly contributed to the work, or who may have been inconvenienced through the priorities given to the National Water Resource Strategy; particularly the graphics, GIS, secretarial and word processing staff for their professional assistance.*

UPPER VAAL
WATER MANAGEMENT AREA

OVERVIEW OF WATER RESOURCES AVAILABILITY AND UTILISATION

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UPPER VAAL WATER MANAGEMENT AREA

OVERVIEW OF WATER RESOURCES AVAILABILITY AND UTILISATION

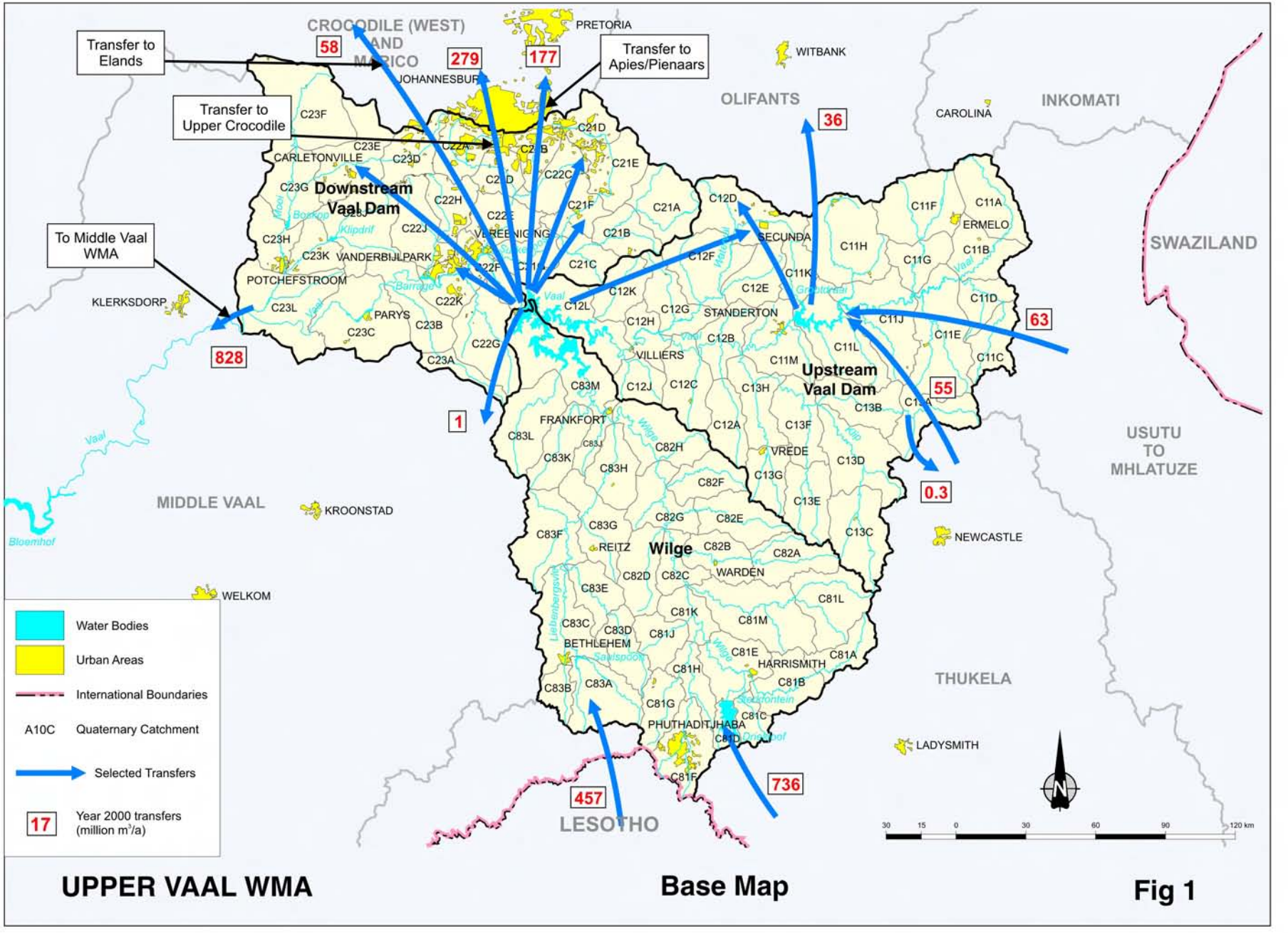
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WATER MANAGEMENT AREA

1.1 Natural characteristics

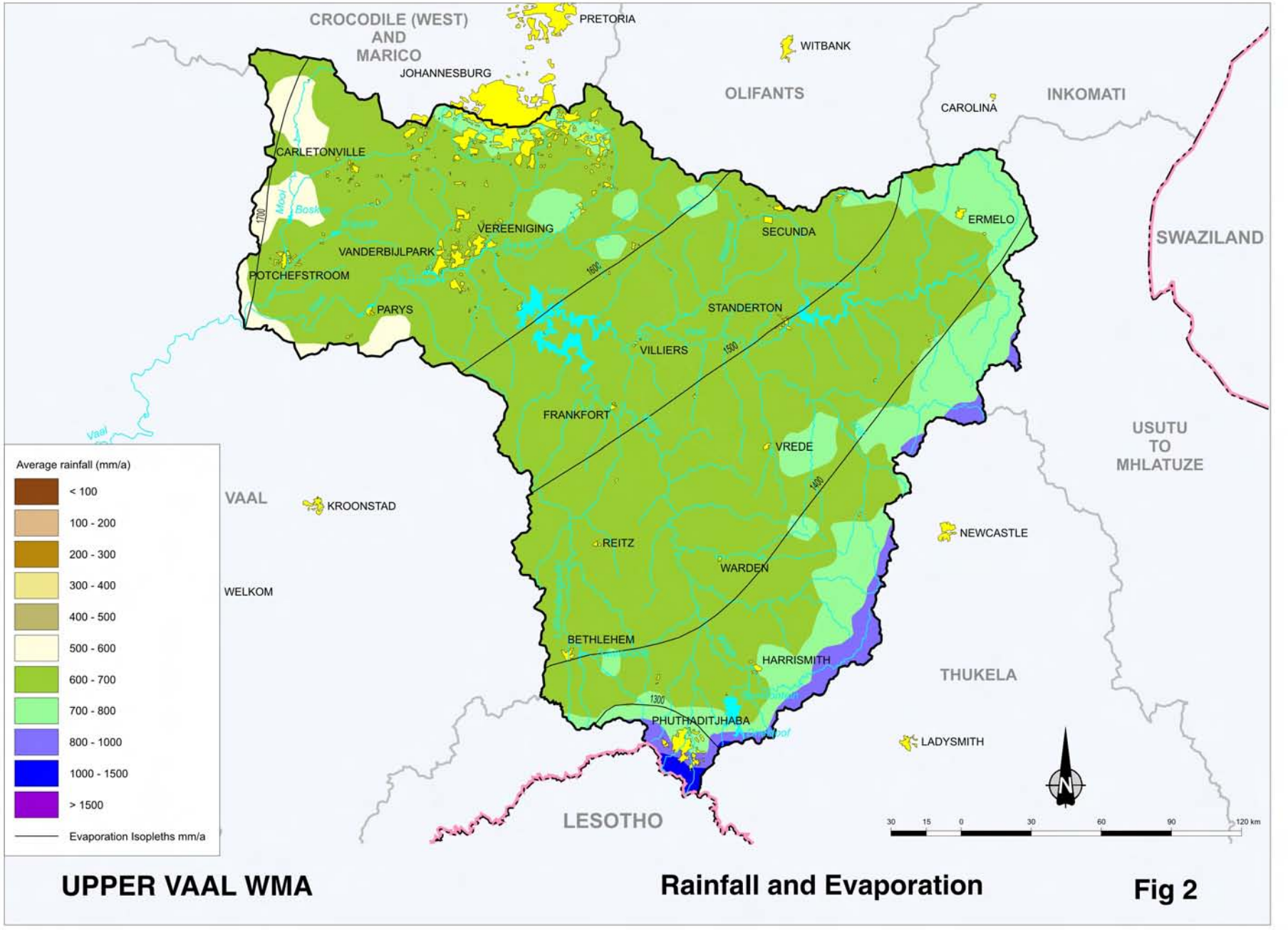
The Upper Vaal water management area is located towards the centre of the country. It covers part of four provinces. The southern half of the water management area extends over the Free State, the north-east mainly falls within Mpumulanga, and the northern and western parts in Gauteng and North West respectively. Major rivers in the water management area are the Vaal and its tributary the Wilge River. Other tributaries of note are the Klip, Liebenbergsvlei, Waterval, Suikderbosrand and Mooi Rivers. The Upper Vaal is the uppermost water management area in the Vaal River catchment and one of five water management areas in the Orange River Basin, of which the Vaal River catchment forms a major component. It is surrounded by the Crocodile (West) and Marico, Olifants, Inkomati, Usutu to Mhlatuze, Thukela, Upper Orange and Middle Vaal water management areas, and adjoins Lesotho in the southern extreme. Refer to **Figure 1** for the location and general layout of the water management area.

Climate over the water management area is temperate and fairly uniform. Rainfall is strongly seasonal, with most rain occurring as thunderstorms during the summer period. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 600 mm and 800 mm per year over most of the water management area, with potential evaporation between 1 300 and 1 700 mm per year as shown in **Figure 2**. Frost occurs in winter, and occasional light snow on high lying areas. Vegetation is mostly savannah grassland, with sparse bushveld where conditions are favourable. The water management area is located on the central South African plateau, with a general roling topography. Main topographic features are the foothills of the Maluti Mountains in the South, the Drakensberg escarpment in the east and the Witwatersrand in the north. The geology is varied, and is particularly complex in the west and north-west where most of the mineral deposits are found, including some of the richest gold bearing ore in the world. Extensive dolomitic formations also occur in this part. Soils are arable over much of the water management area.

The Golden Gate National Park is located in the southern extreme of the water management area, while several other conservation areas are scattered throughout the water management area.



UPPER VAAL WMA **Base Map** **Fig 1**



UPPER VAAL WMA

Rainfall and Evaporation

Fig 2

1.2 Development

The discovery of gold by George Harrison on the farm Langlaagte near Johannesburg in 1886, was the single most influential event which impacted on the economic development of the region. Over time this reef yielded 48 000 tons: more than half of all the gold ever mined on earth. Further impetus was added through the occurrence of coal, which supported the development of six thermal power stations and later also petro-chemical industries at Sasolburg. From its early beginnings as a mining town, Johannesburg developed to the largest metropolitan area in South Africa, and the northern region of the Upper Vaal water management area together with the southern region of the Crocodile (West) and Marico water management area is regarded as the economic hub of South Africa.

Land use in the water management area is characterised by the sprawling urban and industrial areas, in the northern and western parts, together with mining of which much is now inactive, and the large areas under dry land cultivation occurring mainly in the central and south-western parts where maize, wheat and other annual crops are grown. No afforestation occurs in the water management area, which mostly remain under natural vegetation for livestock farming, as reflected in **Figure 3**. There are several large towns in the water management area, mainly to serve mining and agricultural development.

1.3 International

The Upper Vaal water management area does not directly share any rivers with neighbouring countries. Large quantities of water are, however, transferred into the water management area from Lesotho, in accordance with the Treaty between South Africa and Lesotho on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. Through intercatchment transfers to and from neighbouring water management areas as well as the control of releases along the Vaal River, water management in the Upper Vaal water management area eventually also impacts on all the neighbouring countries to South Africa (Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland).

1.4 Sub-areas

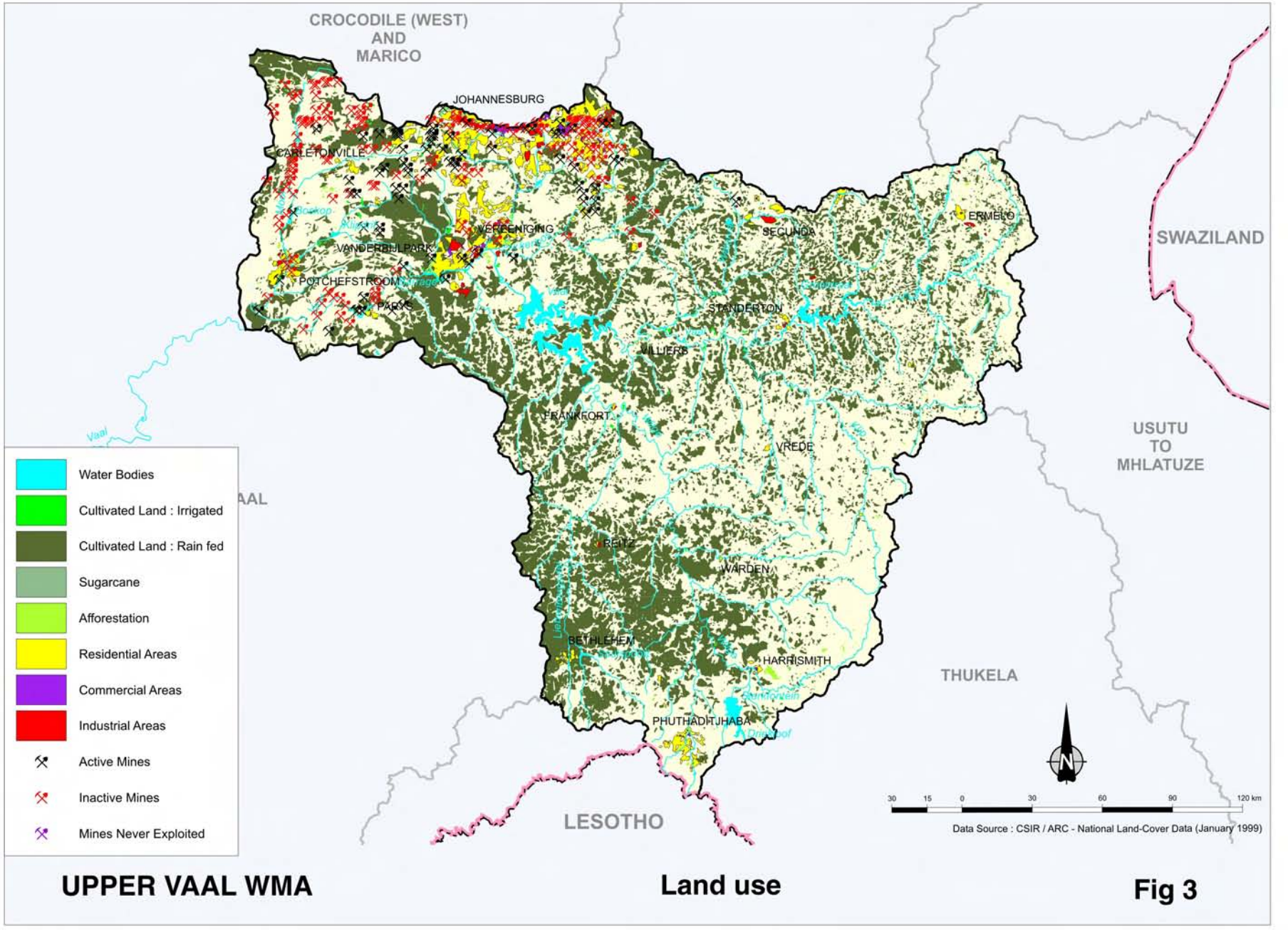
Large spatial variation in climate, water availability, levels and nature of economic development, population density as well as potential for development and growth are typical of South Africa. Whilst the climate is relatively uniform over the Upper Vaal water management area, variation in other characteristics are evident, some of which manifest over relatively short distances.

To enable improved representation of the water resources situation in the water management area, and to facilitate the applicability and better use of information for strategic management purposes, the water management area was divided into sub-areas.

Delineation of the sub-areas was judgementally based on practical considerations such as size and location of sub-catchments, homogeneity of natural characteristics, location of pertinent water infrastructure (e.g. dams), and economic development. Smaller or alternative subdivisions may later be introduced by the catchment management agency.

Consequently, three sub-areas were identified to facilitate the presentation and management of key issues in the water management area. These sub-areas as shown on Figure 1, are :

- Wilge sub-area, which corresponds to the catchment of the Wilge River to its confluence with the Vaal River.
- The sub-area “upstream of Vaal Dam”, which corresponds to the portion of the Vaal River catchment upstream of Vaal Dam.
- The sub-area “Downstream of Vaal Dam”, which comprises the portion of the Vaal River catchment between Vaal Dam and the confluence of the Mooi River with the Vaal River, at the downstream border of the water management area.



UPPER VAAL WMA **Land use** **Fig 3**

2. NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

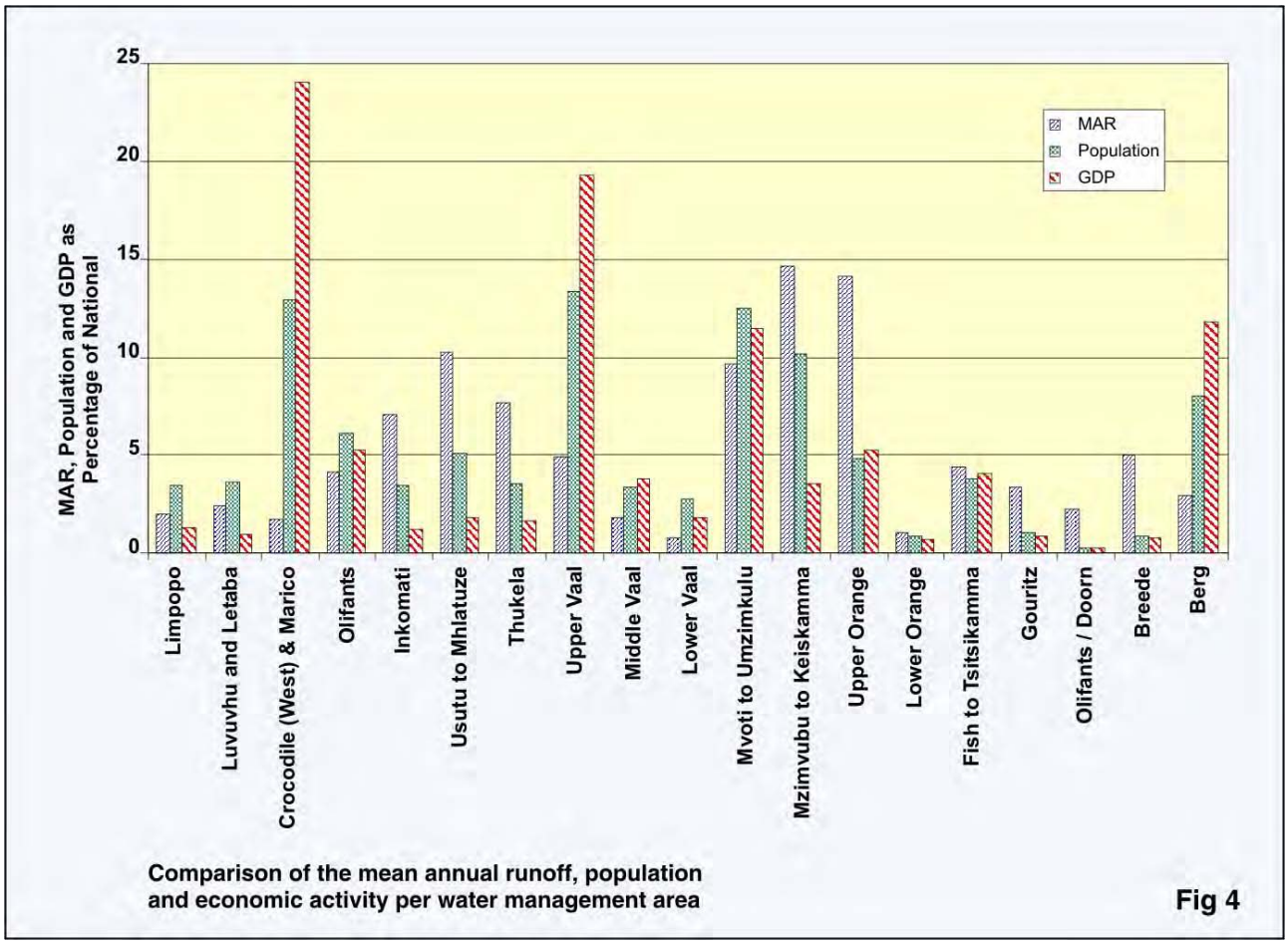
South Africa is located in a predominantly semi-arid part of the world. The climate varies from desert and semi-desert in the west to sub-humid along the eastern coastal area, with an average rainfall for the country of about 450 mm per year, well below the world average of about 860 mm per year, while evaporation is comparatively high. As a result, South Africa's water resources are, in global terms, scarce and extremely limited in extent. More than 90% of the water use in the country is supplied from surface resources, whereas groundwater plays a pivotal role in especially rural water supplies. Due to the predominantly hard rock nature of the South African geology, few major groundwater aquifers exist that could be utilised on a large scale.

Attributable to poor spatial distribution of rainfall over South Africa, the natural availability of water across the country is also highly uneven. This is compounded by the strong seasonality of rainfall over virtually the entire country as well as the high within-season variability of rainfall and consequently of runoff. As a result, streamflow in South African rivers is at relatively low levels for most of the time, with sporadic high flows occurring; characteristics which limit the proportion of streamflow that can be relied upon to be available for use. To aggravate the situation, most urban and industrial development, as well as some dense rural settlements, have been established in locations remote from large watercourses; dictated by the occurrence of mineral riches and influenced by the political dispensation of the past, rather than by the plentiful availability of water. As a consequence, the requirements for water already far exceed the natural availability of water in several river basins. Widely spread and often large-scale transfers of water across catchments have, therefore, been implemented in South Africa in the past.

Of the 19 water management areas in the country, only the Mzimvubu to Keiskamma water management area is currently not linked to another water management area through inter-catchment transfers, giving effect to one of the main principles of the National Water Act which designates water as a national resource. Eleven water management areas share international rivers.

A graphical comparison of the natural occurrence of water, the population and the economic activity per water management area is given in **Figure 4**, clearly demonstrating the exceedingly varied conditions among the water management areas.

Water, which is naturally of poor quality, also occurs in some areas, which limits its utilisation. This applies to both surface and groundwater. Where feasible, special management techniques may be applied to improve water quality to appropriate standards for particular uses.



Comparison of the mean annual runoff, population and economic activity per water management area

Fig 4

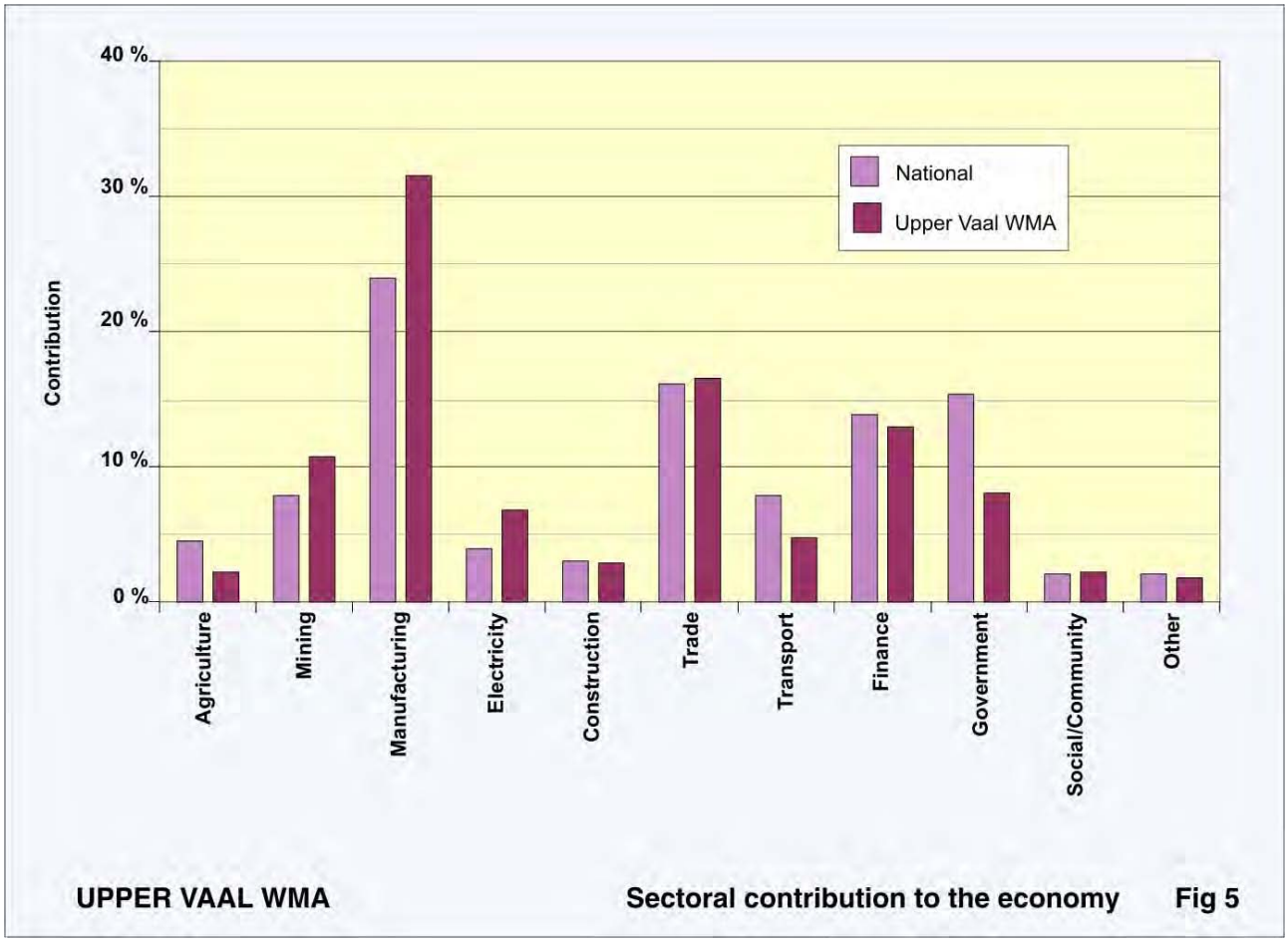
Whereas attention in the past was mainly focussed on the development of new resources as the requirements for water increased, partly as large unused potential was still available, the efficiency of water use has not developed to the same level of sophistication as resource management. With the current high degree of water resource utilisation in the country, the efficiency of water use must be substantially improved. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is developing an extensive programme for water conservation and water demand management which forms an important element of the National Water Resource Strategy. In addition, measures are being introduced to ensure the most beneficial utilisation of water in the country, both from a social and economic perspective. This will include the re-allocation of some water from low benefit uses to higher benefit uses over time.

3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND POPULATION

3.1 Regional Economy

Nearly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of South Africa originates from the Upper Vaal water management area, which is the second largest contribution to the national wealth amongst all the water management areas. The composition of the economy in the Upper Vaal water management area, in terms of contribution to the Gross Geographic Product (GGP) and in comparison to the national averages, is shown in **Figure 5**. Explanation of the sectors is given in Addendum 2. This reflects a well diversified economy with a strong industrial and financial base. The largest economic sectors (in 1997) in the water management area, in terms of GGP, were:

- Manufacturing 31,6%
- Trade 16,6%
- Financial services 12,9%
- Mining 10,8%



The manufacturing sector in the water management area shows strong linkages with primary sector activities such as mining and agriculture. In the northern Free State and southern Mpumalanga, manufacturing is largely concentrated on petro-chemical products, much of which are related to the coal deposits in the region, with the SASOL fuel from coal plants at Sasolburg and Secunda of specific importance. The most dominant manufacturing activities in the southern Gauteng area relate to basic metal industries and the manufacturing of chemical, plastic and pharmaceutical products. The importance of these products can be attributed to the presence of large key industries such as AECI and Iscor.

The importance of the trade sector can be attributed to the fact the Gauteng is the major trade centre in South Africa and forms the core for numerous new trade related developments. Due to the presence of large numbers of financial and business service institutions and head offices in Gauteng, this sector plays an important role in the Upper Vaal Region.

The continued importance of the mining sector can be attributed to the coalfields in the northern parts and gold mining in the north-west of the water management area. Although the gold ore has been depleted in parts of the water management area, the largest un-mined gold reserve in South Africa occurs near Westonaria, with significant deposits also found at Carltonville and Randfontein. The increasing depth of gold mining, however, limits the economic viability of mining lower grade ore.

Despite the large areas under cultivation, agriculture only contributes about 2% of the GGP generated in the water management area. It has important linkages to other sectors, however, and provides livelihood to a large proportion of the rural population.

Of the total work force of 2,2 million people in the water management area in 1994, 56% were active in the formal economy, 31% were unemployed, with the remaining 13% in the informal economy. Of those formally employed, 28% were in the government sector, 23% in manufacturing and 14% in trade.

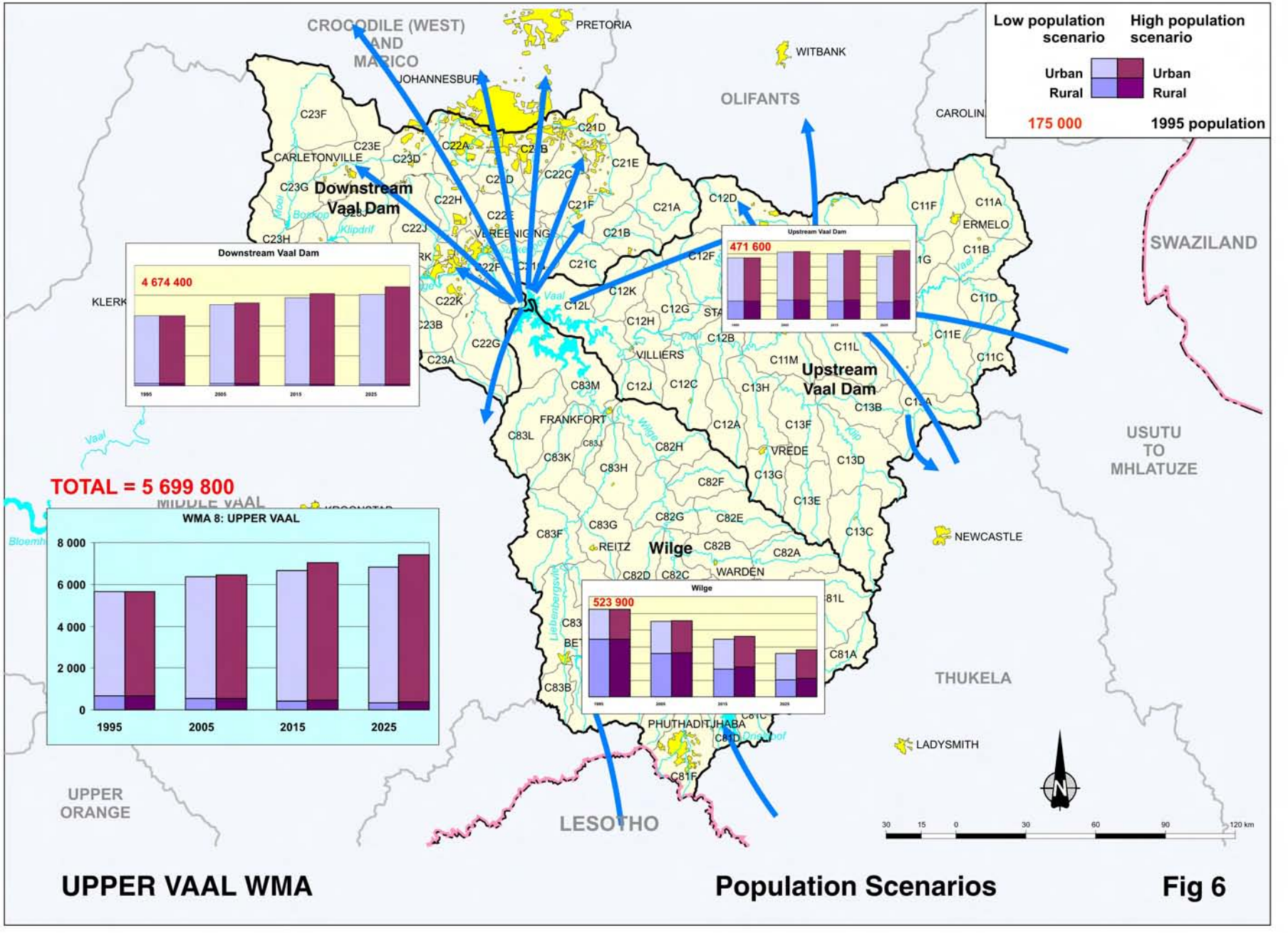
Attributed to an existing strong, and well integrated diversified economy together with its linkages and favourable with respect to economic activities in the broader region, potential for future economic growth in the Upper Vaal water management area remains strong. In particular, the economy in the water management area is relatively more competitive than the remainder of South Africa in the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors. Growth will therefore largely be attracted to the already strong urban and industrial areas in the Johannesburg-Vereeniging-Vanderbijlpark complex. Potential for growth also exists at the petro-chemical developments, with little change expected elsewhere. New mining developments will mainly replace worked out mines, with a long term decline expected in this sector.

3.2 Demography

A detailed study of the population distribution in the country and of the expected future demographic and economic changes was conducted to serve as background to the estimation of future water requirements. Different scenarios were developed as described in Addendum 1. Demographic information pertinent to the Upper Vaal water management area is captured below.

The Upper Vaal is the most populous water management area in the country, which closely relates to the large proportionate contribution to the national economy. More than 80% of the population in the water management area reside in the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam, nearly 97% of whom live in an urban environment. Of the total population in the water management area, 90% are classified as urban and 10% as rural, which mirrors the dominance of the urbanised sectors in the economy. Population density in the rural parts of the water management area is moderate to sparse.

As applies to the current population distribution, the future demography of the water management area will also largely be influenced by economic opportunities and potential. Projections (as shown in **Figure 6**) therefore are for continued strong growth in urban population in the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam where most of the economic activity in the water management area is centred. A small growth in population is foreseen in the sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam, which is expected to stabilise by 2010. In contrast, a sharp decline in population is projected for the Wilge sub-area. This is mainly attributable to the expected migration of people out of Phuthaditjaba and the former Qwa Qwa area in the southern extreme of the water management area, as a result of the decentralisation policy and supporting incentives of the previous government not being in effect any longer.



UPPER VAAL WMA **Population Scenarios** **Fig 6**

4. WATER REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Current requirements (year 2000)

Reflecting the predominantly industrialised nature of the economy in the water management area, 80% of the requirements for water is by the urban, industrial and mining sectors; with 9% for irrigation, 7% for power generation and the remainder for rural water supplies. Geographically, over 75% of the total requirements for water is in the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam and nearly 20% in the sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam, which again corresponds to the concentration of development and economic activity in these regions. Most of the irrigation in the water management area is in the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam, with a large proportion of the irrigation water supplied from urban return flows and from dolomitic aquifers (as groundwater or surface flow). A summary of the sectoral water requirements in each of the sub-areas is given in **Table 1** and is diagrammatically shown in **Figure 7**. All the requirements are given at a standard 98% assurance of supply, as explained in Addendum 3.

Evident from Figure 7 are the large quantities of water transferred out of the water management area, and which are largely destined for urban, industrial and mining use as well as for power generation in neighbouring water management areas. (Described in more detail in 6.1.)

In the Wilge sub-area, more than half of the water requirements is for urban use (mainly at Bethlehem, Harrismith and Phuthaditjhaba), with the remainder split between rural use (domestic and livestock) and irrigation. Most of the water requirements in the sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam is for mining and bulk industrial use (coal mines and the Sasol petro-chemical complex), with substantial portions also for urban use and power generation. Downstream of Vaal Dam the urban requirements for water are dominant and, although proportionately small, large quantities are also used for mining and large industries as well as irrigation and power generation.

A substantial proportion of water used in the urban and industrial sectors is used non-consumptively and again becomes available as effluent. At the larger centres, most or all of the effluent is discharged back to the rivers after appropriate treatment, from where it can potentially be re-used. Nearly 50% of the urban water use in the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam is re-used in this way, much of which via the Barrage. Effluent from smaller towns typically evaporates from maturation ponds, or may be absorbed by irrigation and infiltration.

Estimates of return flows for the urban sector are given in Appendix 1, which also shows the quantities of water estimated to be lost through urban distribution systems. Similar information with respect to irrigation is contained in Appendix 3.

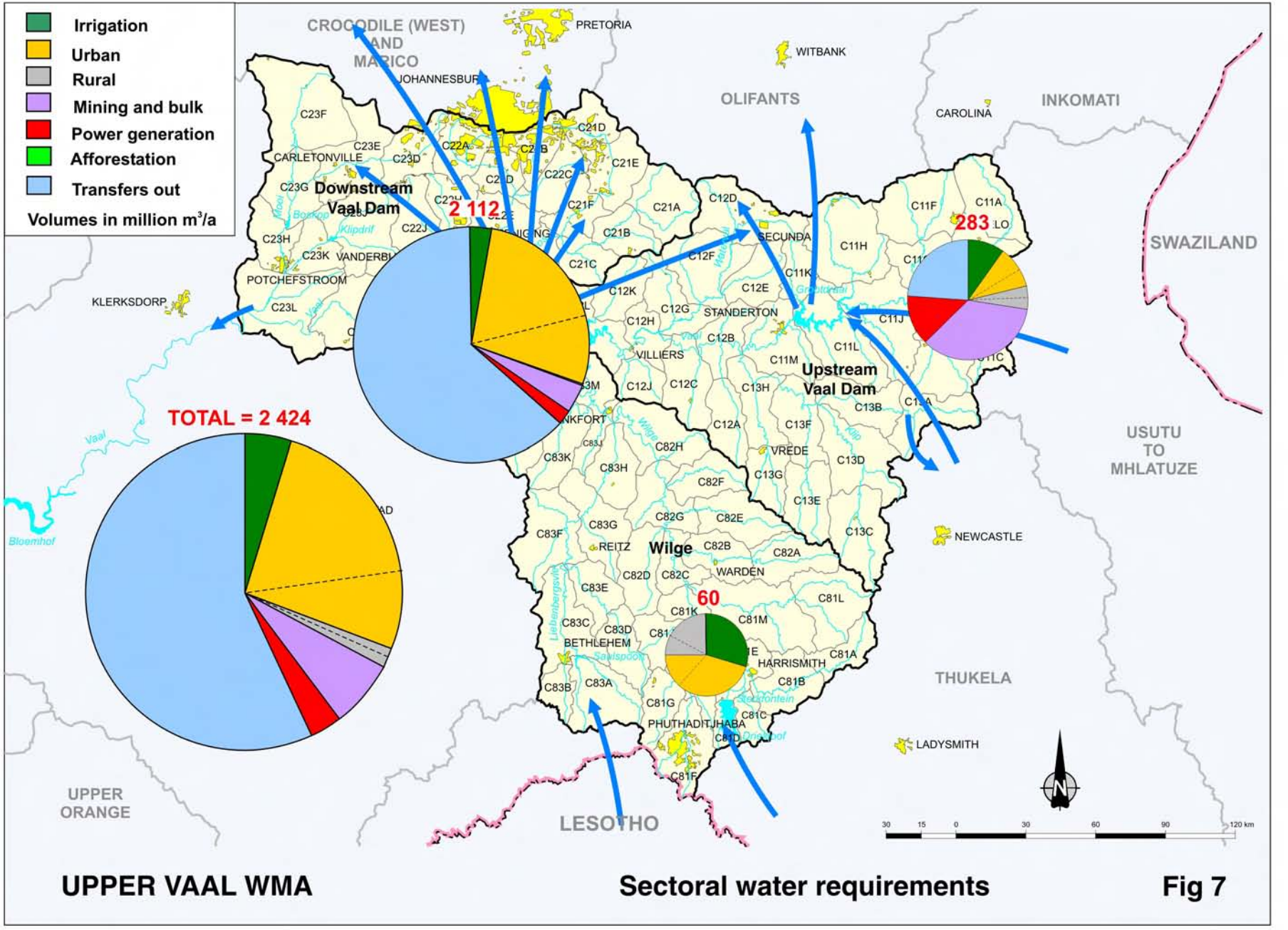

Irrigation
Urban
Rural
Mining and bulk
Power generation
Afforestation
Transfers out
Volumes in million m³/a
CROCODILE (WEST) AND MARICO
PRETORIA
WITBANK
OLIFANTS
INKOMATI
SWAZILAND
JOHANNESBURG
CAROLINA
CARLETONVILLE
Downstream Vaal Dam
2 112
283
SECUNDA
STANDERTON
VILLIERS
Upstream Vaal Dam
VREDE
NEWCASTLE
Wilge
REITZ
WARDEN
60
BETHLEHEM
HARRISMITH
PHUTHADITJHABA
LADYSMITH
THUKELA
USUTU TO MHLATUZE
POTCHEFSTROOM
KLERKSDORP
TOTAL = 2 424
UPPER ORANGE
LESOTHO
Vaal
Bloemhof
30 15 0 30 60 90 120 km
UPPER VAAL WMA
Sectoral water requirements
Fig 7

Table 1: Year 2000 Water Requirements (million m³/a)

Sub-area	Irrigation	Urban (1)	Rural (1)	Mining and bulk industrial (2)	Power generation (3)	Affore-station (4)	Total local require-ments	Transfers out	Grand Total
Wilge	18	27	15	0	0	0	60	0	60
Upstream of Vaal Dam	29	32	17	99	39	0	216	67	283
Downstream of Vaal Dam	67	576	11	74	41	0	769	1 343	2 112
Total	114	635	43	173	80	0	1 045	1 379	2 424

1) Includes component of Reserve for basic human needs at 25 ℓ/c/d.
2) Mining and bulk industrial water uses which are not part of urban systems.
3) Includes water for thermal power generation only. (Water for hydropower generally is available for other uses as well.)
4) Quantities given refer to impact on yield only.

4.2 Future requirements

There are many factors which influence the requirements for water. These include climate, nature of the economy (i.e. irrigated agriculture, industrialised) and standards of living. Of these, climate is relatively stable, while in most cases control can be exercised over the growth in irrigation water requirements. Population and economic activity, however, have their own inherent growth rates which are dependent on a wide spectrum of extraneous influences. Population growth and economic growth, which also relates to socio-economic standards, are therefore regarded as the primary determinants with respect to future water requirements.

Based on the scenarios for population and economic growth, initial estimates of possible future water requirements were made for the period until 2025. In addition, provision was made for known and probable future developments with respect to power generation, irrigation, mining and bulk users as described under the respective sub-areas where applicable. (Specific quantities, rather than a general annual growth rate, were allowed for in these sectors.)

Within the spectrum of population and economic growth scenarios, a base scenario was selected for estimating the most likely future water requirements. This is built on the high scenario of population growth and more equitable distribution of wealth leading in time to higher average levels of water services. The ratio of domestic to public and business (commercial, communal, industrial) water use for urban centres in the year 2000, for the respective centres, is maintained. A possible upper scenario of future water requirements, is also given, based on the assumption that there will be high population growth and a high standard of services (socio-economic development); together with a strong increase in the economic requirements for water, where the public and business use of water would increase in direct proportion to the gross domestic product. The purpose of the upper

scenario is to provide a conservative indicator in order to prevent the occurrence of possible unexpected water shortages. No adjustments have been made for reflecting the impacts of increased water use efficiency.

General trends in the Upper Vaal water management area are for continued concentration of economic development in the Johannesburg-Vereeniging-Vanderbijlpark area and increasing urbanisation of the population. A strong growth in water requirements can therefore be expected in the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam. As a result of similar growth in the urban and industrial requirements for water in the Crocodile (West) and Marico water management area, which is to a large extent dependent on water from the Upper Vaal water management area, large quantities of additional water will in future have to be transferred to the Crocodile (West) and Marico water management area. Additional water will also be required in the sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam, related to growth at the petro-chemical industries and increasing generation of power in the region.

Apart from some decline at Phuthaditjhaba, no meaningful change in the requirements for water is foreseen in Wilge sub-area and the rural parts in the other sub-areas.

Quantification of the projected future requirements for water is presented in **Tables 2** and **3** for the base and high scenarios respectively, and is further discussed in Section 6.

Table 2: Year 2025 base scenario water requirements (million m³/a)

Sub-area	Irrigation	Urban (1)	Rural (1)	Mining and bulk industrial (2)	Power generation (3)	Affore-station (4)	Total local require-ments	Transfers out	Grand Total
Wilge	18	25	13	0	0	0	56	0	56
Upstream of Vaal Dam	29	36	17	99	75	0	256	74	330
Downstream of Vaal Dam	67	763	10	74	43	0	957	1 561	2 518
Total	114	824	40	173	118	0	1 269	1 634	2 903

1) Includes component of Reserve for basic human needs at 25 ℓ/c/d.
2) Mining and bulk industrial water uses which are not part of urban systems.
3) Includes water for thermal power generation only. (Water for hydropower generally is available for other uses as well.)
4) Quantities given refer to impact on yield only.

Table 3: Year 2025 high scenario water requirements (million m³/a)

Sub-area	Irrigation	Urban (1)	Rural (1)	Mining and bulk industrial (2)	Power generation (3)	Affore-station (4)	Total local require-ments	Transfers out	Grand Total
Wilge	18	47	13	0	0	0	78	0	78
Upstream of Vaal Dam	29	52	17	99	75	0	272	74	346
Downstream of Vaal Dam	67	1,197	10	74	43	0	1 391	2 067	3 458
Total	114	1 296	40	173	118	0	1 741	2 140	3 881

1) Includes component of Reserve for basic human needs at 25 ℓ/c/d.
2) Mining and bulk industrial water uses which are not part of urban systems.
3) Includes water for thermal power generation only. (Water for hydropower generally is available for other uses as well.)
4) Quantities given refer to impact on yield only.

5. WATER RESOURCES

5.1 Surface Water

The largest proportion (46%) of the surface flow in the water management area is contributed by the Vaal River upstream of Vaal Dam, together with its main tributary the Klip River. The Wilge River and the Liebenbergsvlei River contribute 36%, with the remaining 18% originating from the tributaries downstream of Vaal Dam. About 83% of the surface water yield is realised at Vaal Dam, which closely corresponds to the proportionate runoff to this point. There are no natural lakes in the water management area. (One of the largest natural lakes in South Africa, Chrissiesmeer, lies in an endoreic area in the Usutu to Mhlatuze water management area, on the divide between the Komati, Usutu and Vaal Rivers.) Important wetlands occur along the Klip River, with several vlei areas elsewhere in the water management area. The main land use impacts are relatively large increases in runoff due to impermeable surfaces in urbanised areas, as well as reductions in runoff due to infestations by alien vegetation. No significant afforestation occurs in the water management area. Numerous farm dams have also been built in the catchment of Vaal Dam, which negatively impact on the inflow to Vaal Dam. A summary of the natural mean annual runoff (MAR), together with estimated requirements for the ecological component of the Reserve, are given in **Table 4**. More detail on the estimation of the Reserve is given in Addendum 4.

It is important to note that the data with respect to the mean annual runoff as well as the ecological component of the Reserve have been taken from national data sources, for the purpose of compatibility of the water management area information in the National Water Resource Strategy. In many instances more detailed studies have been conducted or are under way, from which improved information may be obtained (also on items other than the MAR and Reserve), and which should also be referred to with respect to detail planning and design work.

Table 4: Natural Mean Annual Runoff and Ecological Reserve (million m³/a)

Sub-area	Natural MAR (1)	Ecological Reserve (1, 2)
Wilge	868	116
Upstream of Vaal Dam	1 109	126
Downstream of Vaal Dam	446	57
Total	2 423	299

1) Quantities given are incremental, and refer to the sub-area under consideration only.
2) Total volume given, based on preliminary estimates. Impact on yield being a portion of this. Refer to Appendix 4.

Naturally the quality of surface water in the water management area is good, particularly in those streams in the north-western parts which receive outflow from the dolomitic aquifers in the region. However, the large quantities of urban and industrial effluent, together with urban wash-off and mine pumpage, have a major impact on the water quality in some tributary rivers in the north western part of the water management area (e.g. Waterval, Blesbokspruit, Natalspruit, Klip) and particularly on the Vaal River downstream of Vaal Dam. The Waterval River, for example, contributes 2% of the water reaching the Vaal Dam, but that 2% carries 12% of the pollution that reaches the dam. Similar situations also apply to some of the other tributaries. The built-up of salinity in the Barrage is of particular importance and salinity concentrations in the water body need to be carefully managed to ensure that usability of the water is maintained. Atmospheric pollution is also prevalent over parts of the water management area and contributes to the pollution of surface water resources.

The surface water naturally occurring in the water management area has been well developed through the construction of several large dams, and only limited potential for further development remains. The main storage dams, for which more detail sare given in Appendix 5, are:

- Grootdraai Dam on the Vaal River upstream of Vaal Dam.

- Sterkfontein and Fika Patso Dams in the Wilge River catchment and Saulspoort on the Liebenbergvlei River, in the Wilge sub-area. Sterkfontein Dam is one of the largest dams in the country, and serves as a holding dam for water transferred from the Thukela water management area to the Vaal River System.

- The Vaal Barrage as well as Klerkskraal, Boskop and Klipdrif Dams in the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam.

In addition, large quantities of water are transferred into the water management area to augment the local resources. The total yield transferred into the Upper Vaal water management area amounts to the equivalent of more than 120% of the yield from local surface resources, while virtually the same quantity is again transferred (or released) out of the water management area. Transfers into the Upper Vaal water management area are from the Usutu to Mhlatuze and Thukela water management areas as well as from the Senqu (Orange) River in Lesotho. The water transferred from other water management areas is generally of good quality and lowers the salinity and turbidly of water in Vaal Dam. Transfers out of the water management area are to the Crocodile (West) and Marico, and Olifants water management areas, and through releases along the Vaal River to the Middle Vaal and Lower Vaal water management areas. More details on the existing transfers are given in Appendix 6.

From a water management perspective, the Upper Vaal water management area is in a pivotal position in the country. Through the extensive transfers of water into and out of the

water management area, water management in the Upper Vaal water management area impacts on flow volume, flow regime and water quality in all the surrounding water management areas and Lesotho, with secondary impacts on other water management areas as well as the other neighbouring countries to South Africa.

Several options for the possible further development of surface resources have been investigated, with a dam on the Klip River to augment supplies to users from Grootdraai Dam regarded as the only option feasible for development.

5.2 Groundwater

An important feature with regard to the groundwater resources of the Upper Vaal water management area, is the large dolomitic aquifers which extend across the north-western part of the water management area. Much of the water in the Mooi River, which is known for its strong base flow, originates as springflow from these aquifers. Large quantities of water are also abstracted through pumping for urban use (such as by Rand Water) and for irrigation. As a result of the direct connections between the dolomitic aquifers and surface streams, the resources are in balance and increases in groundwater abstraction will result in corresponding decreases in surface flow. Lowering of spring flow can also result in the formation of sink holes.

Extensive de-watering of dolomitic compartments for mining purposes, has taken place in the north-west of the water management area where gold ore underlies dolomitic formations. This resulted in temporary increases in surface flow while water tables were being lowered. Reductions in surface flow which may last several years, will be experienced when mine pumping is stopped and the compartments are allowed to fill again.

The remainder of the water management area are mainly underlain by fractured rock aquifers, which are well utilised for rural domestic water supplies and stock watering, with little undeveloped potential remaining. Although of specific importance in some areas, only 3% of the total water requirements in the water management area are supplied from groundwater.

The quality of groundwater is generally of a very high standard. Due to chemical reaction when groundwater infiltrates into mine caverns, poor quality water often results which can cause serious pollution when water spills or leaks from such mines.

5.3 Summary

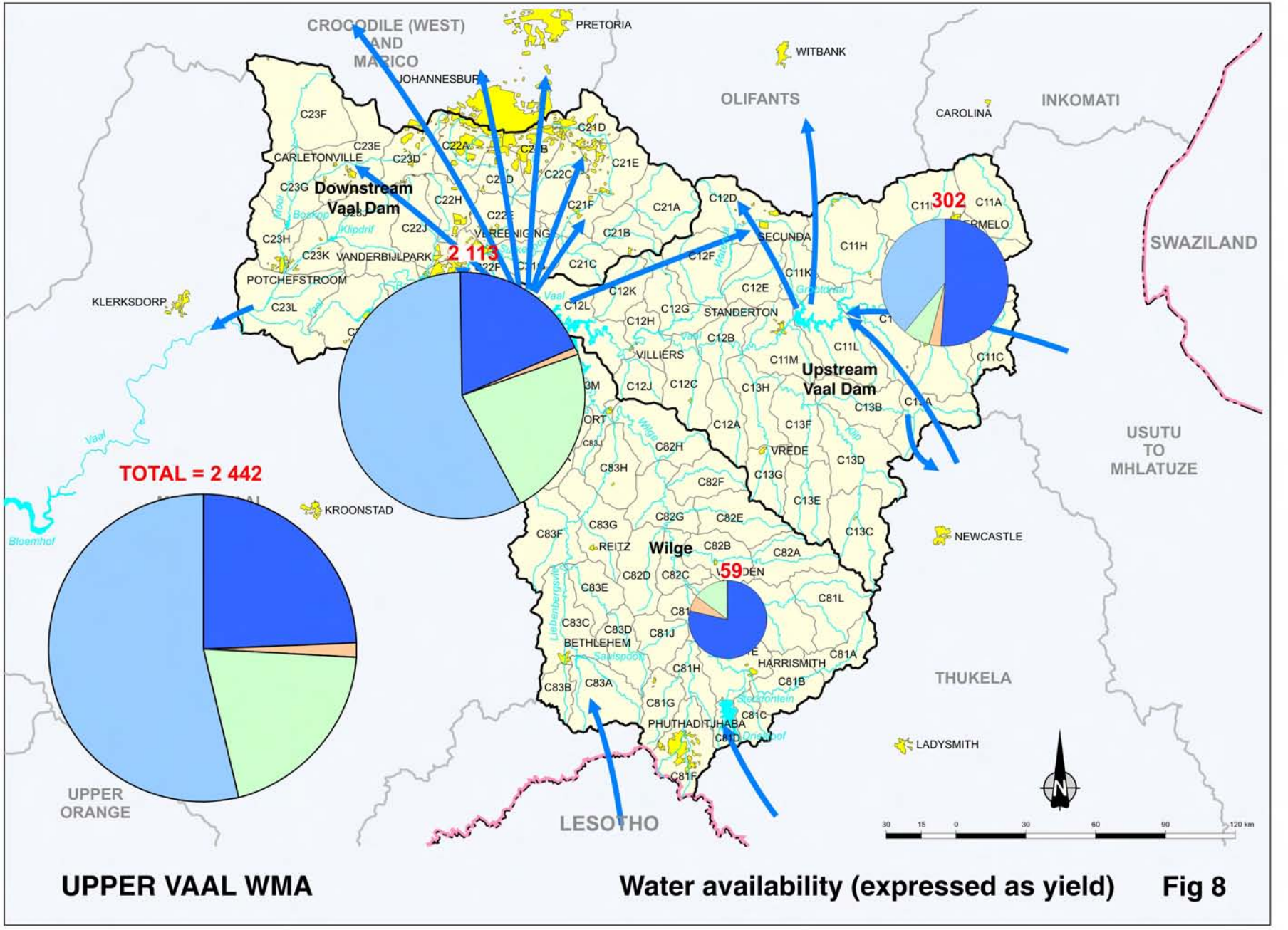
The total water available for use in the Upper Vaal water management area at the year 2000 development levels, is schematically presented in **Figure 8** and summarised in **Table 5**. Details on factors which influence the yield such as the impacts of the Reserve, invasive alien vegetation, river losses and urban runoff are contained in Appendix 4.

Particularly evident from Figure 8 is the overriding importance of water transfers into the water management area. In total, over 45% of the current available water in the water management area is supplied through transfers from other water management areas and Lesotho (refer to Section 6 for more detail). Also noticeable is the re-use of return flows which constitute 16% of the available water, with the remainder being supplied from surface and groundwater resources naturally occurring in the water management area.

Table 5: Available water in year 2000 (million m³/a)

Sub-area	Natural resource		Usable return flow			Total local yield (1)	Transfers in	Grand Total
	Surface water	Ground-water	Irrigation	Urban	Mining and bulk			
Wilge	46	4	2	7	0	59	0	59
Upstream of Vaal Dam	154	8	3	11	8	184	118	302
Downstream of Vaal Dam	399	20	7	325	138	889	1 224	2 113
Total	599	32	12	343	146	1 132	1 310	2 442

1) After allowance for the impacts on yield of: ecological component of Reserve, river losses, alien vegetation, rain-fed agriculture and urban runoff.



UPPER VAAL WMA **Water availability (expressed as yield)** **Fig 8**

6. RECONCILIATION OF REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY

6.1 Water Balance

A reconciliation of available water and total requirements for the year 2000 (and 2025), including transfers between water management areas, is graphically presented in Figure 9 with quantifications given in **Table 6**. The main transfers with associated quantities are also shown on Figure 1 and are summarised in Appendix 6.

Table 6: Reconciliation of requirements and available water for year 2000 (million m³/a)

Sub-area	Available water			Water requirements			Balance
	Local yield	Transfers in (2)	Total	Local require-ments	Transfers out (2)	Total	(1)
Wilge	59	0	59	60	0	60	(1)
Upstream of Vaal Dam	184	118	302	216	67	283	19
Downstream of Vaal Dam	889	1 224	2 113	769	1 343	2 112	1
Total	1 132	1 311	2 443	1 045	1 379	2 424	19

1) Brackets around numbers indicate negative balance. Surpluses are shown in the most upstream sub-area where they first become available.

2) Transfers into and out of sub-areas may include transfers between sub-areas as well as transfers between WMAs. Addition of the transfers per sub-area therefore does not necessarily correspond to the total transfers into and out of the WMA. The same applies to Tables 7 and 8.

The surplus shown for the sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam is attributable to the assumption that all transfers into the water management are operated at their full capacity, and that any surplus is shown at the most upstream point where the water could be made available (in this case at Grootdraai Dam). In practice, however, only the quantities of water actually required, are transferred. (For simplicity, the transfers from Lesotho and from the Upper Thukela River are shown to be received in the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam, where the water is actually used, or again transferred from.) The sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam is therefore approximately in balance.

The marginal deficit shown with respect the Wilge sub-area is attributable to the provision made for the Reserve, which is still to be implemented. Without the provisions for the Reserve, a small surplus exists in this sub-area.

A perspective on the possible future situation is given by **Table 7** for the base scenario, and **Table 8** as representative of possible high water use scenario. (Refer to Addendum 1.) These are also graphically presented in **Figure 9**. In both cases transfers into the water

management area have been increased to reflect the additional yield available from the commissioning of Mohale Dam in Lesotho. The increased need for transfers out of the sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam is to meet the growing water requirements for power generation in the Olifants water management area, while increased transfers are required from the sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam to augment supplies to the Pretoria-Johannesburg metropolitan area, in the Crocodile (West) to Marico water management area. (Reference may also be made to the corresponding reports on the Crocodile (West) and Marico, and Olifants water management areas.)

In concert with the economic and demographic scenarios, most of the growth in the water management area is expected to be in the urban and industrial parts of the water management area, mainly in the Johannesburg-Vereeniging-Vanderbijlpark area. Growth is also foreseen in the sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam, mainly with respect to industrial development and power generation.

No dramatic change in water requirements is foreseen in the Wilge sub-area. Growth in this part of the water management area is likely to be concentrated around the main towns of Bethlehem and Harrismith, with a decline expected at Phuthaditjhaba.

Compared to the natural mean annual runoff of 2 423 million m^3 per year which originates from the Upper Vaal water management area, an estimated 2 216 million m^3 per year still flows out of the water management area towards the Middle Vaal water management area.

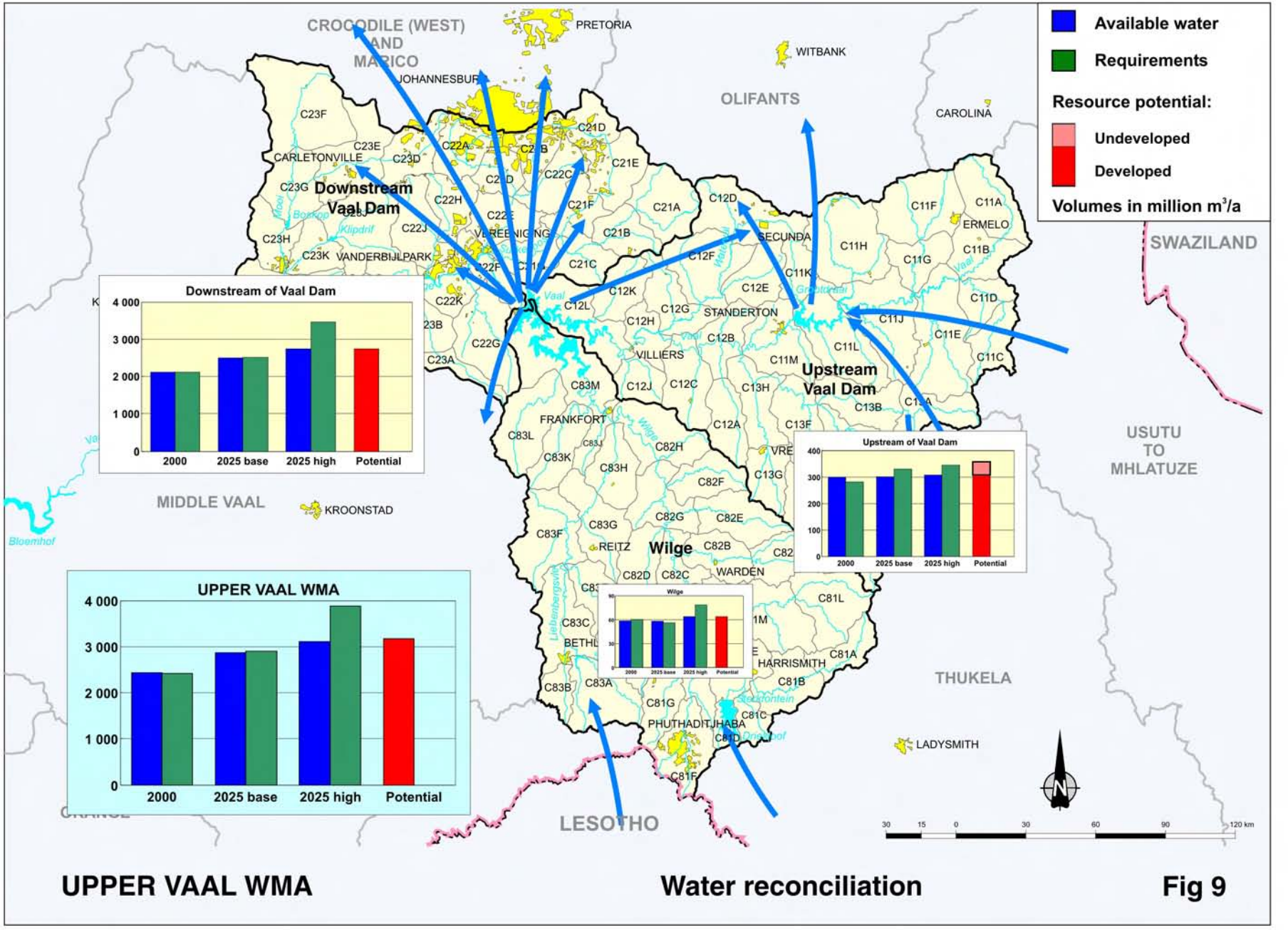

Available water
Requirements
Resource potential:
Undeveloped
Developed
Volumes in million m³/a
CROCODILE (WEST) AND MARICO
PRETORIA
WITBANK
JOHANNESBURG
OLIFANTS
CAROLINA
SWAZILAND
Downstream Vaal Dam
Upstream Vaal Dam
Wilge
CARLETONVILLE
VANDERBIJLPARK
VEREENIGING
SECUNDA
STANDERTON
VILLIERS
FRANKFORT
REITZ
WARDEN
HARRISMITH
PHUTHADITJHABA
LADYSMITH
KROONSTAD
MIDDLE VAAL
USUTU TO MHLATUZE
THUKELA
LESOTHO
Downstream of Vaal Dam
Upstream of Vaal Dam
UPPER VAAL WMA
2000
2025 base
2025 high
Potential
30 15 0 30 60 90 120 km
UPPER VAAL WMA
Water reconciliation
Fig 9

Table 7: Reconciliation of water requirements and availability for the year 2025 base scenario (million m³/a)

Sub-area	Available water			Water requirements			Balance	Potential for develop-ment
	Local yield (1)	Transfers in	Total	Local require-ments (2)	Transfers out	Total	(3)	(4)
Wilge	58	0	58	56	0	56	2	0
Upstream of Vaal Dam	184	118	302	256	74	330	(28)	50
Downstream of Vaal Dam	987	1 513	2 500	957	1 561	2 518	(18)	0
Total	1 229	1 630	2 859	1 269	1 634	2 903	(44)	50

1) Based on existing infrastructure and under construction in the year 2000. Also includes return flows resulting from growth in requirements.
2) Based on normal growth in water requirements as a result of population growth and general economic development. Assumed no general increase in irrigation.
3) Brackets around numbers indicate negative balance.
4) Based on the construction of Klip River Dam.

Table 8: Reconciliation of water requirements and availability for the year 2025 high scenario (million m³/a)

Sub-area	Available water			Water requirements			Balance	Potential for develop-ment
	Local yield (1)	Transfers in	Total	Local require-ments (2)	Transfers out	Total	(3)	(4)
Wilge	64	0	64	78	0	78	(14)	0
Upstream of Vaal Dam	190	118	308	272	74	346	(38)	50
Downstream of Vaal Dam	1 232	1 513	2 745	1 391	2 067	3 458	(713)	0
Total	1 486	1 630	3 116	1 741	2 140	3 881	(765)	50

1) Based on existing infrastructure and infrastructure under construction in the year 2000. Also includes return flows resulting from growth in requirements.
2) Based on highgrowth in water requirements as a result of population growth and high impact of economic development. Assumed no general increase in irrigation.
3) Brackets around numbers indicate negative balance.
4) Based on the construction of Klip River Dam.

6.2 Key issues

Key considerations with respect to the Upper Vaal water management area are:

- The high degree to which the water resources naturally occurring in the water management area has been developed, and the already full utilisation of these resources. Only limited potential for further water resource development exists.

- Continued strong growth expected in the Greater Johannesburg area and surrounds, which is one of the key growth areas in the country, with accompanying increases in water requirements.

- Increasing requirements for water for industrial purposes and power generation in the sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam, where the yield available from Grootdraai Dam will shortly be fully taken up.

- The strong dependence of the Upper Vaal water management area on water transfers from other water management areas as well as from Lesotho. Surplus capacity currently exists, which will be increased with the commissioning of Mohale Dam. It may also be necessary for some transfer capacities to be reduced as a result of implementation of the Reserve in the source catchments (eg. Upper Usutu).

- Large dependence of other water management areas on transfers and releases from the Upper Vaal water management area.

- The re-use of return flows, together with the management of water quality in the Barrage and lower reaches of the Vaal River.
- Impacts of mine closure on water quality and possibly on surface flows.

- The highly regulated nature of the Vaal River from Grootdraai Dam downstream, and the relevance thereof to the ecological requirements for water.

6.3 Strategic perspectives

The Upper Vaal water management area is highly developed and impacted upon by man. From a water resource perspective, it is probably the most strategic and pivotal water management area in the country. Through the extensive transfers of water into and out of the water management area, water resource management in the Upper Vaal water management area impacts on water balances in 12 water management areas and at all the neighbouring countries. It is evident that water resource management in the Upper Vaal water management should be well co-ordinated with other inter-dependent water management areas, and be viewed in an integrated systems context. Impacts on water resources in other water management areas as well as with respect to neighbouring

countries (mostly indirectly) as a result of inter-catchment transfers, should be of primary consideration. Management of water resources in the water management area should also be within the framework of the recently founded Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) by South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia.

Strategic perspectives on the main interventions and options with respect to the future availability and optimal utilisation of water in the Upper Vaal water management area are concisely described below. A general description of options for the reconciliation of the requirements for and availability of water, is given in Addendum 5.

Sub-area downstream of Vaal Dam

The effective implementation of water demand management is a standard prerequisite, before resorting to further resource development and transfers. Good progress has already been made in this respect, and further implementation should receive continued priority, irrespective of the current surplus supply capacity. Given the high growth rates projected for the area, and the already high degree of development and utilisation of resources in the water management area together with the extensive re-use of effluent, additional water will have to be transferred in the Upper Vaal water management area in future. Surplus transfer capacities are to be reserved for high benefit uses such as urban and industrial use and for power generation, and should not be used for irrigation. Options for further large scale transfers of water into the water management area are from the Thukela water management area as well as from the Orange River (through further development of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project or direct transfers from the Upper Orange water management area).

Compulsory licensing is required to bring existing water use (in all the Vaal water management areas) in balance with the yield of the Vaal River System, using the latest assessments of the system yield and without accounting for transfers from the Lesotho Highlands Water project. This would then form the basis for future allocation of water. A programme should be set up for monitoring growth in water requirements as well as to better assess the factors influencing water requirements by different user sectors. Particular attention need to be given to the consumptiveness of use, to enable better assessment of the impacts of growth and of demand management on the future quantities of return flows.

Water quality is of specific importance in several rivers and streams in the water management area, and needs to be carefully managed. Options to increase the re-use of effluent should also be investigated which, in addition to blending of waters, may require some degree of desalination. Particular attention is also to be given to the impacts that closure of mines may have on both surface and groundwater.

Sub-area upstream of Vaal Dam

As a result of growth in the water requirements by Eskom for power generation, for which water also need to be transferred to the Olifants water management area, together with further growth surrounding the petro-chemical industries, it is expected that water requirements in this sub-area will exceed the available resources within the near future. Recent investigations showed the construction of a new dam on the Klip River as possibly the best option for additional supplies to this sub-area.

Implementation of the Reserve in the Upper Usutu River catchment and the Thukela River catchment, may also impact on the water available for transfer from these catchments to the Grootdraai Dam. Remedial measures may therefore be required, such as the re-allocation (or purchase) of water from existing uses, also in the neighbouring water management areas. (Refer to the Usustu to Mhlatuze and Thukela reports, references 12.6 and 12.7.)

Wilge sub-area

No meaningful change is foreseen with respect to water requirements in the rural areas. Growth in urban and industrial requirements for water, such as at Bethlehem and Harrismith should be supplied through water demand management and from local resources. Re-allocation of water may have to be considered. As a further option, some of the water transferred into the Upper Vaal water management area in the proximity of these towns, may be resorted to.

The expected migration of people out of the former QwaQwa area needs to be addressed in the catchment management strategy and options be investigated to provide alternative opportunities for people in the area.

6.4 Transfers and reservation of water

The transfer of water between water management areas and arrangements with neighbouring countries resort under national control. The following reservations need to be made with respect to water for transfer into and out of the Upper Vaal water management area, including provisions for future growth:

- The existing transfer of 491 million m³ per year from Lesotho, which is to be increased to 835 million m³ per year after the commissioning of Mohale Dam in Lesotho – Reserved by international agreement for use in and transfer from the Upper Vaal water management area.

  (After allowance for transfer losses of 7% en route, the volumes received in the Upper Vaal water management area are 457 million m^3 per year and 777 million m^3 per year respectively.)

- Existing transfers from the Thukela water management area up to the installed capacity of 630 million m³ per year. (Yield benefit in Vaal System is 736 million m³ per year.) – Reserved in the Thukela water management area.

- Future large scale water resources development on the Thukela River also reserved inter alia for transfer to the Upper Vaal water management area. Current planning is for an additional transfer of 475 million m^3 per year. – Reserved in the Thukela water management area.

- Existing transfer of 55 million m^3 per year from the Buffalo River in the Thukela water management area to the Upper Vaal water management area – Reserved in the Thukela water management area.

- Transfers from the Usutu to Mhlatuze water management area at the current capacity of 63 million m³ per year – Reserved in the Usustu to Mhlatuze water management area.

- Existing transfers from the Upper Vaal water management area to the Olifants water management area of 36 million m³ per year for power generation, plus an allowance of 38 million m^3 per year for future growth. (The latter included in Tables 7 and 8.)

- Transfers from the Upper Vaal water management area through the Rand Water distribution system to meet requirements in the Crocodile (West) and Marico water management area which are in excess of the capacity of the local resources in the Crocodile (West) and Marico water management area. This currently this amounts to 514 million m³ per year and is projected to increase to 723 million m³ per year. As an upper high growth scenario, the transfers may need to increase to 1 125 million m³ per year. (Included in Tables 7 and 8.) – Reserved in the Upper Vaal water management area.

- Releases from the Upper Vaal water management area along the Vaal River to users in the Middle Vaal and Lower Vaal water management areas, to meet their realistic needs which cannot be supplied from own resources. Little change is expected from the current transfer of 828 million m³ per year, although it may increase to about 910 million m^3 per year in 2025 under the high growth scenario – Reserved in the Upper Vaal water management area.

- Current surplus transfer capacity into the Upper Vaal water management area is to be reserved for growth in urban, industrial and mining water requirements in the Upper Vaal and Crocodile (West) and Marico water management areas, and is not to be used for commercial irrigation.

- The allocation of surplus yield in the Upper Vaal water management area will be subject to national authorisation as it can be allocated to users in the Upper, Middle, Lower Vaal as well as Crocodile (West) and Marico water management areas.

- The Upper Vaal water management area forms the central component of the Vaal River System, which extends over several water management areas. As water resources management in the Vaal River System impacts to some degree on the water quantity

and quality in all the interlinked water management areas, management of the Vaal River System is to be controlled at a national level.

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Report No. P WMA04000/00/0203

12.5 Inkomati Water Management Area
Report No. P WMA05000/00/0203

12.6 Usutu to Mhlatuze Water Management Area
Report No. P WMA06000/00/0203

12.7 Thukela Water Management Area
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Report No. P WMA15000/00/0203

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12.18 Breede Water Management Area
Report No. P WMA18000/00/0203

12.19 Berg Water Management Area
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 : URBAN WATER REQUIREMENTS (year 2000)

APPENDIX 2 : RURAL WATER REQUIREMENTS (year 2000)

APPENDIX 3 : IRRIGATION WATER REQUIREMENTS (year 2000)

APPENDIX 4 : FACTORS INFLUENCING RUNOFF AND YIELD (year 2000)

APPENDIX 5 : MAJOR DAMS DATA

APPENDIX 6 : DETAILS OF MAIN TRANSFERS (year 2000)

APPENDIX 1

Urban Water Requirements (year 2000) - WMA 8: Upper Vaal

Sub-area	Urban population	Domestic (direct)	Indirect	Urban losses	Total	Proportion indirect: direct	Urban per capita (domestic)	Urban return flow
		million m^3/a					ℓ/c/d	%
Wilge	187 623	13.3	7.3	6.7	27.3	0.55	193	26
Upstream of Vaal Dam	349 916	16.9	8.4	6.7	32.0	0.50	132	34
Downstream of Vaal Dam	4 918 859	279.0	193.7	103.4	576.1	0.69	155	56
Total	**5 456 397**	**309.2**	**209.4**	**116.8**	**635.4**	**0.68**	**155**	**54**

APPENDIX 2

Rural Water Requirements (year 2000) - WMA 8: Upper Vaal

Sub-area	Rural population	Domestic	Stock watering	Total	Rural human per capita
		million m^3/a			ℓ/c/d
Wilge	303 022	2.9	12.2	15.1	26
Upstream of Vaal Dam	144 443	1.3	15.6	16.9	25
Downstream of Vaal Dam	159 461	1.5	9.2	10.6	25
Total	**606 926**	**5.7**	**36.9**	**42.6**	**25**

APPENDIX 3

Irrigation water requirements (year 2000) - WMA 8: Upper Vaal

Sub-area	Irrigation area		Unit requirement	Irrigation requirement	Convey-ance losses	Total irrigation requirement		Irrigation return flows
	Green cover	Harvested	Green cover			No assurance	1:50 assurance	
	Ha		m^3/ha/a	million m^3/a	%	million m^3/a		%
Wilge	5 517	5 629	3 500	19.3	10.0	21.2	17.8	10.0
Upstream of Vaal Dam	7 279	8 181	4 400	32.0	10.0	35.2	28.5	10.0
Downstream of Vaal Dam	16 160	16 716	4 500	72.7	13.0	82.2	67.4	10.0
Total	**28 956**	**30 526**	**4 284**	**124.1**	**11.8**	**138.6**	**113.8**	**10.0**

APPENDIX 4

Factors influencing runoff and yield (year 2000) - WMA 8: Upper Vaal

Sub-area	MAR (naturalised, incremental)	Reserve		Alien vegetation			Afforestation			Sugar cane			River losses	Urban runoff
		Reduction in runoff	Reduction in yield	Area	Reduction in runoff	Reduction in yield	Area	Reduction in runoff	Reduction in yield	Area	Reduction in runoff	Reduction in yield	Reduction in yield	Increase in yield
	million m^3/a	million m^3/a		ha	million m^3/a		ha	million m^3/a		ha	million m^3/a		million m^3/a	
Wilge	868	116	16	13 740	14	3	1 456	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Upstream of Vaal Dam	1 109	126	3	8 070	7	3	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Downstream of Vaal Dam	446	57	15	13 105	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Total	2 423	299	34	34 915	30	15	1 666	1	0	0	0	0	0	111

APPENDIX 5

Major dams data - WMA 8: Upper Vaal

Dam name	Quaternary catchment	River	Year completed	Purpose	Natural MAR million m^3/a	FSC million m^3
Boskop	C23G	Mooi	1959	Irrigation	73.5	20.7
Douglas	C11F	Klein-Kafferspruit	1930	Domestic	58.9	1.8
Fika-Patso	C81F			Domestic	81.4	28.0
Grootdraai	C11L	Vaal	1978	Domestic	529.1	356.0
Klerkskraal	C23F	Mooi	1969	Irrigation	37.7	8.3
Klipdrif	C23J	Loop Spruit	1918	Irrigation	21.1	13.6
Saulspoort	C83A	Liebenbergsvlei	1969	Domestic	28.5	16.9
Sterkfontein	C81D	Nuwejaar Spruit	1977	Domestic	18.1	2 617.0
Vaal	C22F	Vaal	1938	Domestic	1 977.0	2 609.8
Vaal Barrage	C22K	Vaal	1914	Domestic	2 234.0	55.4
Vrede	C13G	Spruitsonderdrif	1951	Domestic	18.7	1.6
Water	C81F			Domestic	81.4	4.4

APPENDIX 6

Details of main inter-WMA transfers (year 2000) - WMA 8: Upper Vaal

From quaternary	To quaternary	User group	Volume (million m^3/a)	Description
Transfers In				
V11J	C22F*	Urban	736.0	Thukela-Vaal transfer to Upper Vaal WMA
V31B	C11L	Urban	54.6	Zaaihoek Dam to Upper Vaal WMA
W51B	C11L	Urban	63.0	Heyshope Dam to Upper Vaal WMA
D11J*	C22F*	Urban	457.0	Lesotho Highlands Project to Upper Vaal WMA
Total in			**1 310.6**	
Transfers Out				
C22F	Various	Urban	230.0	Rand Water to Apies/Pienaars sub-area
C22F	Various	Urban	352.0	Rand Water to Upper Crocodile sub-area
C22F	Various	Urban	19.7	Rand Water to Elands sub-area
C22F	Various	Mining	49.4	Rand Water to Elands sub-area
C11L	B11E	Eskom	35.4	Grootdraai Dam to Matla Power Station (Olifants WMA)
C13A	V31B	Urban	0.3	Schuilhoek and Balfour Dams to Volksrust
C22F	C70C	Urban	0.9	Transfers from Vaal Dam to Heilbron
Total out			**687.7**	

ADDENDA

ADDENDUM 1 : BACKGROUND ON DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

ADDENDUM 2 : ECONOMIC SECTOR DESCRIPTION (for GGP and Labour Distribution)

ADDENDUM 3 : YIELD, RELIABILITY, AVAILABLE WATER AND ASSURANCE OF SUPPLY

ADDENDUM 4 : ECOLOGICAL COMPONENT OF RESERVE

ADDENDUM 5 : RECONCILIATION INTERVENTIONS

ADDENDUM 6 : PRIORITIES FOR ALLOCATING WATER

ADDENDUM 7 : INTER CATCHMENT TRANSFER OF WATER

ADDENDUM 1 : BACKGROUND ON DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

A detailed study of the expected demographic and socio-economic changes in the country, and the associated impacts on water requirements, was conducted to serve as background to the NWRS. The main outcome was the expectation of lower population growth rates than previous, mainly due to the impact of HIV/AIDS, as well as reduced reproduction rates linked to urbanisation and economic growth. High and low population scenarios were developed as reflected in Fig. 6.

Estimates of the future population were initially made for the country as a whole, and then subdivided into smaller geographic units to facilitate the estimation of future water requirements on a regional basis. Because of the trend towards urbanisation as well as the expected stronger economic growth in the major urban and industrial centres, the greatest long-term uncertainty about future water requirements exists with respect to these user sectors. Greater attention was consequently given to the main urban centres in the subdivision of population, with possible lesser substantiation of the population projections for smaller centres and some rural areas. The representatives of population projections for the latter areas should therefore be reconsidered during the development of catchment management strategies

Scenarios were also developed for economic growth, and of the influence of economic growth on future water requirements, in an attempt to cautiously narrow the uncertainties which the future holds. Multi-variate analyses were performed in order to develop scenarios of possible low and high economic growth for different geographic regions in the country. Gross Geographic Product (GGP) was considered the most relevant economic indicator for the purposes of the National Water Resource Strategy because of relationships which can be established to water usage. In general, economic growth is expected to be substantially higher in the larger urban and industrialised areas and which are favourably located with respect to resources and transportation routes than in the rural areas. Consideration was given to the trend towards growth in service and manufacturing industries, and the expected impact of changing trade patterns on manufacturing, transport infrastructure and export facilities.

Within the spectrum of population and economic growth scenarios, a base scenario was selected for estimating the most likely future water requirements. This comprises the high scenario of population growth and higher average levels of urban domestic water requirements resulting from a more equitable distribution of wealth. The ratio of domestic to commercial, communal and industrial water use for urban centres in the year 2000 is maintained. A possible upper limit scenario is also proposed. This scenario is based on the same assumption of high population growth and a high standard of service provision flowing from rapid socio-economic development, with the distinction that these be combined with strong economic growth in which commercial, communal and industrial water use increases in direct proportion to growth in GDP. The upper scenario is intended to serve as a conservative indicator to prevent the occurrence of possible unexpected water shortages. No adjustments have been made to reflect the impact increased water use efficiency would have.

Caution should be exercised that possible temporary migration from rural areas to towns, which may be an interim step towards migration to cities, not wrongly be interpreted as a long term sustainable growth.

ADDENDUM 2 : ECONOMIC SECTOR DESCRIPTION (for GGP and Labour Distribution)

From Urban Econ – Reference 5

- **Agriculture :** This sector includes agriculture, fishing, forestry, hunting and related services. It comprises activities such as growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture, mixed farming, production of organic fertiliser, forestry, logging and related services and fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms.
- **Mining :** This section entails the mining and quarrying of metallic minerals (coal, lignite, gold, cranium ore, iron ore, etc); extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction; stone quarrying; clay and sand pits; and the mining of diamonds and other minerals.
- **Manufacturing :** Manufacturing includes, inter alia, the manufacturing of food products, beverages and tobacco products; production, processing and preserving of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats, dairy products and grain mill products; textile and clothing; spinning and weaving; tanning and dressing of leather, footwear, wood and wood products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; petroleum products; nuclear fuel; and other chemical substances.
- **Electricity & Water :** Utilities comprise mainly three elements, namely electricity, water and gas. The services rendered to the economy include the supply of electricity, gas and hot water, the production, collection and distribution of electricity, the manufacture of gas and distribution of gaseous fuels through mains, supply of steam and hot water, and the collection, purification and distribution of water.
- **Construction :** This sector includes construction; site preparation and building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering; building installation; building completion; and the renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators all form part of the construction sector.
- **Trade :** Trade entails wholesale and commission trade; retail trade; repair of personal household goods; sale; maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; hotels; restaurants; bars canteens, camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation.
- **Transport & Comms :** The transportation and communication sector comprises land transport; railway transport; water transport; transport via pipelines; air transport; activities of travel agencies; post and telecommunications; courier activities; and storage.
- **Finance :** The economic activities under this category include, inter alia, financial intermediation; insurance and pension funding; real estate activities; renting of transport equipment; computer and related activities; research and development; legal; accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; architectural, engineering and other technical activities; and business activities not classified elsewhere.
- **Government :** This sector includes public administration, defence and other government services at central, provincial and local level. (Note: for Labour figures this sector is included under Community Services below)
- **Community Services :** This sector includes social and related community services (education, medical, welfare and religious organisations), recreational and cultural services and personal and household services.
- **Other :** Private households, extraterritorial organisations, representatives of foreign governments and other activities not adequately defined. (Note: for Labour figures there is no “Other” category)

The labour distribution provides information on the sectoral distribution of formal economic activities, as do the GGP figures, but in addition, information is provided on the extent of informal activities, as well as dependency. Dependency may be assessed from unemployment figures, as well as by determining the proportion of the total population that is economically active.

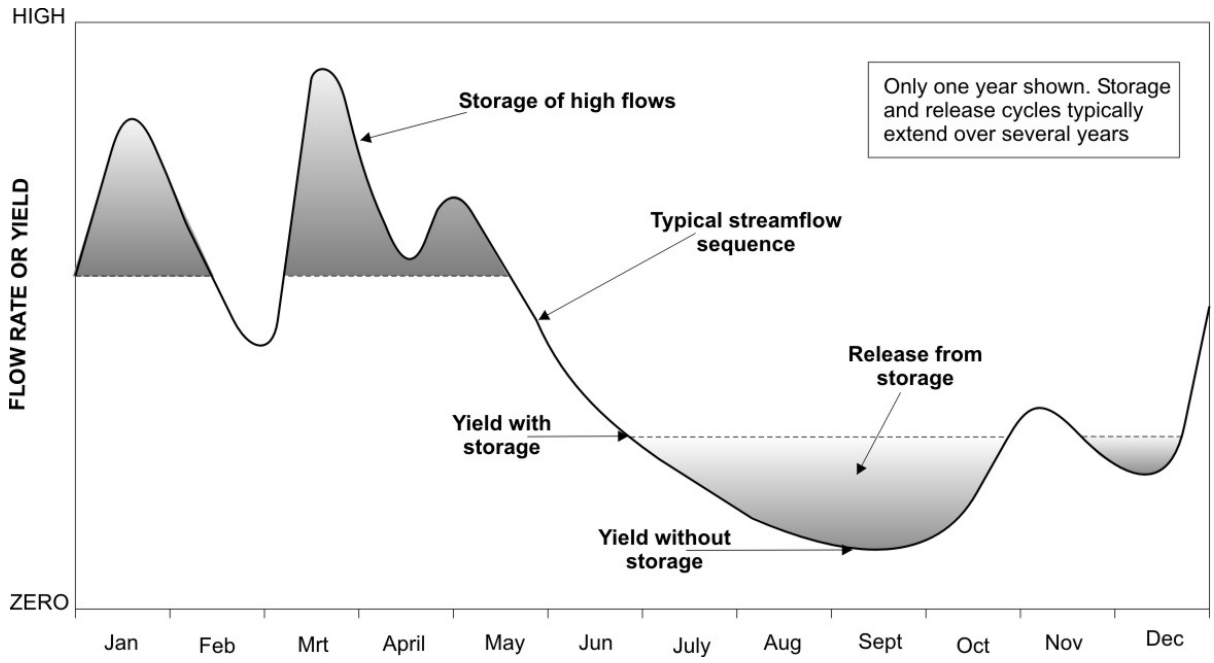
- **Total :** The total economically active population consists of those employed in the formal and informal sectors, and the unemployed.
- **Formal sector :** Includes employers, employees and self-employed who are registered taxpayers.
- **Informal sector :** Includes people who are employers, employees or self-employed in unregistered economic activities, i.e. businesses not registered as such.

  Unemployed : Includes people who are actively looking for work, but are not in any type of paid employment, either formal or informal.

ADDENDUM 3 : YIELD, RELIABILITY, AVAILABLE WATER AND ASSURANCE OF SUPPLY

The yield from a water resource system is the volume of water that can be abstracted at a certain rate over a specified period of time (expressed in million m³/a for the purposes of the NWRS). For domestic, industrial and mining use water is required at a relatively constant rate throughout the year, whereas strong seasonality occurs with respect to irrigation. Because of the typically large fluctuations in stream flow in South Africa, as demonstrated over a 12-month period in the diagram below, the highest yield that can be abstracted at a constant rate from an unregulated river is equal to the lowest flow in the river. By regulating stream flow by means of dams, water can be stored during periods of high flow for release during periods of low flow, as shown by the dotted lines on the diagram, This increases the rate at which water can be abstracted on a constant basis and, consequently, the yield. The greater the storage, the greater the yield that can be abstracted, within certain limits.

Diagrammatic presentation of stream flow and storage



Because rainfall, runoff and thus stream flow vary from year to year, low flows (and floods) are not always of the same duration and severity. The amount of water that can be abstracted without failure (the yield) therefore also varies from year to year. A yield that can be abstracted for 98 out of 100 years on average is referred to as a yield at a 98 per cent assurance of supply. Implicit in this is the acceptance that some degree of failure with respect to supplying the full yield will on average occur two years out of every 100 years. For a specific river and water resource infrastructure, the higher the assurance of supply required (or the smaller the risk of failure that can be tolerated), the smaller the yield that can be abstracted, and vice versa. For the purposes of the NWRS all quantities have been adjusted to a 98 per cent assurance, where applicable, to facilitate the legitimate numerical comparison and processing thereof. (Yields or water requirements are not directly comparable when at different assurances of supply, but first need to be normalised to a common standard.)

Available water refers to all water that could be available for practical application to desired uses. The total yield locally available includes the yield from both local surface water and groundwater resources, as well as contributions to the yield by usable return flows from the non-consumptive component of upstream water use in the area under consideration. Total water available includes the total local yield plus water transferred from elsewhere.

ADDENDUM 4 : ECOLOGICAL COMPONENT OF RESERVE

The ecological component of the Reserve refers to that portion of streamflow which needs to remain in the rivers to ensure the sustainable healthy functioning of aquatic ecosystems, while only part of the remainder can practically and economically be harnessed as usable yield. (Refer Addendum 2)

A summary of the mean annual runoff and the estimated average annual requirements for the ecological component of the Reserve per sub-area is given in Table 4. In the determination of water available for abstraction, allowance was made for maintaining the ecological flow requirements as pertain to drought conditions, which closely relates to the impact of the ecological component of the Reserve on the yield. All quantities relate to a particular sub-area only, that is, quantities reflect water that originates or is required in that particular sub-area. Where more than one sub-area or water management area is located along the same river, such as along the Vaal and Orange Rivers, the quantities from upstream have to be added to those of the area under consideration to reflect the actual, cumulative situation for the area under consideration.

Quantification of the water requirements for the ecological component of the Reserve, is based on the currently still incomplete understanding of the functioning of ecosystems and their habitat requirements. These figures are therefore subject to improvement as better insights are gained through monitoring, studies and improved assessment methodologies. Current provisional assessments indicate that, as a national average, about 20 per cent of the total river flow is required as ecological Reserve which needs to remain in the rivers to maintain a healthy biophysical environment. This proportion, however, varies greatly across the country, from about 12 per cent in the drier parts to 30 per cent in the wetter areas. Owing to a lack of better factual data, it has provisionally been assumed that provision of the ecological water requirements in the lowest reach of a river will be sufficient to meet estuarine freshwater requirements as well.

The component of the Reserve required for basic human needs has to be abstracted from the water resource and is therefore catered for under water requirements in Section 4.

ADDENDUM 5 : RECONCILIATION INTERVENTIONS

In line with the objectives of equitable and sustainable social and economic development, government has progressively adopted a more comprehensive and holistic approach to the planning of interventions to resolve problems of inadequate water availability. This approach accords with the requirements of national policies and legislation relating to the environment, and is informed by internationally accepted best practice.

Whenever there is a water shortage, all possible solutions will be investigated, taking account of the availability of surface and groundwater and the interactions between them, and the integration of water quality and water quantity issues. Options will include the following:

- Demand-side measures to increase water availability and improve the efficiency of water use, considered from the start of the planning process in parallel with other solutions.
- Re-allocations of water, including the possibility of moving water from lower to higher benefit uses by trading water use authorisations.
- The construction of new dams and related infrastructure, including inter-catchment transfers. Where infrastructure construction is indicated as an optimal solution, a range of alternative developments, including the implications of no development, will be presented.

The significant impacts of all development options and other interventions will be assessed and social and environmental considerations will be accorded the same attention as those of a technical, financial and economic nature. The social, environmental and economic impacts of all development options will be evaluated to ensure that the benefits arising from such actions will exceed the costs, that the benefits will be distributed equitably and that the negative impacts will be minimised or mitigated so that no-one is disadvantaged to any unreasonable extent.
In terms of the NWA comprehensive impact assessments may be required to determine the effect of proposed water uses on the water resource, and will be mandatory before a major government water work is constructed. Impact assessments will be undertaken in accordance with the regulations to the Environment Conservation Act, 1989, which are still in force under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, until replaced by new regulations.

Water users, other stakeholders and the public a need to be involved at all stages of a development project or a scheme.

The main reconciliation interventions as given in the National Water Resource Strategy are :

- Demand management
- Improved water resource management
- Managing groundwater resources
- Re-use of water
- Control of invasive alien vegetation
- Re-allocation of water
- Development of surface water resources
- Inter-catchment transfers

Water quality considerations

ADDENDUM 6 : PRIORITIES FOR ALLOCATING WATER

Water is one of the most fundamental natural resources and it is one of the primary principles of the National Water Act that the nation's water resources are managed in such a manner that their use will achieve optimum long-term social and economic benefits for all people. Water is also a finite resource, and it is recognised that water allocations may have to change over time to meet this objective on an ongoing basis.

The NWA gives highest priority to water for the Reserve, which includes water for basic human needs and for the natural environment. Thereafter international obligations as agreed with neighbouring countries must be respected and honoured.

Beyond this, water should be allocated to ensure that the greatest overall social and economic benefits are achieved. But consideration must not only be given to this primary aim, but also to potential disbenefits to society where water is made available to competing optional uses. This applies both to long-term allocations for water use as well as to short-term curtailments in supply during periods of drought and temporary shortage. Where surplus or unused water exists, prioritisation need not apply, provided that the water is not used wastefully.

To facilitate the most beneficial utilisation of water, a general guide on priorities for water use is given below. The priorities are listed in descending order of importance, although the order may vary under particular circumstances.

- Provision for the Reserve.
- International agreements and obligations.
- Water for social needs, such as poverty eradication, primary domestic needs and uses that will contribute to maintaining social stability.
- Water for Strategic use.
- Water for general economic use, which includes commercial irrigation and forestry. In this category, allocation is best dictated by the economic efficiency of use. With the introduction of water trading, demand will automatically adjust over time to reflect the value of water in particular uses.
- Uses of water not measurable in economic terms. This may include convenience uses and some private water uses for recreational purposes, which are likely to be of low priority.

Additional factors to be considered in assessing priorities for the allocation of water are the level of assurance of supply required, the consumptiveness of use and the quality of return flows.

It is important to realise that all water use by a particular sector or user is unlikely to be of the same priority. Water to maintain primary production functions, for example, would be of higher value and priority than the additional water required for other uses in the same enterprise. This also relates to the efficiency of water use, with greater efficiency leading to a higher value of water. The same principle applies to a greater or lesser extent to all uses of water.

ADDENDUM 7 : INTER-CATCHMENT TRANSFER OF WATER

The National Water Act recognises both the relative scarcity of water in South Africa and the uneven and often unfavourable distribution of water resources in both space and time. The national government is therefore entrusted with the responsibility to effect the equitable allocation of water for beneficial use and to ensure that sufficient water is available to support the continued growth and wellbeing of the country. This includes the preparation of guidelines for the spatial redistribution of water as well as the actual implementation of inter-catchment transfer projects, where applicable.

An inherent benefit of linking the country's water resources over a large geographic area is that it can, in certain circumstances, help to manage the consequences of climatic variability through the transfer of water supplies to areas that may be suffering from severe drought conditions, from areas where the prevailing conditions are less critical. This not only helps to prevent disasters, but also provides the opportunity of operating the available resources in a systems context, thereby achieving an overall yield that is greater than the sum of the component parts.

The same technical, environmental, social and economic considerations as are applicable to any water resource development and use of water are applicable to inter-catchment transfers of water. Key considerations and items of specific relevance to inter-catchment transfers can be summarised as follows:

- Priorities for water use are stipulated in the NWA and are also contained in the NWRS. The highest priority in a catchment is to be afforded to the provision of water for the Reserve and to honouring international rights and obligations. Thereafter, consideration is to be given to the most beneficial use of water (actual and potential), both within the source and the (potential) recipient basins.
- The allocation of water away from a catchment can only be justified if it results in an overall benefit from a national perspective. Any negative impacts, or the loss of opportunity as a result of the transfer, must be outweighed by the advantages that are created. Full consideration must be given to any possible negative impacts in the source basin and all reasonable measures must be taken to mitigate such impacts in the interest of those affected.
- The maintenance of environmental integrity is of particular importance in all water resource developments. The inter-catchment transfer of water may have unique impacts on natural ecosystems that extend beyond those associated with in-catchment developments, and these need to be considered and provided for. In addition to comprehensive environmental impact assessments being undertaken in both the source and receiving areas, specific consideration must be given to the possible transfer of organisms and changes in habitat conditions.
- Interbasin transfers will only be permitted subject to water conservation and demand management by the relevant authorities and user organisation in the receiving region, conforming to the applicable criteria in this regard. Similarly, inefficient or non-beneficial use of water in a source basin cannot serve as reason for not transferring water.
- The transfer of water for the express purpose of meeting the requirements of the ecological component of the Reserve in the receiving catchment will not be considered.
- Water should not unduly be reserved over long periods of time for possible future use within or outside a catchment, in this way foregoing opportunities for the interim beneficial use of such water. Where appropriate, water use licences of short duration may be issued.
- In determining the volumes of water to be transferred from one catchment to another, water that is not already gainfully utilised and water resource potential still to be developed will be considered first. The re-allocation and inter-sectoral redistribution of water from existing to more beneficial uses should only be effected where merit can be demonstrated clearly on an economic and social basis.
- Conforming to the principle in the NWA that water is a national resource that belongs to all people, no payment is to be made to a source catchment for the actual water transferred. A portion of the water resource management charge raised in the recipient catchment will, however, revert to the source catchment and opportunities will be sought to mitigate any negative impact that may result.
- All costs associated with the transfer of water will be borne by the users of the transferred water. These include normal water use charges in terms of the prevailing pricing policy together with project and operational costs, as well as the cost of possible mitigatory measures.
- The national government will normally initiate, plan and authorise inter-water management area transfers.