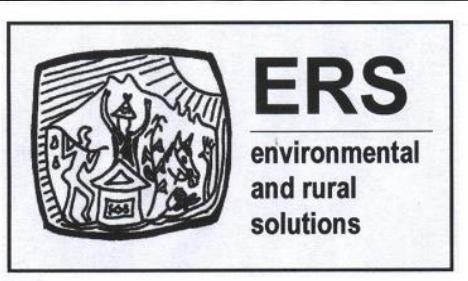




Water is Resilience

Building resilience and strengthening water security during a global pandemic



Access to potable water

- 1/4 of households in the Eastern Cape do not have access to piped water

And it continues to erode steadily...



Safeguarding spring sources



Low-cost local delivery
based on community
consultation

Identifying water resources



Hydrocensus Datasheet

1. Observer Information

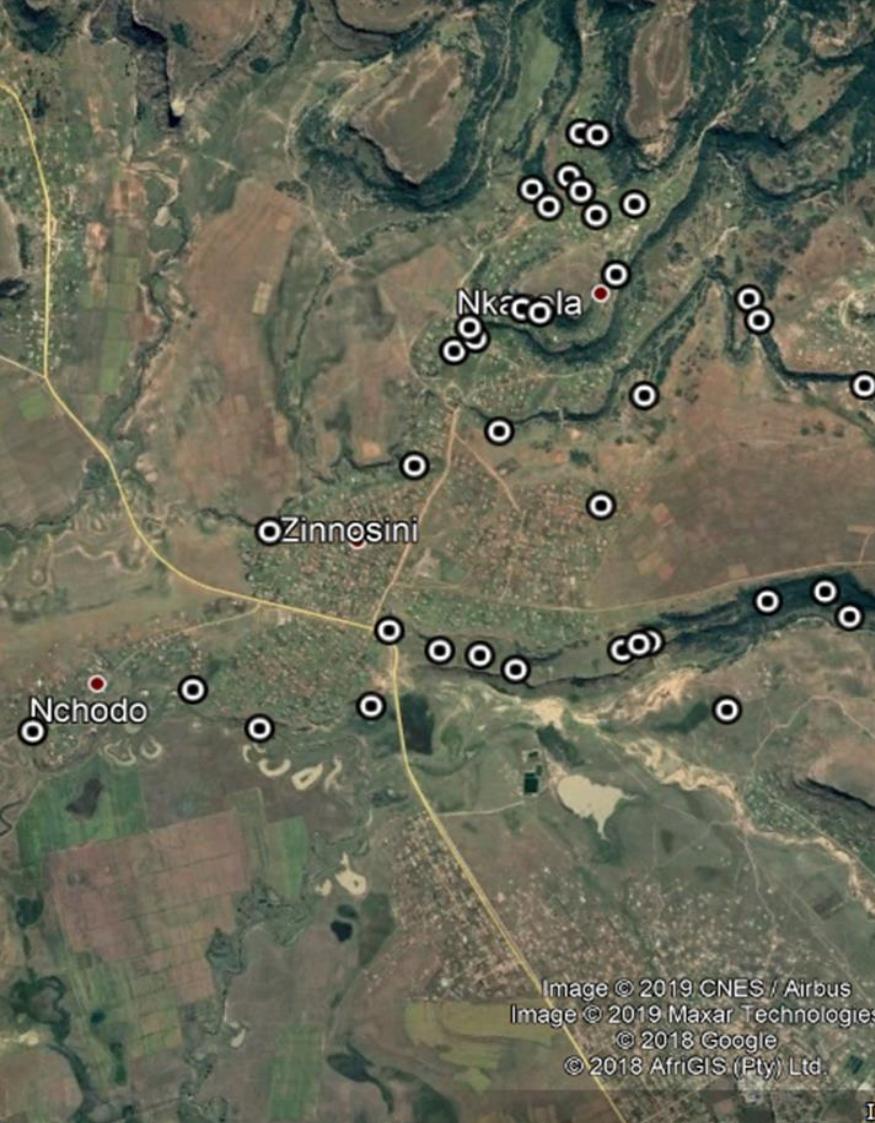
Observer Information

Spring Unique ID (E.g
YourName_Village_SpringSiteNumber)
Mahabe_Matata_1*

Observation Team (Name and Contact Details):*

Village Informant (Name and contact Number)*

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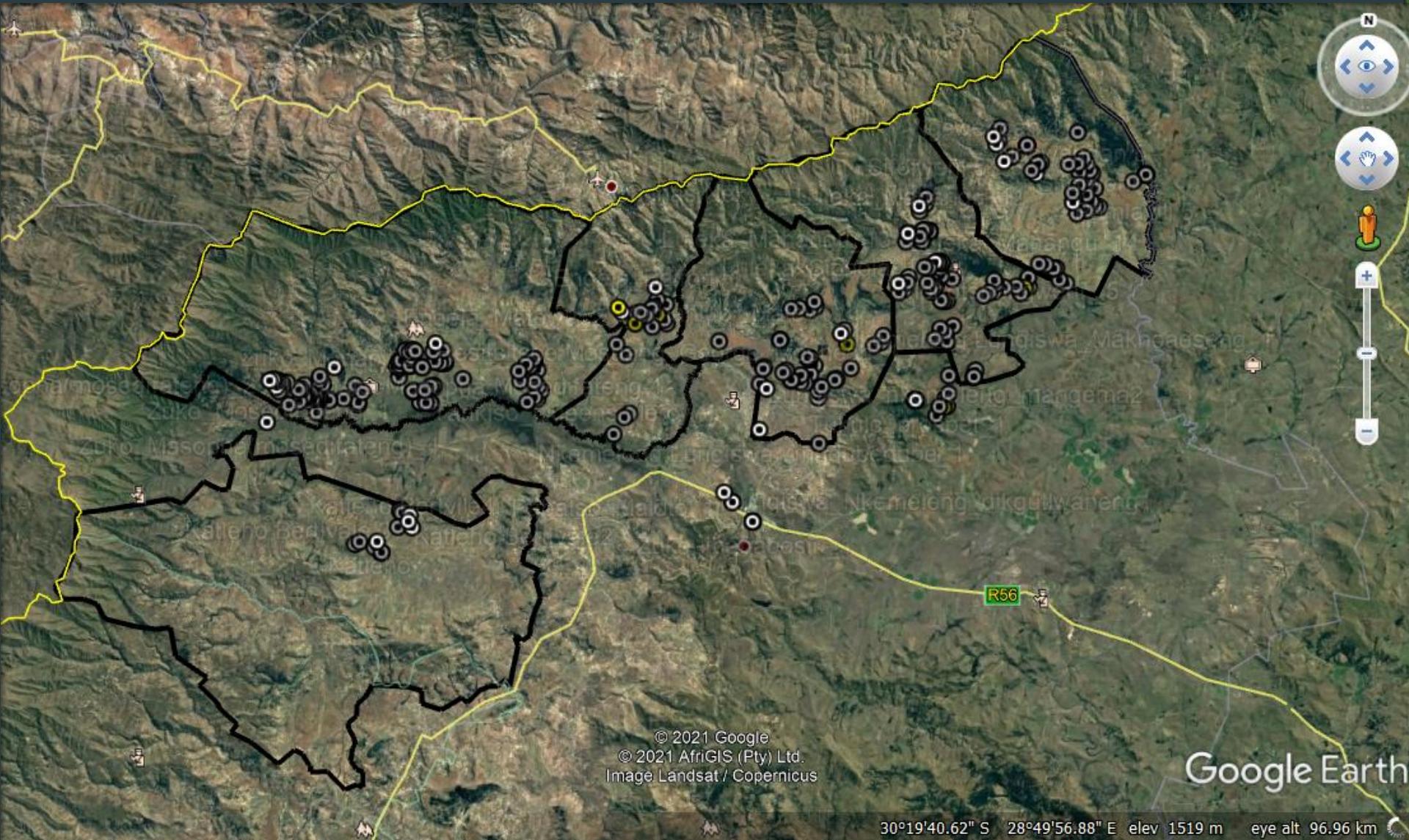
SPRING PROTECTION PROCESS OUTLINE:

1. RESPOND TO WATER SECURITY NEEDS THROUGH PLANNING & FUNDRAISING
2. CO-PLAN LOGISTICS WITH PSC TO PRIORITISE, ONGOING LIAISON
3. **UNDERTAKE HYDROCENSUS:** phase 1 and phase 2
4. WASH AWARENESS, FINALISE PRIORITY BUILD SITES & TRAINING OF LOCAL WATER MONITORS
5. **MANAGE CONSTRUCTION WORK** and ALIEN PLANT CLEARING IF APPROPRIATE
6. HANDOVER & ONGOING MONITORING AND WASH AWARENESS



Hydrocensus progress

By Thabiso Erasmus And Batho Mosuang



- **Mzongwana: 45**
- **Makhoba: 81**
- **Sibi: 40**
- **Nkosana/Mafube: 22**
- **Gorge Moshoesh: 102**
- **Bakoena: 13**

Figure 1: Spring distribution across six tribal authorities (303 springs capture up to date).

Filtering System

- ▶ Spring filtered in terms of:
 1. Flow rate
 2. Perennial/Non-perennial
 3. Current usage, among other factors
- ▶ Spring have to satisfy sponsor requirements as per contract agreement.

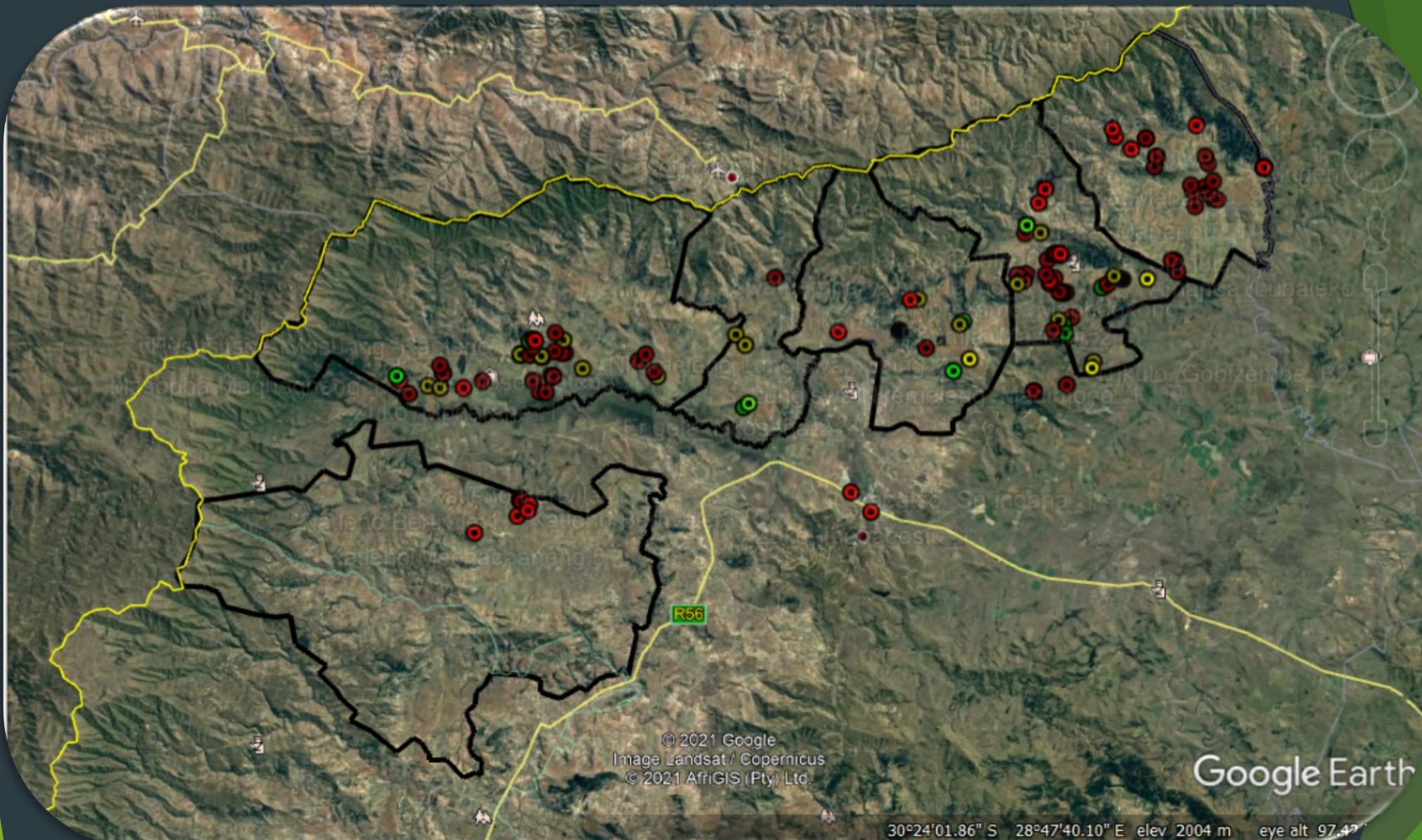


Figure 2: Filtered springs with examples of colour code ranking system.

Spring Ranking

- ▶ Proximity of spring to closest users
- ▶ Number of users within a 500m radius of the spring
- ▶ Topography of spring to the community (above/below)
- ▶ Contamination risk (from runoff, proximity to graveyard etc...)

Table 1 spring ranking system

Spring Unique ID	Colour Grouping	Consideration?	Reasoning
GEORGE MOSHESH			
Masopha_Maqheqheng_1	Red	No	Spring is too close to the homesteads. Seems to be in a valley thus accessibility might be an issue and whatever happens upstream might affect the quality and functionality of the spring.
Motobatsi_Motleng_1	Red	No	Spring is too close to the homesteads and is well below the community.
Motobatsi_Thababusiu_1	Red	No	Spring is at the foot of the hill and the community uses it monthly.
Resitsitsoe Mosuang_Ha Khopong_1	Red	No	Community uses the spring monthly. There is a lot of algal bloom. It was identified that households dump laundry water close to the spring.

Phase 2: Spring verification

- ▶ Going out to the springs and verify their
 - 1. Flow rate
 - 2. Challenges that may be encountered
 - 3. Precise location
 - 4. Initiatives to be taken before and after construction

Delivery of spring capture systems



Build site prioritisation

- ▶ **Given the wide scatter of spring sites across the chieftainship areas as well as their varied water supply needs, the prioritisation of spring sites across all areas at once would prove challenging to manage; the prioritisation of spring sites was then linked to the chieftainship areas, which priority was then given to based on the following;**
- **Observed water needs in target community (Communities with limited supply to municipal supplied water were prioritised)**
- **Current and previous interventions in target community by core group. (Communities where the key implementing organisations have had limited interactions were prioritised)**
- **Extent of ground work that had already been implemented in target communities.**
- **Logistical considerations for project area, (planning on how to manage the teams on the ground efficiently)**

Traditional authorities to be prioritised as follows for spring protection efforts

- Nkosana Traditional Authority
- George Moshesh Traditional Authority

The two traditional authorities are to be prioritised for green trust project initiatives. Work will then be allocated to the remaining traditional authorities as time progresses again based on the criteria identified in the previous slide.

We will prioritise the other areas as we progress base on work done and deliverables on the ground

During this time should anymore spring protection interventions arise, other traditional authority areas will be prioritised and the number of spring sites per TA adjusted accordingly.

Dealing with threats to water resources...





Thank you