



Water for 7 million people

Mrs Mankosiphethu Ntuntuma of Qhaka, near Port St Johns, recently became the 7-millionth person to receive water from the government's Community Water and Sanitation programme.

Since she moved to Qhaka in 1962, Mrs Ntuntuma had to walk 800 metres to a nearby river to fetch water. Now she receives water from a standpipe near her home — thanks to one of the water supply schemes implemented by Amanz'abantu as PIA for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's BoTT programme in the Eastern Cape.

Qhaka/Noskiet, a small village with a population of around 2 000, is one of 14 villages in the Port St Johns area covered by Phase 1 of the Umzimvubu Water Supply Scheme, which serves a combined population of 19 000 people.

The implementation of Phase 2 of the Umzimvubu WSS, which will supply water to a further 5 500 people in four additional villages, is still in progress at the start of the new year in 2002.

The bulk Umzimvubu scheme gets water from the Mngazi river, which is pumped to the water purification works and distributed to various reservoirs in the villages, and from there on to communal standpipes situated within 200 metres of each household.

The project was funded by the European Union (EU) and construction was done through Group 5, using labour-intensive methods and previously historically disadvantaged contractors and individuals (HDCs & HDIs). Labour



was recruited from the local villages with particular focus on women and the youth.

Water and Sanitation Services South Africa (WSSA) is operating and maintaining the scheme until the transfer to the O R Tambo District Municipality is complete.

During a visit to the scheme in October 2001 to congratulate Mrs Ntuntuma on being the seven-millionth recipient of water, Water

Affairs and Forestry Minister Ronnie Kasrils pointed out that the government had wiped out 50% of the backlog in the delivery of water services since 1994.

This means that South Africa has already achieved its Millennium Target, which was set at a meeting at the United Nations in 2000 during which 100 heads of state, including South African President Thabo Mbeki, committed

WATER FOR 7 MILLION: Mrs Mankosiphethu Ntuntuma of Qhaka, near Port St Johns, last year became the 7-millionth person to receive water under the government's programme to fast-track water services to millions of historically disadvantaged South Africans in rural areas throughout the country. Mrs Mankosiphethu

Ntuntuma of Qhaka, left, with Minister Ronnie Kasrils, right, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

themselves to delivering water by 2015 to 50% of their citizens who had not yet received water.

At the end of 2001, there were still a further seven million people in South Africa who did not have access to clean, drinking water.

The DWAF has committed R1,1 billion a year over the next several years for the delivery of water and sanitation services.

Minister Kasrils pointed out in his Budget vote in May 2001 that, at the current rate of expenditure, the government expects to have delivered water to all South Africans by 2008/9.

The delivery of these basic services received a significant boost with a grant of more than R600 million from the EU.

The grant forms part of a 20% subsidy towards the R2,2bn government Masimbambane project, which aims to provide water and sanitation services to 2,4 million people in the Eastern Cape, Northern Province and KwaZulu-Natal by 2004/5.



**Department of
Water Affairs
and Forestry**

Amanz'abantu – bringing water to the people

Amanz'abantu Services is the project implementing agent (PIA) for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's Build, Operate, Train and Transfer (BoTT) programme, which aims to bring clean, potable water to

rural communities throughout the Eastern Cape in line with the government's Community and Water Sanitation programme to fast-track services to millions of historically disadvantaged South Africans.

Wild Coast projects on track

Construction is at an advanced stage on the Port St Johns-Silaka nature reserve water project, one of four nodal developments identified by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry in the Wild Coast spatial development initiative (SDI) which are being implemented by Amnanz'abantu.

DWAF became involved in the Wild Coast SDI after the development of SDI areas came under the spotlight at the National Jobs Summit in 1999.

The SDIs are a government strategy for attracting investment and kick-starting development in regions with a high potential for economic growth. They are a practical implementation of the government's Growth, Employment and Redistribution (Gear) policy aimed at creating jobs and opportunities for black economic empowerment.

Of the four Wild Coast SDI nodes, the Port St Johns and Dwesa/Cwebe water schemes are now under construction, and work was due to start at Coffee Bay in January 2002. The Mkambati Nature Reserve project has been temporarily put on hold.

The four SDI projects are being funded by the Amatole District Municipality (Dwesa/Cwebe), the O R Tambo District Municipality (Port St Johns), DWAF and the Department of Housing and Local Government at an estimated total cost of R123 million.

Construction of phase 1 of the Port St Johns WSS started in June 2001. Approval for the construction of water treatment works was granted in December 2001.

When complete, the project will provide for the envisaged growth in the Port St Johns SDI tourist node for the next 20 years as well as the



Prefixed reinforcing for intake tower – Umzimvubu Water Works Project

proposed development at Silaka Nature Reserve and the rural villages surrounding the town and the nature reserve.

The area to be served by the project is located to the west of the Umzimvubu river to the south of the Umtata-Port St Johns road (R61) and to the east of the watershed between the Mngazi and Mngazanana rivers. Situated in the Port St Johns district, it encompasses the Caguba administrative district, both of which fall under the OR Tambo District Municipality.

The scheme will supply the present population of 13 591 with clean, treated water until around 2007/2008 when the start of phase 2 is envisioned. The plan is for the scheme to have the capacity to supply the estimated population of 26 295 by the year 2020.

Phase 1 involves the construction of a water treatment works; a pump station and rising main to Caguba; bulk distribution, storage and reticulation to six rural villages; a new bulk supply main to Port St Johns and Silaka; an off-channel storage dam on the Mngazi River; a raw water balancing dam; bulk raw water pump station and rising main to convey water to the new water treatment works; and upgrading of the Bulolo main dam embankment wall.

Phase 2 of the project, projected for 2007/2008, will increase the size of the water treatment works; construct bulk clear water storage reservoirs; further upgrade the pumping plant in the pump-stations; and improve the Port St Johns reservoirs.

Progress has been delayed by financial and environmental restraints. Approval of construction within the forestry area and the licence to abstract water from the Mngazi River are both imminent, but finances are not yet in place for the completion of phase 1.

The project steering committee

and Port St Johns Municipality have agreed to Amnanz'abantu implementing this project using an emerging contractor from outside the area as long as local people are also trained to become sub-contractors.

Previously 12 local people were trained by the SDI management as plumbers. Amnanz'abantu has split these 12 into groups and registered three companies for them.

Amnanz'abantu's construction service provider, Group 5 JV BoTT, will now use these companies on the project while training them as contractors. It is foreseen that at the end of the project, these three companies will be able to be used by the municipality for maintenance and other small projects in Port St Johns area.

It is expected that the project will provide employment for 650-750 local people and generate income of about R700 000 for the area.

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The Dwesa/Cwebe water supply schemes, initially envisaged as a combined scheme to serve the nature reserves and surrounding villages in this area, have been split into two separate schemes as the Mbashe river is a natural divide between the areas, and it was not feasible to have one scheme.

Construction on the Dwesa scheme began in June 2001 and involves abstraction of water from the Nqabara river. The Cwebe scheme, due to start construction in January 2002, involves abstraction of water from the Mbananya river. Both schemes also involve water treatment works, pumpstations, bulk water supply lines and village reticulation.

When complete, it is envisaged the entire project will benefit future SDI tourist node developments as well as serve 30 surrounding villages with a combined population of almost 18 000 people.

The Dwesa project, covering 17 villages, has been approved by DWAF and awaits finance for phases 2 and 3, while the Cwebe scheme, serving 13 villages, will be implemented in two phases.

Each scheme has its own project steering committee (PSC), and local labour will be used as task workers together with emerging contractors involved in the construction of the scheme.

Progress on both schemes has been delayed somewhat due to the necessity for environmental impact assessments to be conducted on



Adding extra grating at the Umzimvubu water works

both rivers prior to the water extraction licences being granted.

During the study, new species of fish were found in the Mbananya river. These reports are still being finalised although DWAF has issued consent for Amnanz'abantu to proceed in the interim.

In addition, electricity is required to operate the water treatment works and pumpstations on the Dwesa/Cwebe schemes.

Amnanz'abantu has paid Eskom to provide electricity supply to the area and local residents will now also be able to apply for power supply to their homes.

At Coffee Bay, design and environmental work on the project is almost complete, authorisation for water abstraction has been issued and construction is due to start in

January/February 2002.

The original concept was to supply the rural areas with groundwater. It has since been established that a regional scheme, supplied from the Mtata river, is the preferred option for the area.

The completed scheme will supply water to 21 000 people in 40 rural villages as well as provide impetus for the SDI tourism development at Coffee Bay, Maphuzi and Hole-in-the Wall.

It will service the areas around Coffee Bay and Hole-in-the-Wall of Lower Nenga, Nzulwini, Mtonjana and Lower Mpeko on the former Transkei Wild Coast.

Village water committees were set up in most of the villages during the early part of 2001. They are represented in two PSCs, one for the

Coffee Bay area and the other for Hole-in-the Wall.

During 1999-2000 the institutional and social development (ISD) part of the project team was involved in conflict resolution of political differences in the communities. The end result was the formation of the two PSCs.

The Coffee Bay water supply scheme, to be developed in five phases, will involve the treatment of water from the Mtata river, the pumping and gravitation of the water to reservoirs, and from there through reticulation to standpipes in the surrounding villages.

An area-level project co-ordination committee will be established during phase 1, as the focus will be on bulk work. Phases two and five will focus on village-level ISD work and each village will send a representative to the committee for the duration of their phase.

A labour and community liaison desk, representing all four administrative areas under the scheme, will be elected and trained during phase 1 and officers will be drawn from each area where construction is planned.

The estimated cost of the total scheme is R62,6 million over five years. A phased approach was proposed to reduce annual expenditure in line with anticipated cash flow. The timeframe can be adjusted in line with funding availability.

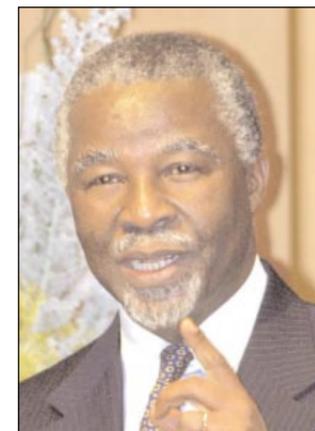
President Mbeki visits Tsilitwa

President Thabo Mbeki paid a visit to Tsilitwa village, near Sulenkama some 30km northwest of Qumbu, to tour the community-based developments and water supply project in October 2001.

The presidential visit coincided with the launch of the 7-millionth citizen to get clean water since the 1994 general election. Due to poor weather conditions, President Mbeki's helicopter was unable to land at Qhaka village near Port St Johns to attend this occasion.

However, he did manage to get to Tsilitwa, albeit a few hours later than expected. The mist and low clouds prevented his helicopter from landing, but he was able to drive to Tsilitwa by 4x4 instead.

The community presented two programmes, one for the president and another for all service



President Thabo Mbeki

providers that have contributed to the development of the community. They included the Departments of Education and Labour, Eskom, Umngeni mine explorers, CSIR, Micro-projects and Amnanz'abantu,

which was asked to help upgrade the village water supply project.

Some of the successful developments initiated and being implemented by the rural community of Tsilitwa include a high school with a functioning computer centre, a school of motor mechanics, a baking training centre, an arts and crafts training centre, and a village communications facility.

The principal of the school and adjacent facilities, Mr Jikijela, has largely been the driving force behind this thriving community.

During the president's visit, Amnanz'abantu ISD co-ordinator in the OR Tambo district area Loyiso Dimalisile formally launched phase 1 of the Tsilitwa water supply scheme.

In his address, Dimalisile outlined Amnanz'abantu's involvement in the

community development which led to water being made available to the school, guest house and standpipe taps in the village, as well to new chalets constructed to accommodate exchange teachers from the United Kingdom.

He described the co-operative "people come first" approach of Amnanz'abantu and its commitment to capacity-building, the use of local labour and development of sub-contractors in its projects.

As a result of his speech, a number of the major service providers present voiced their interest in forming partnerships with Amnanz'abantu.

President Mbeki thanked every organisation for going the extra mile for the betterment of the Tsilitwa community. He invited the community to approach his office whenever there was a need.

The Tap – a village waits for water

A documentary is currently being filmed at a village served by Amnanz'abantu's water supply schemes in the Port St Johns area.

Entitled *The Tap*, it will tell the story of a village waiting for water.

Centred on a water collection point at Sicambeni, one of six villages straddling the Mngazi river, it will follow the community as the process of bringing clean water to their village begins. It will docu-

ment their hopes, dreams and disappointments.

The experiences of real people in the community will tell the story, largely through the eyes of Nolandile Mdatshwa, a 45-year-old mother of six, whose life is about to become a whole lot better after years of having to trek long distances every day to fetch water from a muddy river.

The film will show the links between water, health, vegetation

and education, and will give viewers an intimate insight into how a rural community takes part in the new developments.

Filming started in November 2001 and is taking place over several months. Amnanz'abantu, the Mvula Trust and the Department of Water Affairs co-operated with the film-makers in research and finding the best location for the film.

Produced by Steven Markovitz, a founding director of Big World

Cinema involved in film production since 1988, the film is being directed by internationally recognised director, producer and writer Toni Strasburg, who grew up in South Africa and has made several films for the BBC World Life series.

Plans are in place for the film to have a wide distribution on mainstream television in South Africa and throughout Europe and for non-broadcast purposes such as education and information.

Iiprojekti zase-wild coast ziyaqhuba

Ulwakhiwo seluqhubele phambili kwiprojekti yamanzi yasePort St Johns-Silaka, eyenye yamalinge amane ophuhliyo aqatshelwa liSebe lamanzi namahlathi eWild Coast eququzelelwa yi-Amanz'abantu.

IDWAF yaba nenxaxheba kuphuhliso lwaseWild Coast ukususela ngowe-1999 xa kwakuhleli ingxoxo ngezemisebenzi (National Job Summit), emva koko kwachongwa iindawo ezithile zokuqhuba olu phuhliso.

I-SDI licebo likarhulumente lokuloba utyalo lwezimali nokusungula uphuhliso kwiindawo apho uqoqosho lungakhula khona , licebo elibonisa ukuba umgomo karhulumente wokukhulisa, imisebenzi nokwabelana, uyakusebenza ekudaleni imisebenzi kubantu abamnyama kwezoqoqosho.

Kumalinge amane ophuhliso lwaseWild Coast, amaziko amanzi asePort St Johns naseDweba/Cwebe ayakhiwa. NgoJanuwari ka-2002 bekufaneleke ukuba kuqalwe eCoffee Bay. Iiprojekti yaseMkambati isamisiwe. Iiprojekti ezine zeISD zihlawulelwa ngumaspala wase-Amatole (Dweba/Cwebe), umaspala wase-O.R. Tambo (Port St Johns), yiDWAF neSebe lezindlu noomaspala kwaye iindleko ziqikelelwa kwi-123 ezigidi zeerandi.

Isigaba sokuqala seziko lamanzi lasePort St Johns siqale ngoJuni ka-2001. Ukupasiswa kolu lwakhiwo lweziko lokucoca amanzi kwaba ngoDisemba we-2001. Xa



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sele kugqityiwe, le projekti iyakuzisa ukukhula ePort St Johns neelali ezingqonge idolophu neSilaka kwiminyaka engamashumi amabini ezayo.

Le ndawo inale projekti ifumaneka kwicala laseNtshona lomlambo iMzimvubu, ezantsi kwendlela ephakathi koMtata nePort St Johns (R61) naseMpuma yomlambo iMngazi neMngazana. Iqulathe ingingqi yaseCaguba nePort St Johns, zombini ziphantsi komaspala I-O.R. Tambo.

Eli ziko lakuzisa amanzi acocokileyo kubantu abangama-13 591 kude kuyokutsho kowe-2007/2008 unyaka, xa kuqala isigaba sesibini njengoko kucwangcisiwe. Isicwangciso sithi eli ziko liya kuba nomthamo oyakunikezela ngamanzi kubantu abangama-26 295 ngonyaka ka-2020.

Isigaba sokuqala siqulathe:

ukucocwa kwamanzi, isitishi sokumpompa, ukugcinwa nokuthululwa kwamanzi ukuya kwiilali ezintandathu, umsinga othululela ePort St Johns naseSilaka, idama elikumlambo iMngazi, idama elimanzi angekacocwa, nesitishi sokumpompa amanzi angekacocwa nemijelo yokuthulula amanzi iwathululela kwindawo yokucoca nokuphuculwa kodonga lwedama iBululo.

Isigaba sesibini seprojekti esakuqala ngo-2007/2008 lokucoca amanzi, ubukhulu boovimba bamanzi, ukuphuculwa kwesitishi sokumpompa, kuphuculwe oovimba basePort St Johns. Inkqubela ilityaziswe ziingxaki zemali nezendalo. Sekumbovu ukuba kupasiswe ulwakhiwo kwindawo enamahlathi nemvume yokutsala amanzi

kumlambo iMngazi, kodwa iimali azikabikho.

Ikomiti yeprojekti nomaspala wasePort St Johns bagqibe ekubeni ibe yi-Amanz'abantu eqhuba le projekti, isebenzise ikontraki ekhasayo esuka ngaphandle kwale ngingqi , kwaye bazimisele ukuqeqesha abantu bale ngingqi ukuba babe ziikontraki ezincedisayo. Kwixesha elingaphambili kwaqeqeshwa abantu abali-12 yi-SD njengabantu abasebenza ngemibhobho yamanzi (plumbers). I-Amanz'abantu iyabahlulanga bangamaqela aba balishumi elinesibini koko ibabhalise njengeekampani ezintathu.

Igroup 5 JV BoTT enika inkonzo i-Amanz'abantu iza kusebenzisa ezi kampani kule projekti ngaxesha linye iza kuqesha aba bantu. Kucetywa ukuba ezi kampani zintathu zisetyenziswe ekugcineni

ezi projekti zisebenza nezinye iiprojekti ezincinane ezisePort St Johns, naxa sele kugqityiwe iiprojekti. Kulindeleke ukuba le projekti inike abantu abangama-650 ukuya ku-750 bale ndawo kwaye iyakungenisa imali engama-700 000 eerandi kule ndawo.

Iziko lamanzi laseDweba/Cwebe, kuqala belicetyiwe njengeziko elidibeneyo, elikhonza amaziko endala neelali aziwangqongileyo kule ndawo, kodwa ngoku eli ziko lahlulwe kabini ngomlambo iMbashe.

Ulwakhiwo kwiziko iDweba luqale ngoJuni ka-2001 kwaye liqulathe ukutsalwa kwamanzi kumlambo iNqabara. Iziko laseCwebe kufanele ukuba liqale ngoJanuwari ka-2002 kwaye liqulathe ukutsalwa kwamanzi kumlambo iMbanzana. Omabini la maziko aqulathe amaziko okucoca amanzi, Ukugqityiwa kwale projekti kuyakunceda ezinye iSDI ezizayo kwaye iyakunceda amashumi amathathu eelali eziyiqongileyo ezinabantu abangama-18 000.

Iiprojekti yaseDweba iquqathe iilali ezilishumi elinesixhenxe kwaye sele lipasisiwe yiDWAF kwaye ilindele imali ukuba iqhuba isigaba sesibini nesesityathu neziko laseCwebe linceda iilali ezilishumi elinesithathu kwaye liyakuthatha izigaba ezibini.

Iziko ngalinye linekomiti yalo, abasebenzi balo abasebenzisana



Adding extra grating at the Umzimvubu water works

neekontraki ezisakhulayo kwisigaba sokwakha sala maziko. Inkqubela phambili ilibazisekile kula maziko ngenxa yezinto yinto ekufuneka zilungisiwe, zihlolwe malunga nobume bale milambo aqulathe amaziko okucoca amanzi. Ukugqityiwa kwale projekti kuyakunceda ezinye iSDI ezizayo kwaye iyakunceda amashumi amathathu eelali eziyiqongileyo ezinabantu abangama-18 000.

Iiprojekti yaseDweba iquqathe iilali ezilishumi elinesixhenxe kwaye sele lipasisiwe yiDWAF kwaye ilindele imali ukuba iqhuba isigaba sesibini nesesityathu neziko laseCwebe linceda iilali ezilishumi elinesithathu kwaye liyakuthatha izigaba ezibini.

Iziko ngalinye linekomiti yalo, abasebenzi balo abasebenzisana

kwaye nabahlali bale ndawo bayakwazi ukufumana umbane kumakhaya abo ukuba basenzile isicelo soko.

Ecoffee Bay uqulunqo selugqityiwe kwaye nemvume yokutsala amanzi seyinikezelwe, umsebenzi ufanele ukuba uqale ngoJanuwari/Februwari ka-2002. Ekuqaleni kwakucetywe ukuba iindawo ezisemaphandleni zakunikwa amanzi aphantsi komhlaba, kodwa ngoku kucetywa ukuba kubekho iziko lamanzi lenkqila elakufumana amanzi kumlambo iMtata.

Lakugqityiwa eli ziko, lakunikezela ngamanzi kubantu abangama-21 000 kwiilali ezingamashumi amane, kwaye likhuthaze uphuhliso lweSDI eCoffee Bay,

Maphunzi neHole-in-the-wall. Eii ziko liyakunceda zonke iindawo ezingqonge iCoffee Bay, neHole-in-the-wall yaseMzantsi Mnenga, Nzulweni, Mtonjana noMzantsi Mpeko eWild Coast. Iikomiti zeelali zamanzi zayilwa kuzo zonke iilali ekuqaleni kuka-2001. Zimelwe kwiikomiti ezimbini, eyengingqi yaseCoffee Bay neyaseHole-in-the-wall.

Iziko lamanzi laseCoffee Bay lizakuba nezigaba ezihlanu ukusuka ekucocweni kwamanzi asuka kumlambo iMtata, ukumpontshwa kwamanzi empontshelwa koovimba ukuyo kutsho kwiimpompo ezisezilalini.

Ikomiti eququzelela oku kwezi ngingqi iyakuyilwa kwisigaba sokuqala njengoko kuya kuqwalaselwa ubukhulu bomsebenzi. Isigaba sesibini nesesityathu siyakuqwalasela kumsebenzi we-SDI ezilalini kwaye ilali nganye iya kuthumela ummeli kule komiti kwisigaba salo msebenzi.

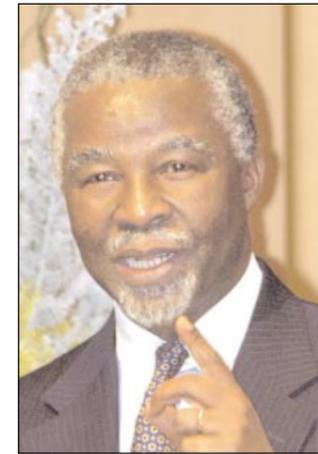
Abasebenzi bayakuthathwa kwingingqi zolawulo ezine eziphantsi kweli ziko, bayakonyulwa, baqeshwe kwisigaba sokuqala kwaye amagosa ayakuvela kwilali nganye apho ulwakhiwo luza kuqhuba khona. Indleko zeli ziko zithekelelwa kwi-62,6 lezigidi zeerandi kwiminyaka emihlanu. Ixesha eliyakuthathwa linokuhlenga-hlengiswa ngokufumaneka kwezimali.

UPresident Mbeki utyelela iTsilitwa

Ngo-Oktobha 2001, uPresident Mbeki watyelela ilali yaseTsilitwa kufutshane neSulenkama eQumbu ngeenjongo zokubona uphuhliso kuluntu neprojekti zokuzisa amanzi..

Olu tyelelo lwadibana nokwaziswa ngokusesikweni kwephulo lokuzisa amanzi wesigidi sesixhenxe ukufumana amanzi acocokileyo ukususela kunyulo lonyaka ka-1994. Ngenxa yemozulu eyayingentlanga inqwelo moya kaPresident Mbeki kwaba nzima ukuba imise kwilali yaseQhaka kufutshane nePort St Johns ukuze naye abekho kulo msitho.

Noko kunjalo waphumelela ukufika eTsilitwa emva kweeyure ezimbalwa kulindelwe. Inkungu namafu ayithintela inqwelo moya yakhe ekumiseni kodwa waba nakho ukufika eTsilitwa ekhwele iveni eyi-4x4.



Abahlali babelungise iinkqubo ezimbini, eyokuqala iyekaPresident Mbeki, eyesibini iyeyamaqumrhu okanye amacandelo anegalelo ekuziseni iinkonzo ezithile eluntwini ñ

icandelo lezeMfundo, elemisebenzi, Eskom, Umngeni Mine Explorers, CSIR, Micro Projects, ne-Amanziabantu eyacelwa ukuba incedise ekuphuculeni iiprojekti yelali yokuzisa amanzi.

Ezinye zezinto ezenziweyo eTsilitwa, sisikolo semfundo ephakamileyo, iziko leekhomputha, isikolo sokufundisa ukukhanda iimoto, iziko lokuqeqeshela ukubhaka, iziko lokuqeqeshela ubuchule bokuzoba nokuthunga, neziko lonxibelelwano.

Inqununu yesikolo uMnu. Jikijela ubenegalelo elikhulu ekukhokeleni kule nkqubela encedisana noluntu lwale ndawo.

Ngexesha lolu tyelelo, uMququzeleli we-Amanziabantu uLoyise uLoyiso Dumalisile wazisa ngokusesikweni isigaba sokuqala seziko lokuzisa amanzi

laseTsilitwa. Kwintetho yakhe uDumalisile uchaze inxaxheba ethathwa yi-Amanziabantu kuphuhliso loluntu ekhokelela ekuziseni amanzi esikolweni, kwindlu yeendwendwe, iimpompo eziselalini, nakwizindlu ezakhelwe iitishala ezivela e-United Kingdom. Uchaze umgomo ka-Amanziabantu wokubeka abantu kuqala ngokuthi abaqeqeshe, abaqashe kusetyenziswa neekontraki ezisakhulayo kuzo zonke iiprojekti zayo.

Ngenxa yentetho yakhe abazisi beenkonzo bavakalise umnqweno nomdla ekwenzeni ubuhlobo ne-Amanziabantu.

UPresident Mbeki uwabulelele onke amaqumrhu athathe inxaxheba ekuphuculeni impilo yabantu baseTsilitwa. Umeme uluntu ukuba luqhakamishelane ne-ofisi

yakhe xa kukho isidingo sokwenza oko.

Impompo - ilali ilindele amanzi

Umboniso uyashicilelwa kwilali apho i-Amanziabantu isebenze khona ukuzisa amanzi kwingingqi yasePort St Johns. Lo mboniso ubizwa ngokuba yi-The Tap ethetha impompo. Kulo mboniso sixelelwa ngebalali lelali elindele amanzi. Le lali ifumaneka embindini weliso lokuqokekela amanzi eSicambeni kwaye iyenye yeelali ezintandathu ezingqonge umlambo iMngazi. Lo mboniso uyakulandela ulun-

tu njengokuba inkqubo yokuzisa amanzi acocokileyo isungulwa. Uya kushicilela iminqweno yabo, amaphupha nodano lwabo.

Ingxaki zokungabi namanzi abathe badibana nazo abantu bale ndawo zingqinwa ngunkosikazi Nolandile Mditshwa ominyaka ingama-45 onabantwana abathandathu onethemba lokuba ubomi bakhe buza kutshintsha kwinto ebisoloko imhlupha, yokukha amanzi kumlambo okude omanziandaka.

Lo mboniso uyakubonisa unxibelelwano phakathi kwamanzi, impilo, utyani, nemfundo kwaye uyakunika ababukeli ulwazi lokuba abantu basemaphandleni baxhamla njani kwezi nkqubo zintsha.

Ukushicilelwa kwalo mboniso kuqale ngoNovemba ka-2001 kwaye usaqhubeka. I-Amanziabantu, iMvula Trust, neSebe laManzi bahlanganisa iintloko nabenzi balo mboniso bagqiba ngendawo omawushicilelwe kuyo lo mboniso.

USteve Markovitz ongumqulunqi nongumongameli weBig World Cinema ukususela ku-1988, nguye oqulunqo lo mboniso. UToni Strasburg okhulele eMzantsi Afrika owenze imiboniso emininzi yeBBC World Life Series, nguwo owongamele lo msebenzi.

Kwenziwa amalungiselelo okuba lo mboniso ubonise koomabona-kude beli loMzantsi Afrika naseYurophu, kwaye ubonise ngenjongo zokufundisa nokunika ulwazi jikelele ingekuko ukwenza inzuzo nokubhengeza.



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Amanzi ezigidi ezisixhenxe zabantu

Unkosikazi uMankosiphethe Ntuntuma waseQhaka kufutshane nePort St Johns, kutschanje ube ngowesigidi sesixhenxe ukufumana amanzi kwinkqubo karhulumente yamanzi nogutyulo. Okokoko wathi wahlala eQhaka ngowe-1962, uNksk. Ntuntuma ebesikha amanzi kumlambo omgama-800 eemitha, ngoku ufumana amanzi kwimpompo ekufutshana nekhasa lakhe n̄ sibamba ngazibini kwelinye lamaziko asekwe yi-Amanziabantu njen-gomququzeleli weSebe laManzi naMahlathi kwinkqubo kaBoTT eMpuma Koloni.

IQhaka okanye iNoskiet yilali encinane enabantu abamalunga nama-2000 kwaye iyenye yeelali ezilishumi elinesine kwingingqi yasePort St Johns ebandakanywa kwisigaba sokuqala seziko lokuzisa amanzi laseMzimvubu, ekhonza abantu abangama-19 000. Isigaba sesibini seli ziko, sisa amanzi kuma-5 500 abantu beelali ezine, kwaye lisaqhubeka nakulo nyaka mtsha ka-2002.

Eli ziko lifumana amanzi kumlambo iMngazi, amanzi athi ampontshelwe kwindawo yokuwacoca, emva koko athululelwe kumaqula okanye kwizigcina-manzi ezenziwe ezilalini, ukusuka apho aya kwiimpompo ezifumaneka kumgama ongama-200 eemitha kumzi ngamnye. Le projekti ihlawulelwe yi-European Union (EU) kwaye ulwakhiwo lwenziwa ngokuqhakamishelana neGroup 5, kusetyenziswa iindlela eziphucukileyo zokusebenza, kusetyenziswa iikontraki zabantu ababesakuhleleleka. Abasebenzi bafunyanwa kwiilali ezikufutshane



ingakumbi abasetyhini nolutsha.

Iinkonzo zamanzi nogutyulo zaseMzantsi Afrika (WSSA) zizo ezijongene nokusebenza kweli ziko kude kufike ixesha lokunikezelwa kwalo kumaspala wenkqila i-O.R.Tambo.

Ngexesha lotyelelo, kuyokuvuyiswana noNksk. Ntuntuma ngo-Oktobha ka-2001 njengomntu wesigidi sesixhenxe ukufumana amanzi, uMphathiswa weSebe laManzi naMahlathi uMnu.

Ronnie Kasrils, waphawula ukuba urhulumente ucutha kanobom, Kangange-50% kumsebenzi obusilela wokuzisa amanzi ukususela ngonyaka ka-1994.

Le nto ithetha ukuba uMzantsi Afrika sewukhathule kuxanduva eyayinikwe lona kule nkulungwane kwintlanganiso yezizwe ezimanyeneyo ngowe-2000 apho iinkokheli zezizwe, kubandakanywa uThabo Mbeki banqophela ukuba bayakuzisa amanzi kubantu

WATER FOR 7 MILLION: Mrs Mankosiphethe Ntuntuma of Qhaka, near Port St Johns, last year became the 7-millionth person to receive water under the government's programme to fast-track water services to millions of historically disadvantaged South Africans in rural areas throughout the country. Mrs Mankosiphethe

Ntuntuma of Qhaka, left, with Minister Ronnie Kasrils, right, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

abangenawo amanzi abangama-50% ngowe-2015. Ukuphela konyaka ka-2001 bekusasele izigidi ezisixhenxe zabantu baseMzantsi Afrika abangenamanzi acocekileyo okusela. IDWAF izimisele ukusebenzisa i-1,1 yezigidi sezigidi seerandi kwiminyaka ezayo ukuzisa amanzi neenkonzo zogutyulo.

Umphathiswa uRonnie Kasrils xa wayenika intetho kulwabiwo-mali, waphawula wathi urhulumente uzimisele ukunika ummi wonke waseMzantsi Afrika amanzi ngonyaka ka-2008/9.

I-EU (imanyano yaseYurophu) inikele ngama-600 ezigidi zeerandi ngenjongo zokufaka isandla kweli phulo lokunikezela ngeenkonzo ezingundoqo eluntwini.

Esi sixa-mali siyinxalenye ye-20% yesibonelelo se2,2 sezigidi zesigidi karhulumente

yeProjekti kaMasibambane enjongo ikunikezela ngamanzi neenkonzo zogutyulo kubantu abazizigidi eziyi-2,4 baseMpuma Koloni, Northern Province nakwaZulu Natal.



**Department of
Water Affairs
and Forestry**

Amanz'abantu izisa amanzi ebantwini

Amanz'abantu yiprojekti eququzelela iSebe laManzi naMahlathi kaBoTT eyinkqubo yokwakha, yokuqhuba, yokuqeqesha neyokudlulisa, enjongo ikukuzisa amanzi kuluntu lwasemaphandleni

kuyo yonke iMpuma Koloni, ehambisana nenkqubo karhulumente engxamileyo yokuzisa amanzi nogutyulo kwizigidi zabantu abahlelekileyo.