

TERMS OF REFERENCE



ALFRED NZO
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

GIS RURAL SANITATION DATA CAPTURE FOR NTABANKULU (WARD 1&5) 2019/20 FINANCIAL YEAR

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1. BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In 1996, the draft National Sanitation policy was developed with the sole purpose of improving the health and quality of life of the entire South African population. Promotion of access to improved sanitation facilities is one of the basic human rights that could assist in achieving the envisaged quality of life. Improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal and insect contact with excreta. These facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines (appropriate for water scarce and less densely populated areas) to flush toilets with a sewage connection. Lack of proper sanitation facilities promotes the spread of preventable disease like cholera and diarrhoea.

Since the constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) tasked local government with responsibility for the provision of water and sanitation services, the local election of 2001 saw the shift of responsibility for delivery of these services from Department of Water Affairs to relevant municipalities. A range of municipal legislations have been developed including; Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998, Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 as well as Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 to guide these municipalities in service delivery endeavours.

Under the Municipal Structures Act 117 Of 1998, the Alfred Nzo District Municipality (ANDM) was appointed a Water Service Authority (WSA) with a duty to provide efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable access to water and sanitation services. Significant strides have been made in this regard although there are still some challenges eradicating sanitation backlogs. It is against this background that the ANDM has taken an initiative to physically verify the completed sanitation facilities in order to map the service delivery road already travelled and also to effectively plan for future interventions. This will also enable the municipality to keep accurate records of the spatial distribution and location of services

1.2 OVERALL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Geographic Information System has become an essential tool for monitoring service delivery, providing answers for decision making and problem solving. The current sanitation data in the municipal database has a lot gaps and inaccuracies which prove to be a challenge and might lead to ineffective decision making. Therefore, the purpose of the project is to survey the location (X, Y, Z coordinates) by means of Global Positioning System (GPS) and thus physically verify the rural sanitation as well as related facilities for wards 1&5 of Ntabankulu Local Municipality the information captured must be accompanied by detailed attribute information about the infrastructure as well as a photograph.

This dataset will also assist in building organisational knowledge, for instance if an employee understands the spatial distribution of sanitation facilities within the ANDM suddenly leaves the organisation, all his knowledge and data will be available in a central database for his/her successor. In summary GIS products provide a visual framework for conceptualizing, understanding and prescribing action.

1.2.1 Overall objective

The power of GIS lies in the completeness and accuracy of spatial data managed by the system. During the development of the District's Sanitation Master Plan, an effort was made to collect, consolidate, verify and update spatial information using aerial imagery. However, this info was never physically verified, it was only a desktop exercise. Therefore, the main objective of this project is to seek services of a qualified service provider to assist the ANDM in updating the sanitation data in the GIS database in order to fill the gaps identified.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

The Specific objectives of the project include; but not limited to:

- Capturing Data
- Physical Verification of features to be captured
- Production of a Shapefile/Geodatabase and accompanying attributes for the recently captured data
- Incorporate the data into the GIS Database
- Photographs and descriptions of captured features.
- Recommendation on required intervention.

2. SCOPE & EXTENT OF WORK

The successful Service provider must assist ANDM in surveying and capturing completed rural sanitation facilities (VIPs) for wards 1&5 of Ntabankulu Local Municipality to enable the municipality to update the GIS database. ANDM will be responsible for the continuous updating of the database after the project is complete.

The service provider should capture and submit shapefile for the following datasets:

No.	GIS Data Set	Important Attributes
1	VIP Toilets	Name and Surname of the owner, ID Number, Dwelling (Erf) Numbers, Position (X,Y ,Z Co-ordinates), VIP Condition

The ANDM GIS unit will also undertake random control field audits. If the data submitted by the service provider is found to be incorrect, it will be the responsibility of the service provider to rectify or collect outstanding data at his own cost before payments can be processed.

The following also need to be taken into consideration:

- All data must be provided in ArcView/ ArcMap shapefile or Geodatabase.
- The data should be provided in Geographic projection (Latitude and Longitude) and WGS84 Datum.
- All text in the attribute table must be accurately spelt.
- Attribute feature names and descriptions should be in line with current standards such as SAGDAD (The South African Geospatial Data Dictionary).
- All data must be accompanied by metadata.
- All VIP toilets in each ward must be captured by the Service Provider regardless of his/her criteria of billing per VIP toilet.