

IRWWS

THEME 2: ACCELERATION OF THE BUCKET ERADICATION PROGRAMME MINISTERIAL INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH WATER & SANITATION SECTOR

10 NOVEMBER 2018 - BIRCHWOOD HOTEL



WATER IS LIFE - SANITATION IS DIGNITY



water & sanitation



UMGENI



THEME 2: ACCELERATION OF THE BUCKET ERADICATION PROGRAMME

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 According to General Household Survey 2017, sanitation coverage is at 82.2% of the population. The households that are still to be served are estimated at about 2 million.
- 1.2 South Africa has made major policy shift through the revised National Sanitation Policy 2016. It is pro-poor and encourages new thinking around sanitation, new innovations and more appropriate ways of treating human waste/effluent to safe portable water.
- 1.3 The policy therefore seeks to resolve all the identified existing sanitation challenges, gaps, and burning issues in order to achieve universal access to all, including indigent households and people living in privately owned land, backyard dwellers and all public and private institutions.
- 1.4 **Sanitation challenges can be classified into 5 areas:** No service, infrastructure upgrade, infrastructure extension, infrastructure refurbishment and water supply.
 - **No service** – This refers to community that has never been served with any formal or municipal sanitation system. These are more common in rural and informal settlements.
 - **Infrastructure upgrade** – This refers to infrastructure that is provided to households but does not meet the RDP standard. In this case infrastructure would need to be up-graded to meet the RDP standard e.g. the toilet may exist but may lack ventilation pipe to provide air circulation to reduce smell and meet the RDP standard.
 - **Infrastructure extension** – This refers to situations where a community may have been served but may have grown or extended and the new households have no service.
 - **Infrastructure refurbishment** – In this case infrastructure was provided but has deteriorated to such an extent that it is no longer functional.

- **Water supply needs** – Provision of waterborne sanitation requires provision of adequate water supply to support the service i.e. to flush the toilet. Where supply is not available, waterborne sanitation will remain a dream to affected communities

2. BUCKET ERADICATION PROGRAMME

2.1 PROJECT SCOPE - The programme seeks to replace the bucket toilet with a new toilet structure, install both water and sewer reticulation services (network). Excluded but part of the completion of the project is to provide the necessary bulk infrastructure services.

2.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT - A lack of project planning, feasibility studies and bulk infrastructure status in the affected towns at the inception of the project;

2.3 PROGRESS AND STATUS QUO

PHASE 1

- This phase involves the Bucket Eradication Programme which commenced during the second half of 2013/14 to eradicate 88 127 buckets in formalised areas however, after an audit, it was found that only some 52 249 bucket exist in formal areas.
- The backlog is located mostly in the Eastern Cape, Free State (highest backlog), Northern Cape and North West Provinces (least);
- To date, some 12 221 bucket toilets remain outstanding due to the unavailability of bulk infrastructure in the Free State and Northern Cape Province;

Province	Municipality	Project Name	Number of Bucket Toilets

FS	Setsoto	Clocolan	3379
		Senekal	2435
		Ficksburg	218
	Nketoana	Reitz	739
		Petrus Steyn	960
		Arlington	1 192
	Tokologo	Dealesville	1 279
NC	Siyancuma	Griekwastad	387
		Campbell	596
	Tsantsabane	Postdene	149
		Maranteng	134
TOTAL			11 468

MUNICIPALITY	BEP TOWN	BULK PROJECT NAME
Setsoto LM	Senekal	Construction of a Sewer Mains (250mm-400mm)
		3 x Pumpstations
		Senekal Package Plant (New and Existing)
Tokologo LM	Dealesville	Construction of a sewer Mains-200mm
		Construction of a Pumpstation
		Grey Water recycling Package Plant
	Hertzogville	Sewer Main
Setsoto LM	Ficksburg	Sewer Mains
		4 x new pump stations
	Clocolan	Construction of Sewer Main (200mm-400mm)
		Construction of 3 x Pumpstations * (excluded the modification of the existing PS 2)
Nketoana LM	Reitz	Sewer Main
	Petrus Steyn	Sewer Main
	Arlington	Sewer Main
		Package Plant
Lindley	Pump station	
Makana LM	Grahamstown	Sewer Main

PHASE 2

- This phase involves the eradication of buckets in currently identified **informal settlements**. South Africa currently has over 2700 informal settlements mostly

concentrated in Cape Town, Gauteng and other secondary high employment cities such as eThekweni, Port Elizabeth and East London.

- Eradication of buckets in informal settlements will involve security of tenure, installation of new bulk infrastructure etc.

PHASE 3.

- This phase involves addressing the overall sanitation backlog affecting over 2 million households.
- The magnitude of the work is addressed through master-planning of all water and sanitation needs for the population.

2.4 CHALLENGES

- The provision of sanitation is devolved to Water Services Authorities and unfortunately, most of them are faced with a number of challenges. The following are few of the key challenges:
- The latest Auditor-General's Report on financial management at local government reveals that 86% of municipalities failed to comply with key legislation and this is recorded at the highest non-compliance since 2012/13 financial year. Poor financial management impacts negatively on the delivery of basic services, including sanitation services.
- According to the study conducted by Department of Cooperative Governance Report, most of the Project Management Units are non-functional. These units are responsible to manage capital projects of municipalities. If PMUs are inefficient and non-functional, basic services get negatively affected.
- Poor maintenance of sanitation infrastructure remains a huge challenge across the country leading to the collapse of the infrastructure. Pits are getting full and it is expensive to handle and dispose faecal sludge.
- Lack of good governance renders the municipalities non-functional with dire consequences for service delivery.

- The Department does not have enough capacity to support local municipalities to properly plan, implement, monitor and report progress on sanitation.
- Under reporting of sanitation delivery achievements which affects backlog estimation. There is a need to coordinate sector reporting system so as to get a full picture of provisioning of sanitation.
- The continuous roll out of bucket toilets in some municipalities e.g Northern Cape Province compromises the efforts of the state in eradicating the backlog;
- The suitability of some sanitation solutions given the environmental challenges presented by some of the towns (Water scarcity, dysfunctional WWTW) versus expectations of communities for a higher level of service i.e water borne sanitation;
- The status of bulk infrastructure in some formalised towns are in need of refurbishment or upgrading and in the majority of projects will require the construction of new infrastructure i.e pump stations, outfall sewers;

2.5 Current initiatives to improve sanitation delivery/coverage

- Realising that the rate of basic services delivery including sanitation was slow to meet the 2019 MTSF target, Government established the Project Management Office (PMO) coordinated by Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA) supported by the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME). The main function of the PMO is to coordinate accelerating basic services in the 27 priority District Municipalities.
- The Inter-Ministerial Task Team chaired by the Minister of COGTA is in place to facilitate coordination amongst relevant departments to fast track basic services delivery to prioritised 57 municipalities. The IMTT has deployed skilled professional planners, engineers, and finance people to these 57 municipalities to support them address service delivery challenges.
- The Department is working closely with STATSA, Departments of Human Settlements and Cooperative Governance to improve reporting on progress by tracking service provision within other delivery programmes to give a holistic national perspective.

- President Ramaphosa recently launched the Sanitation Appropriate for Education (SAFE) to improve sanitation at schools. Private sector is urged to support and partner with government to eradicate sanitation backlogs and related challenges in schools across the country.
- Through the Water Research Commission, game changing sanitation technologies and systems which require little or no water and reuse of recycled water are researched, piloted and some steadily introduced to address the sanitation challenge and the projected water gap.
- The Department has formalised partnership with private sector and civil society through the Strategic Water Partners Network (SWPN). The SWPN has a programme that will contribute to increasing sanitation coverage by growing the market for decentralised off-grid sanitation services.