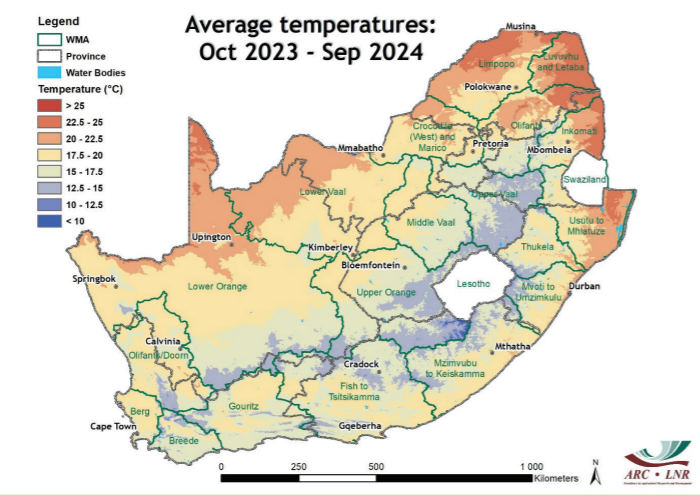


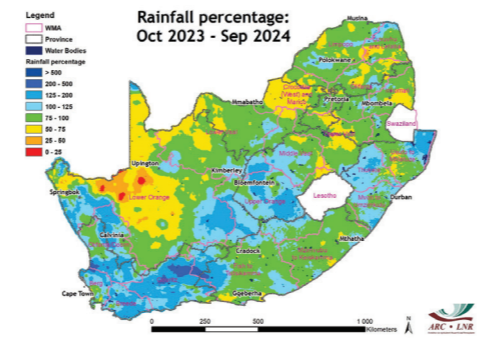
# The National State of Water'24 Report Highlights

## Temperatures

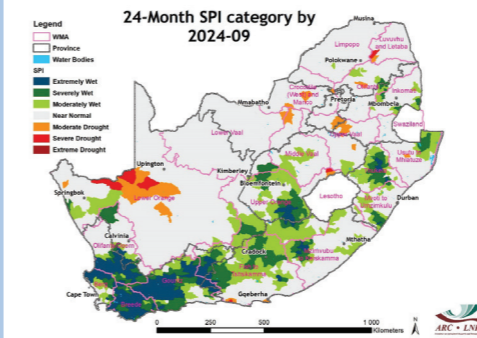
South Africa is experiencing a warming trend of  $\approx 0.17\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  per decade since 1951.



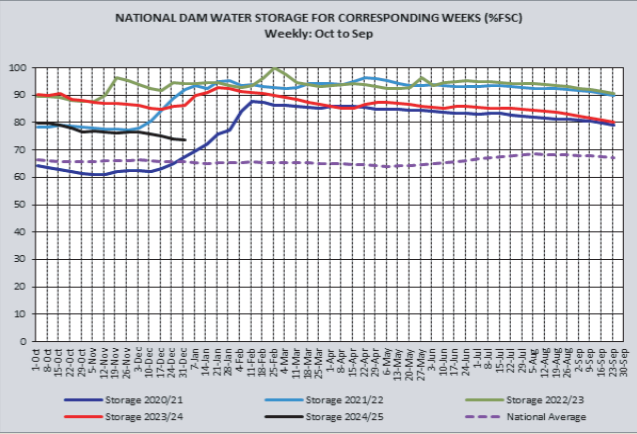
## Rainfall



## Drought Status



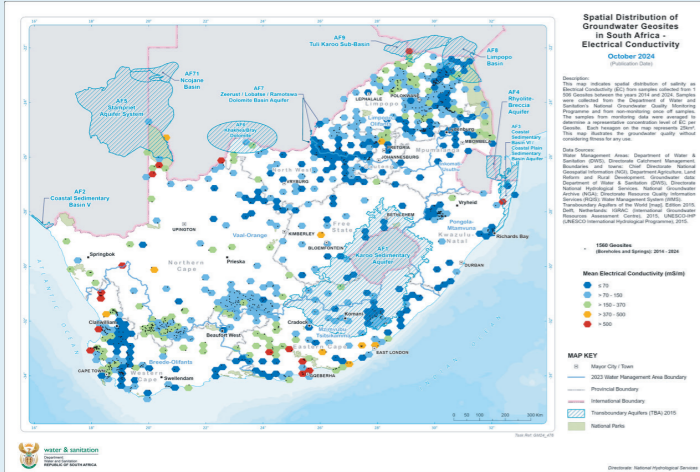
## National Dam Levels



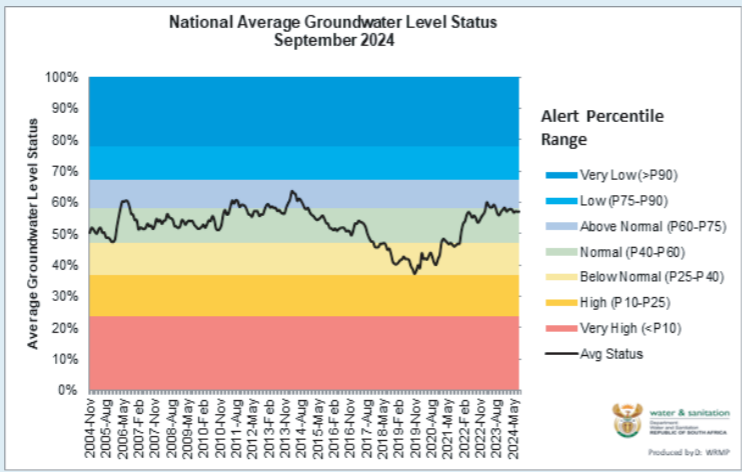
Dam levels for the 222 national dams at the end of the 2023/24 HY were at **79.7%**

## Groundwater

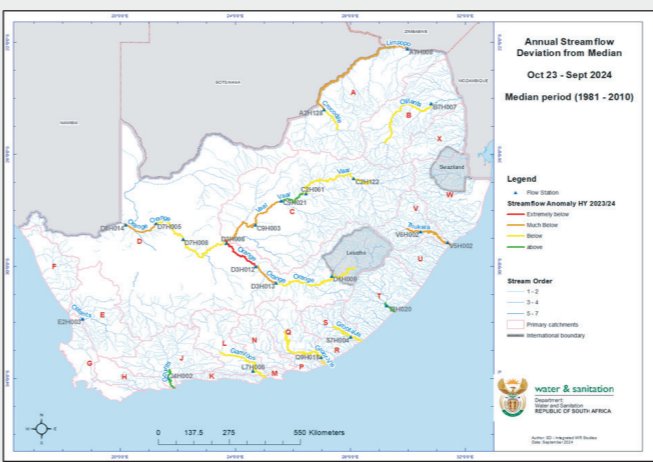
### Quality



### Levels



## Streamflow

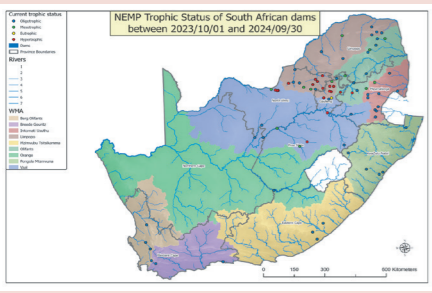


## Water Use Efficiency

System Input Volume = 4,39 218 l/c/d	59,2%	Billed authorised = 2,31		52,6%
	Authorised consumption = 2,60 127 l/c/d	Billed metered = 1,93		Revenue water = 2,31
		Unbilled authorised = 0,29		
		Unbilled metered = 0,22		
40,8%	Water losses = 1,79	Apparent losses = 0,38		Non-revenue water = 2,08
		Real Losses = 1,41		47,4%
		ILI = 7.0		
		16.8 m³/km/day		

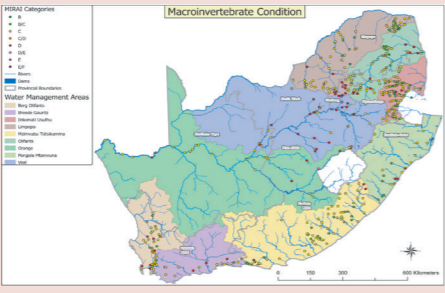
## Surface Water Quality

### Trophic status for SA Dams



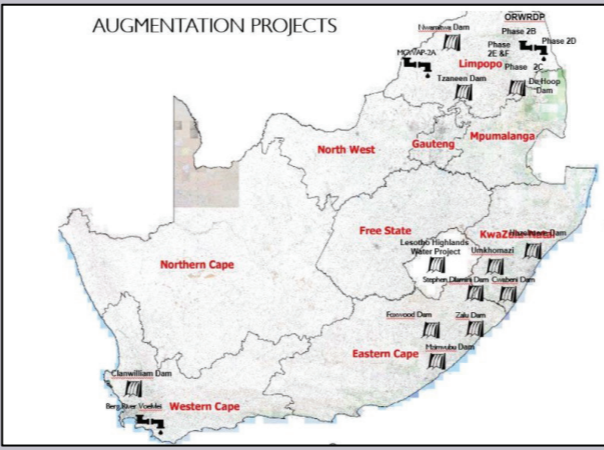
Some dams in Upper Vaal, Upper Olifants, and Upper Crocodile (west) catchments are Hypertrophic.

### River Ecological Status



~54% of the sites are moderately modified MIRAI

## Water Security



DWS aims to develop a more resilient water sector that can meet the growing population's needs while adapting to economic and climate challenges.

## National State of Disaster

Flood events from October 2023 to September 2024 highlight South Africa's water resource vulnerability to climate change, necessitating improved forecasting, early warning systems, and adaptive water management strategies.

