



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

WATER & SANITATION LEADERSHIP GROUP

DWS - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

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Strategic Direction of DWS

Key Strategic Pillars

In March 2018, the Minister: Water and Sanitation announced his intention to focus the work of the Department on the following five strategic pillars:



- I. National Water Resources and Services Authority
- II. National Water Resources and Services Regulator
- III. Water Resources and Services Value Chain
- IV. Water Resources and Services Master Plan
- V. Institutional Rationalisation and Organisational Alignment

The Five Pillars are fully embedded into the Master Plan and the more detailed implementation plans will be finalized through an intensive round of stakeholder engagements.

These pillars require implementation support from all levels within the sector. As a first step to give effect to these pillars, we have streamlined the organogram of the Department in order to respond more efficiently and effectively to the challenges.



*Water &
Sanitation
Services Facts*

Addressing the Crisis through the NW&SMP

- 14.1 million people do not have access to safe sanitation
- Only 64 % of households have access to a reliable water supply service
- 56% of waste water treatment works and 44% of water treatment works are in a poor or critical condition. 11% are dysfunctional
- 41% of municipal water does not generate revenue.
- 35% of water is lost through leakage

Addressing the Crisis through the NW&SMP (2)

- More than 50% of South Africa's wetlands have been lost, and of those that remain, 33% are in poor ecological condition
- Municipalities are losing about 1660 million m³ per year through nonrevenue water. At a unit cost of R6/m³ this amounts to R9.9 billion each year
- Only 5% of agricultural water used is by black farmers
- R33 billion more is needed each year for the next 10 years to achieve water security
- South Africa can avoid a projected 17% Water Deficit By 2030 by taking Bold Action Today!



Catchment Management Agencies


Current status of CMA

- The Minister announced in his 2018/19 budget vote the need to hasten the establishment of Catchment Management Agencies in the remaining 7 Regions
- A steering committee will be set up to guide the establishment process which will amongst other stakeholders include organized labour



Drought in Cape Town

- City of Cape Town has reported that water restrictions will be lowered to Level 5 from 1 October 2018 as dam levels near 70%.
- water usage target will be increased from 50 litres to 70 litres per person per day to ensure that water conservation efforts remain in place
- a relaxation of restrictions for commercial and industrial water users from a 45% to a 40% usage reduction
- a tariff relief of between 26.6% and 70% per kilolitre of water depending on the usage and tariff category
- “The drop from the current Level 6B restrictions comes after good winter rainfall and water saving efforts by residents, resulting in the Western Cape Water Supply System’s dams reaching a capacity of 68% – a very significant improvement on the situation at the end of the previous winter, when they were at just 38% capacity.”



High Level Panel on Water

High Level Panel on Water (HLPW)

- The United Nations and World Bank Group convened a High Level Panel on Water (HLPW) to provide leadership in tackling one of the world's most pressing challenges – an approaching global water crisis.
- The HLPW's key message is that the world can no longer take water for granted
 - Individuals, communities, companies, cities, and countries need to better understand, value, and manage water sustainably.
- UN has proclaimed the period 2018–28 the International Decade for Action: “Water for Sustainable Development”
 - It seeks to inspire action to achieve the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG6, by facilitating access to knowledge and the exchange of good practices.

HLPW FOUNDATION FOR ACTION

Sustainable change requires strong foundations. The HLPW believes that making progress on understanding, valuing, and managing water will provide the foundations for the broader integrated water management agenda that needs to follow – and thus progress towards achieving the SDGs. The key recommendations are as follows:

- Understand Water
- Value Water
- Manage Water
- Ensure Universal Access To Safe Water & Sanitation
- Increase Water Infrastructure Investment
- Nurture Environmental Water
- Develop Sustainable Cities
- Increase Global Water Cooperation
- Strengthen Partnerships



Sustainable Development Goals



Transition From MDGs to SDGs

From MDGs
(2000-2015) – 8 Goals,
21 Targets, 60 indicators

MDGs - halving extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by the target date of 2015”



To SDGs (2016-2030) – 17 Goals,
169 Targets, 304 indicators

SDGs - to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will carry on the momentum generated by the MDGs and fit into a global development framework up to 2030



3:10 PM

SDG Background

- ✓ The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** (or **Global Goals for Sustainable Development**) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations Development Programme
- ✓ The Sustainable Development Goals (17 in Total) were endorsed “without reservations” by all Heads of State, including South Africa, on 25 September 2015.

SDG 6 MONITORING AND REPORTING

SDG 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
1 Goal - 6+2 Targets - 11 Global Indicators



**Achieving
SDG 6 is
essential for
progress on
all other 17
SDGs as it is
cross-
cutting and
vice versa**



THANK YOU!



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