



Strategic Water Partners Network  
SOUTH AFRICA



**WSSLG**

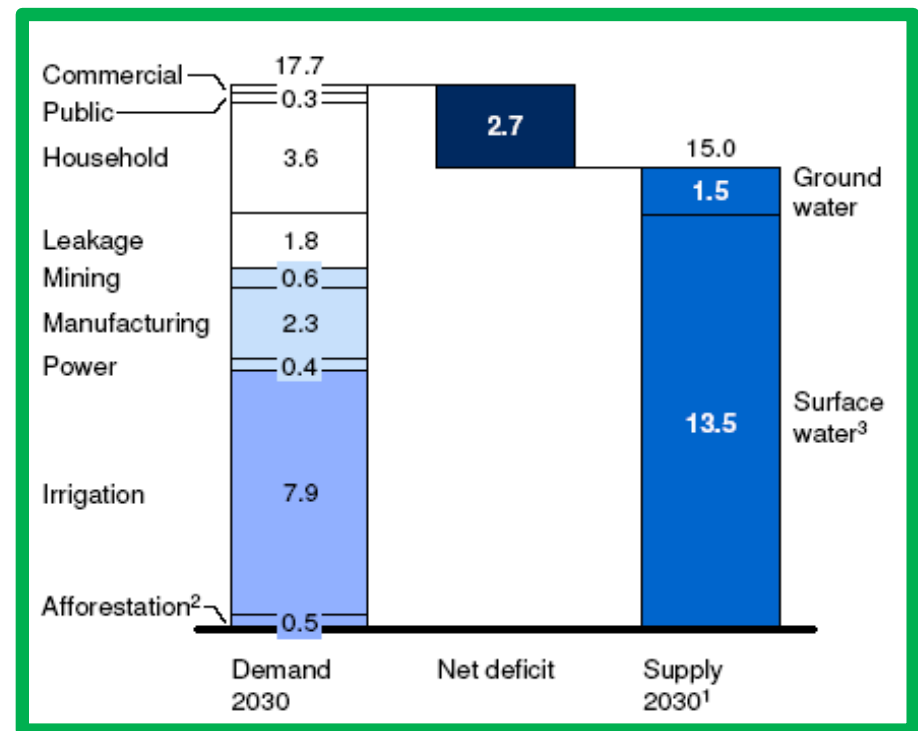
13-09-2018



# SWPN

The SWPN is a partnership between the public sector (primarily the Department of Water and Sanitation – DWS), the private sector and civil society working collectively to close a 17% gap between water supply and demand that is anticipated to manifest by the year 2030 in South Africa.

The National Water Resources Strategy (2012) formally identifies the SWPN as the key platform to facilitate such **collective action**



# SWPN partners



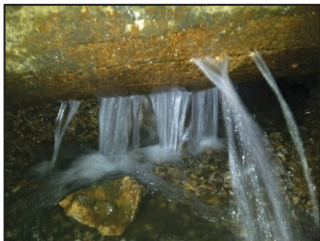


# SWPN

The vision is to strive to contribute to efficient, equitable and sustainable water supply and access to water and sanitation for all South Africans through the **identification and application of innovative and cost effective solutions**

## Working Groups:

- Effluent and Waste Water Management (Chair: Eskom)
- Agriculture and Supply Chain (Chair: Agricultural Research Council)
- Water Efficiency and Leakage Reduction (Chair: Nestle)
- Sanitation (Chair: GIZ)
- Water Stewardship (Chair: Exxaro and SALGA)
- Skills Development and Transformation (Chair: Sasol)





# SWPN SDG focus

## SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SWPN directly contributes to











TARGETS	PROJECTS
<b>6.3</b> By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Establishment of the Mine Water Co-ordinating Body in the Olifants Catchment Sustainable Mine Water Management Mine water treatment projects Green Engine Model
<b>6.4</b> By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	No Drop project: No Drop Phase 2 Model contract for WC/WCDM projects Water Administration System Project (22 schemes) Business case for funding of Vaalharts upgrade War on leaks project Non-Revenue Water fund study

SWPN contributes indirectly, through process, approach and results (scaling and replication) and to:

**6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (**all projects** through increasing available water)



# SWPN in numbers

<p>Effluent and Wastewater Treatment</p>	<p><b>30</b> </p> <p>The estimated maximum number of years that mines will operate in the Witbank Coalfields before closure. A <b>Mine Water Coordinating Body (MWCB)</b> was established to coordinate regional planning and management of mine impacted water now and into the future.</p>	<p>Water Efficiency and Leakage Reduction</p>	<p><b>152</b> </p> <p>The number of municipalities that are water service authorities and whose Non-Revenue Water was assessed by the SWPN and Department of Water and Sanitation through the No Drop programme.</p>
<p>Chair: Eskom</p>	<p><b>60</b> </p> <p>The initial area in hectares to be irrigated with saline mine water from Mafube and Arnot collieries for soya bean and wheat production. Of this area, 30 hectares are mine rehabilitated land and another 30 hectares virgin land. The project seeks to demonstrate <b>how mine water can improve agricultural production</b> in mining areas.</p>	<p>Chair: Nestlé</p>	<p><b>0 - 100</b> </p> <p>The percentage level of Performance Based Contracting provided for by a model contract developed to be applied in Water Conservation and Water Demand Management projects. The model contract is compliant with the Municipal Finance Management Act and will assist municipalities to better contract or partner with specialist contractors to reduce water losses.</p>
<p>Agricultural Supply Chain</p>	<p><b>48</b> </p> <p>Million m<sup>3</sup>/ annum of water saved from irrigation schemes through the use of the Water Administration System (WAS)- a proven water-saving irrigation water management system whose installation and implementation are being rolled out with SWPN support.</p>	<p>Skills Development and Transformation</p>	<p><b>15, 000</b> </p> <p>The number of youth plumbers and artisans trained by the Department of Water and Sanitation War on Leaks programme. The SWPN is developing a strategy to assist these trainees to get jobs.</p>
<p>Acting Chair: Agricultural Research Council (ARC)</p>	<p><b>400, 000</b> </p> <p>The population of residents in 7 municipalities that depend on the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme for their water supply. The SWPN is supporting the development of a multi-sector business case to unlock financing of about R7 billion in infrastructure upgrades for the scheme.</p>	<p>Chair: Sasol</p>	<p></p>
<p>Sanitation</p> <p>Chair: GIZ</p>	<p><b>14, 000, 000</b> </p> <p>Households in South Africa do not have and have never had any sanitation services. The SWPN has started engagements with key public and private sector stakeholders to help address this challenge.</p>	<p>Water Stewardship</p> <p>Chairs: Exxaro and SALGA</p>	<p><b>500</b> </p> <p>Million rand. About the estimated annual shortfall of funding for measures already planned by Metropolitan municipalities for Water Conservation and Demand Management. A feasibility study is underway for a Non-Revenue Water Fund to finance this shortfall and other municipal water loss projects.</p>

# Thank you

