



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

TERMS OF REFERENCE

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6-TARGET 6.1: TASK TEAM (SDG 6 TT_6.1)

1. BACKGROUND

Since the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were endorsed “without reservations” by all Heads of State, including South Africa, on 25 September 2015, South Africa has embraced the opportunity to deliver on the SDG requirements and improve water security and the service of water and sanitation business to its people; further committed by the President during the recent World Water Week (March 2017) which took place in South Africa, and where he also called for urgent action.

The SDG goals and targets came into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions taken within South Africa over the next fifteen years. The target date for outcomes to be achieved is 2030. The SDG targets are valid for and applicable to South Africa. They are also in line with the Vision 2030 (the National Development Plan) as well as 2014 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) Outcome targets.

There are 17 goals that need to be progressively attained by 2030. There is a dedicated water and sanitation goal, Goal 6, with the objective to ensure access to water and sanitation for all. However, it is acknowledged that water is inherently reflected and/or implied in various other goals.

The Deputy Director General: Planning & Information is responsible to oversee the implementation of SDG6 in SA on behalf of the Department and in collaboration with Stats SA. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is the reporting focal point for all 17 SDGs in the country. The day to day implementation of the SDG 6 programme is the responsibility of Chief Director: Water Services and Local Water Management.

SDG 6 contains 8 targets, all focusing directly on water and sanitation services and water resource management, namely:

- 6.1 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 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
- 6.4 substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 by 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

To facilitate the implementation of SDG 6 a DWS SDG 6 Working Group has been established within the Branch Planning & Information. The working group will provide strategic direction to task teams that have been set up to address the SDG 6 Targets. Each task team will develop a Terms of Reference and an action plan per target as to how the target is going to be achieved. The task teams will also develop indicators and identify monitoring programmes to monitor the achievement of their targets.

2. SDG 6_Task Team 6.1:-WATER MACRO PLANNING TASK TEAM STRUCTURE

The SDG 6_TT_6.1: Water Macro Planning Task Team has been established within the Branch: Planning & Information, reporting to the SDG6 Working Group which is led by:

- Allestair Wensley (Team Leader)
- And additional Task Team members

SDG 6_TT_6.1) is responsible for Target 6.1, which states that “by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all”; as defined by the indicator 6.1.1, which is further defined as the “Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services”.

3. FUNCTIONS OFSDG 6_TT_6.1:-WATER MACRO PLANNINGTASK TEAM STRUCTURE

SDG 6_TT_6.1 will disaggregate the indicator 6.1.1 "Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services".

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) now complete, measured access to "improved drinking water source" (MDG target 7C). To address this requirement the department put in place monitoring and evaluation systems to report both locally and internationally.

Existing components which are being monitored and measured and the new components proposed to address "safely managed", through the SDG indicator 6.1.1 are:

- By 2030, achieve universal access (which implies households, schools, health-care facilities and workplaces) – **partially measured** by the MDG target 7C
- and equitable (which implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities among population subgroups) –**not measured** by MDG target 7C
- access (which implies sufficient water to meet domestic needs which is reliably available close to home) – **not measured** by MDG target 7C
- to safe (which implies safe drinking water that is free from pathogens and elevated levels of toxic chemicals at all times) – **not measured** by MDG target 7C
- and affordable (which implies payment for services) – **not measured** by MDG target 7C
- drinking water (which implies water used for drinking, cooking, food preparation and personal hygiene) – **partially measured** by MDG target 7C
- for all (i.e. implies suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages, including people with disabilities) – **partially measured** by MDG target 7C

Implementing SDG 6, and specifically target 6.1, taking into account the above gaps (which were not measured by MDG target 7C), and including the bolstering of existing monitoring processes that addressed MDG target 7C; additional measures will be required to address the following:

- reliability
- water quality

It is envisaged that SDG 6_TT_6.1, as part of its duties, will need to engage with key role players such as Stats SA and the United Nations and the African Union (AMCOW) around appropriate methodologies, in order to develop suitable measureable indicators (or proxy indicators) that will be able to measure and monitor reliability, water quality, and affordability, and to ensure that they are effectively integrated into the existing South African water sector monitoring programmes, or to identify new programmes that need to be implemented.

During the indicator development phase the task team will be required to develop indicators, undertake a limited amount of data sourcing from selected municipalities in order to correlate proposed indicator responses with responses derived from questions placed in Stats SA social surveys. This work will require the acquisition of additional PSP resources, to assist with the development of a robust set of appropriate domesticated indicators for South Africa, which adequately encapsulate the concepts of "safely managed".

The task team will also liaise with the broader DWS SDG 6 Working Group.

4. ACTION PLAN

The progressive achievement of the Target 6.1 will require intensive and ongoing engagement with key external water sector stakeholders (SALGA, National Treasury, CoGTA and the DPME). Provincial members of SDG 6.1 will assist in providing the task team with practical insights at both tactical and operational levels regarding the successful implementation of these new indicators.

The task team will develop a medium term 3 year Action Plan that will enable the department and the sector to monitor indicator 6.1. Progress on the Action Plan will be reviewed bi-annually in the first year, and annually thereafter.

The Task Team will be responsible for:

- 1) developing the indicators
- 2) aligning with sector requirements
- 3) aligning with the AU AMCOW programme, and other UN reporting initiatives such as the GLAAS and JMP, and
- 4) determining the costs for sector-wide monitoring and implementation of the programme(s)

DWS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - TASK TEAM 6.1 – ACTION PLANS

TASK TEAM ACTION PLAN: TARGET SDG 6.1 - INDICATOR SDG 6.1.1 (composed of four indicators i) access to improved water source, ii) affordable access, iii) water quality and iv) availability (proxy = stability of water supply))								
N	INTERVENTIONS/ ACTIVITY	Baseline	Current Programs in support	OUTCOME	RESPONS- IBILITY	TIMEFRAME	COMMENT	RISKS
1	a) TARGET 6.1: "By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all". b) GLOBAL INDICATOR TARGET 6.1.1 "Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services". Progressively develop the indicator "safely managed" and build on the MDG indicator "access to improved drinking water source.") "Access to improved water source" - provide indicator data for the Stats SA July 2017 baseline report to the UN on the SDG indicator 6.1.1.: (which is the MDG definition for "access to improved water source")	i) Access to improved water source= 100% by 2030 (Indicator on access to water in accordance with the definition of an improved water source in accordance with Stats SA GHS publication). Note: For international reporting the unit of measure is population and not households.).	MIG, RBIG, WSIG	i) Access to improved water source (According to Stats SA – General Household Survey (GHS) 2016 the percentage total population in base year 2015 using an improved drinking water source is 90.5%. Urban = 98.6%; and Rural = 76.1%)	Allestair Wensley	Annually. (Data derived from Stats SA annual GHS reports).	Identify gaps/shortcomings/PSP requirements	The data provided from the annual Stats SA GHS survey is only available 12 months after the survey is undertaken. The Census 2011 population data (14.45 million Households), and the Community Survey (CS) 2016 (1.1 million Households) do not always align with the much smaller General Household Survey (GHS) (30,000 Households), where the same questions are asked. This been raised with Stats SA - the misalignment undermines the credibility of the DWS reporting process. (Note: Stats SA intends to phase out the GHS and replace it with a more enhanced methodology called Continuous Population Survey (CPS); (300,000 Households) by 2019. This has been delayed due to budget constraints. (The enhanced sampling methodology will be able to report at the municipal level will be a vast improvement).

N	INTERVENTIONS/ ACTIVITY	Baseline	Current Programmes In support	OUTCOME	RESPONS- IBILITY	TIMEFRAME	COMMENT	RISKS
2	b) GLOBAL INDICATOR 6.1.1; Note: The indicator SDG 6.1.1 –relating to <u>safely managed</u> has not been finalised; Wealth; i.e. ii) affordable access), is in additional indicator requirement to “<u>Access to an improved water source</u>”.	ii) Affordable Access to be developed. An indicator, relating to wealth, needs to be developed and tested through a process of engagement with Stats SA in collaboration with the UN. This indicator will be used in order to build the composite indicator - “<u>safely managed</u>”	MIG and Equitable Share.	ii) Affordable Access (This indicator may or may not be applicable to South Africa since Grant funding is already in place to provide basic services to the poor.)	Allestair Wensley	Annually (Reporting only likely to start at end of 2019).	Data will be available. The incorporation of “wealth” into “accessibility” is a new indicator for both DWS and Stats SA. (Affordability may not apply due to the South Africa’s policy of providing free basic water to the poor in conjunction with grant funding. Engage with WRC on feasibility of developing this indicator.	Accessibility to water infrastructure was one of South Africa’s highlights in achieving the MDG target of <i>access to an improved drinking water source</i>. A composite indicator, incorporating wealth as a measure, may result in the <u>safely managed</u> indicator performance being lower than the previous MDG access to water indicator, which may have political implications.

N	INTERVENTIONS/ ACTIVITY	Baseline	Current Program in support	OUTCOME	RESPONS- IBILITY	TIMEFRAME	COMMENT	RISKS
3	b) GLOBAL INDICATOR 6.1.1; Note: The indicator SDG 6.1.1 – relating to <u>safely managed</u> has not been finalised; iii) water quality, is now an additional requirement to i) <u>Access to improved water source</u>	iii) Water Quality Not established	There is no program in place. The Blue Drop (BD) regulatory process includes the collection water quality testing of water supply systems, but not all. Data will be sourced from the BD process	Development of this sub-indicator. Additional input required from the UN. DWS and Stats SA to agree on the method of computation for this sub-indicator.	Allestair Wensley	Annually (Reporting only likely start at end of 2019).	Data partially available. A process to incorporate water quality into “<u>safely managed</u>” indicator is a new development for both DWS and Stats SA. Further research needs to be undertaken to investigate the feasibility of using water quality data from BD) in combination with statistical data from Stats SA social surveys (GHS, CS2016 and Censuses). The BD process may need to be strengthened in rural areas.	There is low coverage of the BD process in rural areas. The alignment with statistical data and measured quality data could better quantify the situation in rural areas. Rural areas are at a higher risk than urban areas in terms of water quality and need urgent attention.

N	INTERVENTIONS / ACTIVITY	Baseline	Current Program in support	OUTCOME	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME	COMMENT	RISKS
4	Indicator 6.1.1: Note: The indicator SDG 6.1.1 – relating to <u>safely managed</u> has not been finalised; iv) <u>Accessibility</u>, relating to <u>safely managed</u> is an additional requirement to i) <u>Access to improved water source</u>;	iv) Accessibility The Department with Stats SA, since 2009, placed a question on “stability of supply” in the GHSS (2009-2016) and Census 2011. This is indicator will be used as a proxy indicator for Accessibility. Stability of Supply (CS2016) is currently 81.8%	WSIG This grant is used to address water supply issues, relating to water source or water supply infrastructure problems	Accessibility This relates to both water resource availability and domestic water supply, specifically reliability of domestic supply. Further research is required to determine how best to address both aspects. The DWS/Stats SA indicator “Stability of Supply” will continue to be used, and will be a proxy for Accessibility. Stability of Supply = 90%	Allestair Wensley	Annually (Reporting only likely to start at end of 2019 – there is a need to validate survey data with field data).	Proxy data available. Reliability of domestic water supply is measure via Stats SA social surveys. (The results must be complemented by a new DWS indicator at community level on water resource availability and its impact on domestic water supply.)	Water resource availability is crucial to domestic water supply (a hot topic due to the current drought).

5 IMPLEMENTATION

The updated United Nations tier classification for indicator 6.1.1, based on changes made by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) following its 3rd (March 2016), 4th (Nov. 2016), 5th (March 2017) and 6th (November 2017) meetings, was downgraded on 15 December 2017 from tier I to tier II. (The following note was posted "Data availability reviewed in Nov. 2017 (classified as Tier II)"). This confirms the position of SDG_TT_6.1, in that the data for "safely managed" is not readily available and requires that the Task Team must put systems and processes in place to address this shortcoming.

Certain components of the indicator, as stated above can be provided immediately while others need to be phased in over a number of years.

6. RISKS

The work proposed in this ToR must be adequately resourced (staff and funding).

In addition the department needs to budget at least R2 million per annum for employment of specialist PSPs to assist with indicator development, testing and rollout.

7. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The Task Team shall meet on a quarterly basis in its first year of operation and there after once every six months. Below is the proposed schedule of meetings:

Proposed Schedule of Working Group meetings

Meetings	Date
1 st meeting	May 2018
2 nd meeting	August 2018
3 rd meeting	November 2018
4 th meeting	February 2019

8. MEMBERSHIP OF SDG6 Task Team 6.1

The task team will consist of the following members but others may be co-opted if required

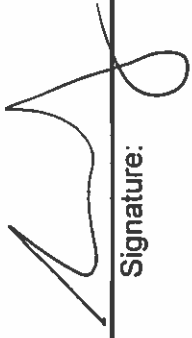
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9. DURATION OF THE TASK TEAM

The SDG 6 TT_6.1 will continue until instructed otherwise. The ToR will be reviewed annually in line with the action plan and Department's Approved Performance Plan.

10. ADOPTION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE:

Task Team Leader:

AJP WENSLEY  Signature: _____ Date: 30/5/18

Programme Coordinator

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____