

National Perspective to Sanitation Provision in South Africa

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Introduction

- On 25th of May 2014, the President of the Republic of South Africa announced a new Executive and with this a new department of Water and Sanitation (DWS);
- This process was not only an operational necessity in as far as integration of two complimentary functions – water and sanitation – but a strategic shift to bring about a co-ordinated approach to sanitation delivery within the Sector and South Africa.





Sanitation Context in SA

- SA met its Millennium Development Goals (MGD's) on Sanitation in 2010 with 74% of the population having access to sanitation;
- An estimated 2,2 million households are still using sanitation facilities below basic level;
- Notwithstanding the above, some 300 000 households are being served with sanitation annually by various spheres of government and funding streams
 - E.g Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG from Human Settlements) and 2 sanitation grants from DWS complimenting sanitation provision;
 - 72% of the MIG funding allocated towards Water and Sanitation provision (R7,2bn) of which R3bn to the provision of sanitation infrastructure (sanitation and related bulk infrastructure)





Sanitation Context in SA

- Lack of credible sanitation backlog statistics to identify hotspots or backlogs safe to say for the Census 2011;
- Acutely aware of rapid urbanisation and migration to urban centres place additional pressure on infrastructure but also the need for services;
- Significant sanitation backlogs in NC, FS, EC, LP and KZN and mostly in rural areas and old townships in urban / peri-urban areas, therefore we need appropriate solutions for different locations;





A new Water and Sanitation Legislative Framework

- Review of the 2011 Sanitation Policy coupled with the merging of the Water Services Act of 108 of 1997 and National Water Act No 36 of 1998 into a single Water and Sanitation Act;
- Thereafter;
 - Develop Water and Sanitation Regulations;
 - Revise Sanitation Norms and Standards within the following areas i.e Acceptable Sanitation Solutions, the provision thereof and cost of the services;





Critical Success factors

- Managing community aspirations to access a higher level of service i.e Water borne despite the difficult terrain, bulk infrastructure and water availability to support this level of service;
- Sanitation to be community centred and driven in as far as Job Creation and Skills transfer;
- Build a culture of community ownership;
- Mainstream Health and Hygiene and User education in all Water and Sanitation programmes;





Key issues that remain a challenge to the provision of sanitation

- Aging and deteriorating infrastructure to support sanitation provision;
- Inadequate bulk infrastructure provision and supply especially on Waste Water Treatment Works;
- Households without access to basic sanitation and incidences of open defecation (unserved communities);
- Vulnerable groups such as Farm workers and communities living in informal settlements without sanitation services;









Two Sanitation Grants

1. Bucket Eradication Programme

- Set a target of eradicating 88 127 buckets in formal areas by December 2015;
- To find suitable solutions to approximately 140 000 households within the **informal areas** using the bucket toilets as a form sanitation;
- The Sanitation Indaba must assist in the identification of suitable technologies to be piloted and rolled out in informal settlements;
- Bucket Eradication Progress as follows Free State (4056), Eastern
 Cape (2672); Northern Cape (2421); North West (398).





SANITATION PROGRESS - MTEF

Two Sanitation Grants

2. Rural Household Infrastructure Grant – 2014/15

— In the 27 priority district municipalities, the Department delivered 20 437 dry-on site sanitation solutions to rural communities in the following provinces - Free State (392); Eastern Cape (2334), North West (425), Kwa-Zulu Natal (3903), Limpopo (12933); Mpumalanga (450);





MOVING FORWARD

- Through the launch of the Sanitation Innovation Challenge and the Sanitation Indaba the Department will explore and identify sustainable and appropriate technologies to respond to sanitation challenges;
 - Technologies should
 - "Green" inspired and sustainable to also look at issues of re-use waste for fertilisers and recycle grey water;
 - Water saving solutions;
 - Promote minimal Operation and Maintenance
 - It should promote water quality that meets minimum effluent standards;
 - More importantly, cost effective to government and the end user or household;





MOVING FORWARD

- Need for continues innovation in the provision of sanitation and not a "single solution being the only solution";
- Standardisation of sanitation cost with affordability being paramount;
- Align and co-ordinate all Sanitation Infrastructure Projects (together with the Departments of Human Settlements; Water and Sanitation; COGTA; Environment and Health)
- Lastly and more importantly, ensure budgeting and capacity to attend to issues of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) as a lack thereof will compound sanitation backlogs;











THANK YOU

WATER IS LIFE – SANITATION IS DIGNITY

