

40. SOUTH AFRICA



40.1 Background

40.1.1 General

Area (in thousands) :	1,221 km ²	Population (in thousands) :	40,377
		Urban :	20,330
		Rural :	20,047
Main language :	English	Growth Rate:	1.5 %/yr

40.1.2 Water Resources

Rainfall :	_ mm	Total water use:	
Renewable water resources :	50 km ³ /yr	Domestic :	16%
Total water withdrawals :	9.20 km ³ /yr	Industrial :	17%
=	404 m ³ /cap/yr	Agricultural :	67%

40.1.3 Health and Hygiene Education

Life expectancy :	54.7 yrs	Infant Mort Rate:	59 infant deaths/1000 live births
School health/hygiene education policy :	_	Child Mort. Rate:	87 child deaths/1000 live births
School curricula with health education :	_%		

40.2 Coverage

40.2.1 Current Coverage (in thousands)

Water Supply	Population	Pop. With House Connection	Pop. With Public Waterpoint	Population Served	Population Unserved	% Pop. Served
Urban water	20,330	-	-	18,704	1,626	92
Rural water	20,047	-	-	16,038	4,009	80
Total water	40,377	-	-	34,742	5,635	86

Sanitation	Population	Pop. With Public Sewer	Pop. With Other System	Population Served	Population Unserved	% Pop. Served
Urban sanitation	20,330	-	-	20,127	203	99
Rural sanitation	20,047	-	-	14,634	5,413	73
Total sanitation	40,377	-	-	34,761	5,616	86

40.2.2 Operational Aspects

Operations	% of total
Water systems providing intermittent supply	-
Water systems using disinfection	-
Rural water systems functioning	-
Treatment of wastewater from public sewers	-

Average availability of water in urban areas: _hrs/day



40.2.3 Water Quality

-

40.2.4 Population Projections (in thousands)

Population	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Urban	-	16,609	20,330	-	-	-
Rural	-	17,403	20,047	-	-	-
Total	27,576	34,012	40,377	42,575	44,571	47,644

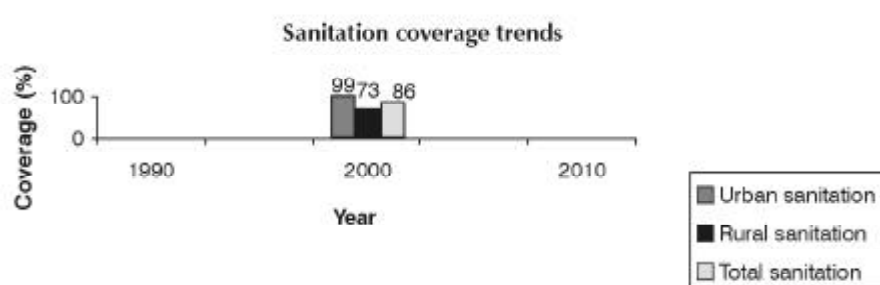
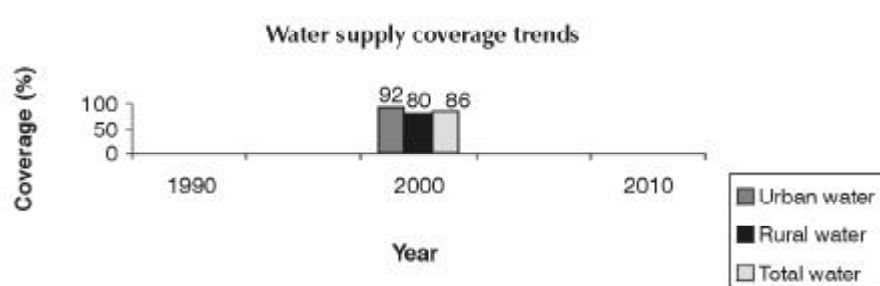
40.2.5 Coverage Trends (in thousands)

Year	Total Population	Population Served	Population Unserved	% Served
Urban water				
1980	-	-	-	-
1990	16,609	-	-	-
2000	20,330	18,704	1,626	92
Rural water				
1980	-	-	-	-
1990	17,403	-	-	-
2000	20,047	16,038	4,009	80
Total water				
1980	27,576	-	-	-
1990	34,012	-	-	-
2000	40,377	34,742	5,635	86
Urban sanitation				
1980	-	-	-	-
1990	16,609	-	-	-
2000	20,330	20,127	203	99
Rural sanitation				
1980	-	-	-	-
1990	17,403	-	-	-
2000	20,047	14,634	5,413	73
Total sanitation				
1980	27,576	-	-	-
1990	34,012	-	-	-
2000	40,377	34,761	5,616	86

40.2.6 Coverage Targets (in thousands)

Target Area	Target Pop. (Yr 2010)	% Served	Target Pop (Yr 2020)	% Served
Urban water	-	-	-	-
Rural water	-	-	-	-
Urban sanitation (sewerage)	-	-	-	-
Urban sanitation (other)	-	-	-	-
Rural sanitation	-	-	-	-





40.3 Largest City: _

Population (in thousands) :	_	Urban	:	-(-%)
		Informal settlements	:	-(-%)
Growth Rate			:	-%
Water Production			:	_ l/cap/day
Metering of connections			:	-%
Unaccounted for Water			:	-%
Water Disinfection			:	-%
Unacceptable Water Quality Tests			:	-%
Treatment of Wastewater from Public Sewers			:	-%

Water	Population Served (thousands)	Sanitation	Population Served (thousands)
House connections	-	Public sewers	-
Yard taps	-	Septic tanks	-
Public standpipes	-	Wet latrines	-
Boreholes with handpumps	-	VIP latrines	-
Other	-	Simple pit latrines	-
Total served	-	Others	-
Total unserved	-	Total served	-
		Total unserved	-



40.4 Costs and Investments

40.4.1 Costs and Tariffs (US\$/m³)

Average water production cost	-
Average water tariff	-
Average sewage tariff	-

40.4.2 User Charges (US\$/month)

Water Supply	Average Charge	Sanitation	Average Charge
House connections	-	Sewerage	-
Other public systems	-	On-site disposal	-

40.4.3 Construction Costs (US\$/capita)

Water Supply	Cost	Sanitation	Cost
Piped systems with houseconnections	-	Sewerage with house connections	-
Public standposts	-	Small bore sewers	-
Boreholes with handpumps	-	Septic tank	-
Protected dug wells	-	Wet latrines	-
Rainwater collection	-	VIP latrines	-
		Simple pit latrines	-

40.4.4 Sources of Investment (1000 US\$)

Service Area	National Funds	External Funds	Total
Urban water	-	-	-
Rural water	-	-	-
Urban sanitation	-	-	-
Rural sanitation	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Government allocation to sector over 1990-1999: % of national development expenditure

40.5 Policy, Planning and Institutions

40.5.1 Water Supply and Sanitation Policy

Principles and objectives of the water policy which forms a basis of the policy on water management:

- All water, wherever it occurs in the water cycle is a resource common to all, the use of which is subject to national control.
- To achieve optimum, long term environmentally sustainable social and economic benefits of water, the quantity, quality and reliability of the nations water resources have to be managed.
- The national government shall ensure that the development, apportionment, management and use of water resources is carried out using the criteria of public interest, sustainability, equity and efficiency of use.

The basic sanitation policy are:

- The development should be demand driven.
- Basic services are a human right.
- Some for all rather than all for some.
- Equitable regional allocation of development resources.
- Water has an economic value if it has to be used for removal of human waste, costs have to be considered.
- The user pays.
- Integrated development.



40.5.2 National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan: -(Year -)

40.5.3 Key Sector Institutions:

Urban Water

-

Rural Water

-

Urban Sanitation

-

Rural Sanitation

-

40.5.4 External Support Organizations

DFID, EU, DANIDA, Mvula Trust and WHO

40.6 Collaboration and Coordination

The coordination of sanitation activities has been intensified, and a sanitation coordination mechanism has been established in six provinces. A National Coordination Office has been established to address sanitation issues and implement sanitation policy.

40.7 New Approaches

The mechanisms adopted for delivery of services involve the local communities in order to ensure ownership and sustainability of the projects well beyond the lifespan of the project. The local water committees where there is no local authorities, are consulted and participate in the planning and implementation of the project and take over the management of the resources after development. The communities are also involved in the promotion of hygiene behaviour in respect of water and sanitation through the participatory hygiene and sanitation training (PHAST) methodology.

While there is no deliberate debate on the subject of private sector participation the necessary legislative framework is already in place.

Box 1

Actions on the AFRICA 2000 Initiative

The principles and objectives of the Brazzaville Declaration have been incorporated in various government initiatives and policies. These include : Vision 2020 on water services and management ; Action plans of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Housing and Constitutional Affairs and Local Government ; Designation of the chief at the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry as a Focal Point.

Box 2

Achievements on the PHAST Initiative

- Government finally involved in PHAST, as opposed to just NGOs such as Mvula Trust.
- Department of Water and Forestry administers Community Development, Water Supply and Sanitation and two of its Directorates can be advocated.
- Plan to learn from Mvula Trust's networking with other countries and allocate roles and responsibilities for PHAST within directorate and among other stakeholders.

40.8 Major Constraints to Sector Development

- Funding limitations
- Insufficiency of trained personnel
- Scarce resources

Note: (-) = No data provided; NMF = No Meaningful Figure

