

**6th REGIONAL AFRICAN WATER LEAKAGE SUMMIT 2016**  
 DBSA VULINDLELA AUDITORIUM, MIDRAND  
 GAUTENG, SOUTH AFRICA  
 23 - 24 AUGUST 2016

**Impact of the SDGs on Water Regulation in South Africa**  
 Helgard Muller

Participating and supporting organisations:

## Acknowledgements

*Part of information shared in this paper and presentation is based on results obtained from a project done by the author for the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) as jointly run by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF (United Nation's Children's Fund) used some slides by Fiona Gore of the GLAAS program at WHO and Rick Johnston of the JMP*

Helgard Muller -  
 helgardmuller13@gmail.com

## Questions to be answered

1. MDGs- how did we perform ?
2. New SDGs for water and sanitation- what are the changes?
3. Global monitoring of SDGs? Who? How?
4. What is a good water regulator? Can we learn from international best practice?
5. Best scores? **Zambian WS regulator vs South African WS Regulator**
6. What is impact of SDGs-monitoring?
7. Conclusions

Helgard Muller -  
 helgardmuller13@gmail.com

## The MDGs- 2000- 2015

1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER
2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
8. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Helgard Muller -  
 helgardmuller13@gmail.com

## SA -% Access to: Basic Water, Sanitation & Cell Phones

**% HH Coverage as % of HH**

Year	% Households with Access to Water	% Households with Access to Sanitation	% Households with Access to Cell Phones
1994	59%	33%	33%
2001	~70%	~45%	~55%
2015	95%	66%	~90%

MDG target was reached in 2005 (Water)  
 MDG target missed in 2015 (Sanitation)

Information: DWS, JMP program (WHO and UNICEF), Wikipedia

Helgard Muller -  
 helgardmuller13@gmail.com

## Sustainability: keep WASH systems functioning over time

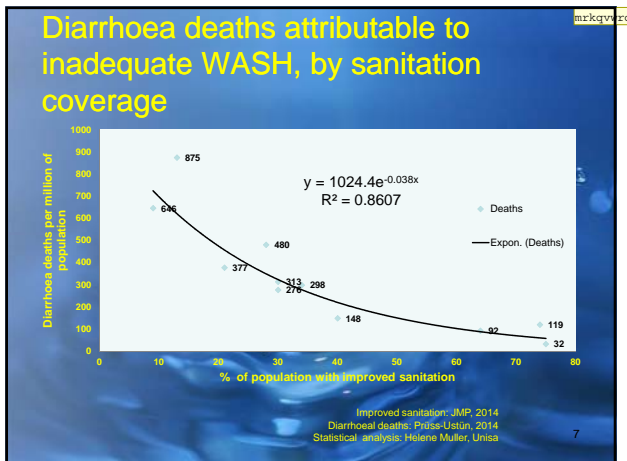
Are operation and basic maintenance costs covered (over 80%) by tariffs?

Few countries indicate that tariff revenues cover the majority of operation and basic maintenance costs.

MDG efforts: *Inadequate resource flow to maintenance*

MDG results: *More than a third of sub-Saharan handpumps non-functional*

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2015; UN-Water GLAAS (WHO), 2014, OECD



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

By 2030...

1. Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
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

Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com

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

By 2030...

1. Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

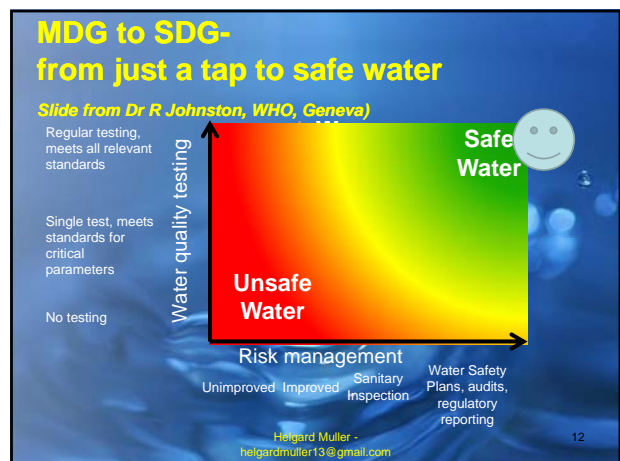
Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com

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

By 2030...

2. 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

Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com



### SDG goal 6. New Indicator for Drinking Water Service

WHO/UNICEF definition of safely managed drinking water services:  
Population using a basic drinking water source which is

- located on premises and
- available when needed;
- free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination and/or
- regulated by a competent authority

Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com 13

### Safely managed Sanitation

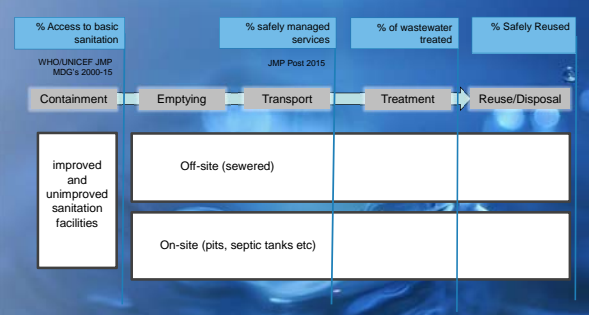


- Population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where **excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported to a designated place for safe disposal or treatment.**
- Household surveys can provide data on types of sanitation facilities and disposal in situ. Administrative, population and environmental data can be used to estimate safe disposal/transport of excreta, when no country data are available

Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com 14

### Monitoring Waste Water post 2015

slide by Lorna Fewtrell



	% safely managed services	% of wastewater treated	% Safely Reused
improved and unimproved sanitation facilities	Off-site (sewered)		
	On-site (pits, septic tanks etc)		

Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com 15

### Global lead for indicators for Goal 6

Indicator (brief title)	Global lead
6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water services	WHO/UNICEF JMP
6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation services including hand washing	WHO/UNICEF JMP
6.3.1 Safely treated wastewater	WHO, UN-Habitat
6.3.2 Ambient water quality in water bodies	UNEP
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	FAO
6.4.2 Level of water stress	FAO
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resource management implementation	UNEP
6.5.2 Transboundary basins with operational cooperation agreements	UNEP
6.6.1 Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	UNEP
6.a Water and sanitation ODA as part of coordinated spending plans	OECD, WHO, UNEP
6.b Participation of local communities in water and sanitation	WHO, UNEP

### Global monitoring: GLAAS and JMP Reports

- GLAAS Report (UN Water/WHO) reports policies and inputs (e.g. Constitution that recognize WS as a human right, national policies in place, finances and finance plans, public expenditure contributions and aid commitments).
- JMP Reports (WHO/UNICEF) reports outcomes and progress against targets especially # of people that have improved water supplies and improved sanitation. Official mechanism for tracking MDGs.




Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com 17


### Global lead for indicators for Goal 6

Indicator (brief title)	Global lead
6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water services	WHO/UNICEF JMP
6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation services including handwashing	WHO/UNICEF JMP
6.3.1 Safely treated wastewater	WHO, UN-Habitat
6.3.2 Ambient water quality in water bodies	UNEP
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	FAO
6.4.2 Level of water stress	FAO
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resource management implementation	UNEP
6.5.2 Transboundary basins with operational cooperation agreements	UNEP
6.6.1 Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	UNEP
6.a Water and sanitation ODA as part of coordinated spending plans	OECD, WHO, UNEP
6.b Participation of local communities in water and sanitation	WHO, UNEP



### New approach for the JMP on SDGs

- JMP to date used information obtained from national statistics (e.g. country census and household surveys)
- Future -JMP team will look more and more towards regulators
- Policy- not duplicate monitoring but use national data
- Use summaries and existing reports
- Information and data must be reliable
- Information already audited
- Best data is published data

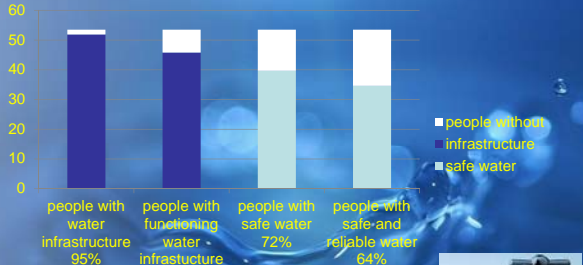


Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com

19


### South African Case study –

info from JMP 2015 report, 2012 BD report and StatsSA



Category	Infrastructure	Safe Water
people with water infrastructure	95%	0%
people with functioning water infrastructure	84%	0%
people with safe water	0%	72%
people with safe and reliable water	0%	64%

Legend: ■ people without infrastructure ■ safe water



Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com

### Zambian Case study - NWASCO

- total urban population 6,1 million with 83,0% served
- 77,3 % of people served are supplied with safe water
- That is 64,2% of total urban population
- 35% receive safe water via standpipes & kiosks
- 29% % of people served that receive safe water via house connections



Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com

21


### Zambian vs. SA Water Services Regulator

Indicator	NWASCO (Zambia)	DWS (South Africa)
Clear separation of functions	NWASCO separate entity	DWS policymaker, regulator and operator
Authority to monitor, regulate and publish	NWASCO need no approval from relevant Minister to publish results	DWS officials must seek approval of Minister to publish results
Regular, public reports published as public documents	Regular annual reports in April of each year	No publication of Blue Drop and GD Reports since 2012
Transparency and public scrutiny of data and results	Printed reports and public and sector engage	Perception created of secrecy and limited opportunities for public to engage

Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com

22

### Conclusions




- 95% of people in SA have water infrastructure
- 84% have functional infrastructure
- 16% of population with taps -but taps often dry
- 72% supplied with water that is safe to drink-
- 28% are provided with water that poses health risks
- Only 64% (2 out of 3) South Africans have a water supply that is both safe and reliable-

Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com

23

### Conclusions 2

- At end of MDG period- SA scored well on water – not so good on sanitation.
- SDGs for water and sanitation will monitor safety, sustainability and efficiency of use- i.e. actual quality and sustainability of service .
- Global published reports. E.g. GLAAS and JMP
- SA Water Service Regulator does not compare well with international best practice models
- GLAAS will also monitor and report on independence of water regulators



Helgard Muller -  
helgardmuller13@gmail.com

