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March 2004



Case Studies from South Africa eThekwini & Cape Town







Integrated Water Resources Management - IWRM

PEOPLE PLANET PROSPERITY

IWRM is the process of meeting the needs for use of the water resource, as expressed by the stakeholders, in such a way as to ensure the equitable, beneficial and sustainable use of the water resource.



Integrated Water Resources Management - IWRM

PEOPLE PLANET PROSPERITY

It is based on the principle that, in order to maximise the benefits of use of the water resource and to ensure equitable use of water, you must balance the needs of all the water users (and discharges) in the catchment.



Water Management in South Africa

PEOPLE PLANET PROSPERITY

Water
Resource
Management
National Water
Act, 1998

Water Services
Provision
Water Services
Act, 1997



Water Resource Management



National Water Act 1998 PEOPLE
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PROSPERITY









Water

Protected
Used
Developed
Conserved
Managed
Controlled



Environmental Sustainability

Social Equity

Economic Efficiency





Water Services Provision



Water Services Act, 1997 PEOPLE PLANET PROSPERITY









Collection Removal Treatment Disposal



Integrated Water Resources Management - IWRM

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Cross-sectoral Integration

Principles: Equity, Environmental Sustainability, Economic Efficiency, Redress, and Participation.

Enabling Environment

Institutional Roles & Functions

Management Instruments











Case Studies

eThekwini (Durban) Municipality

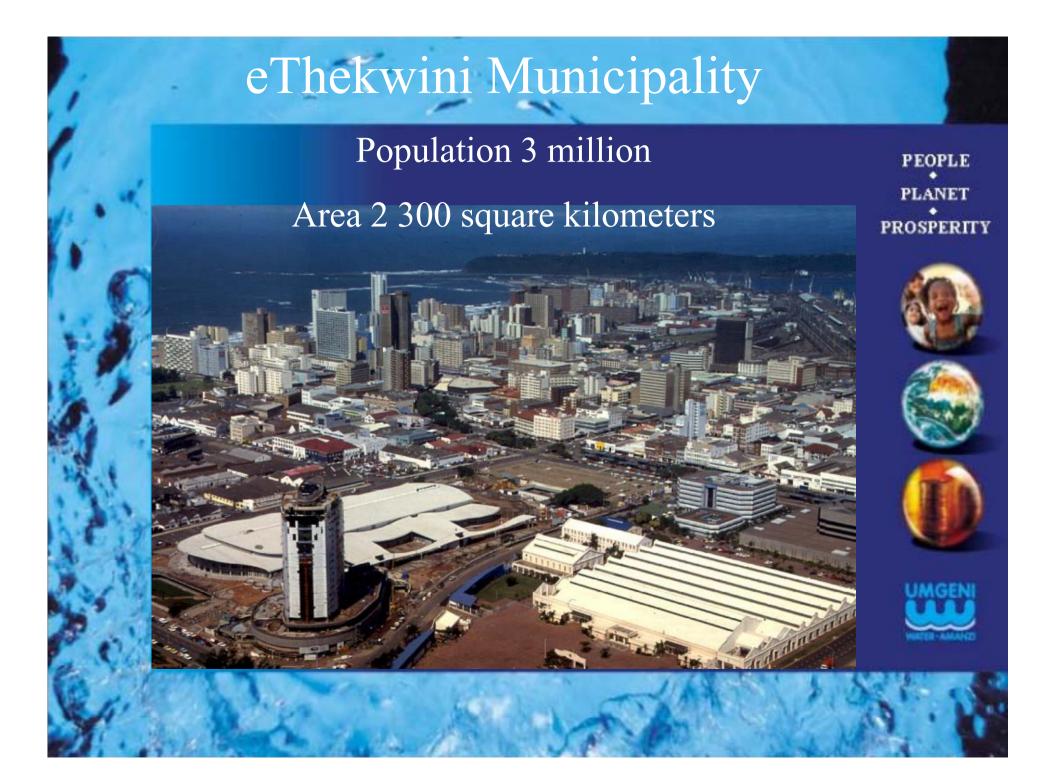
City of Cape Town











eThekwini – Highlights

- Saving wasted-water by repairing leaks, pressure management, prepaid water meters, water-saving fittings
- Communicating with community, adopted by World Bank
 - Roadshow (with Coca-Cola vehicle)
 - School Theatre Campaign
- Winner of Dubai and UN-HABITAT International Award for Best Practices (Sewage Disposal Education Programme)









eThekwini – Highlights

• First S.A. recycled waste-water plant

PLANET PROSPERITY

- First city in S.A. to provide free basic water (6 kl/month)
- Water Supply is financially ring-fenced, i.e. no cross-subsidization
- Graded level of service for different socioeconomic circumstances
 - Standpipes, ground tanks, roof tanks, full pressure reticulation







eThekwini – Saving Water



Neil Macleod
Head: Water &
Sanitation

- R100M /year lost due to water leaks
- 90 000 illegal water connections
- 700 faults reported daily
- After repairing leaks
 - KwaMashu's av.daily consumption dropped from 25000 kl/d to 17000 kl/d
 - City's water losses were halved
 - Water consumption dropped to 1995 levels
 - Revenue was increased by 40% (new meters)









eThekwini: Water Learner Production Programme

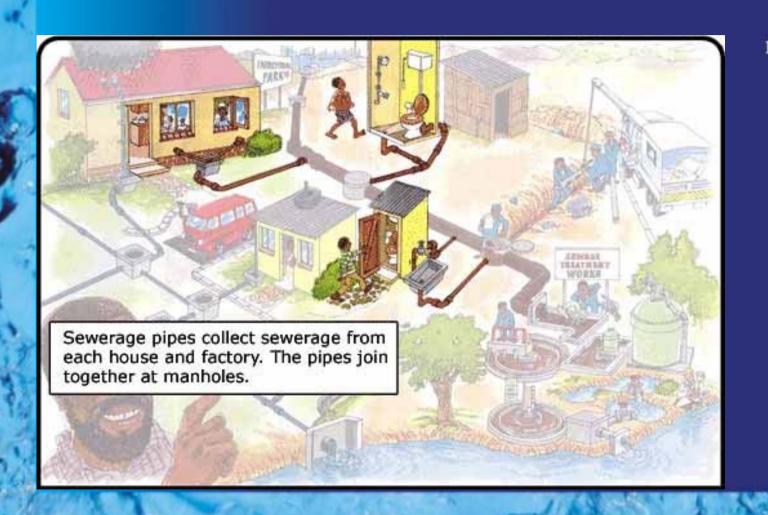
- Ongoing school theatre campaign
- Over 100 schools involved
- Play about water and sanitation
- Combination of Mime, Song, Dance, Dialogue
- Demonstrations with models showing causes of blockages and leaks
- Focus is on first time users







Blockages have reduced by one-third in 12 months.











Sewage-to-clean-Water Recycling Plant

- 450 Ml of wastewater treated daily
- Plant commissioned in May 2001
- 47.5 Ml treated for industrial purposes
- Capital cost was R74.5M
- Frees up water for 300 000 people
- Provides cheaper water for industry









eThekwini: Challenges

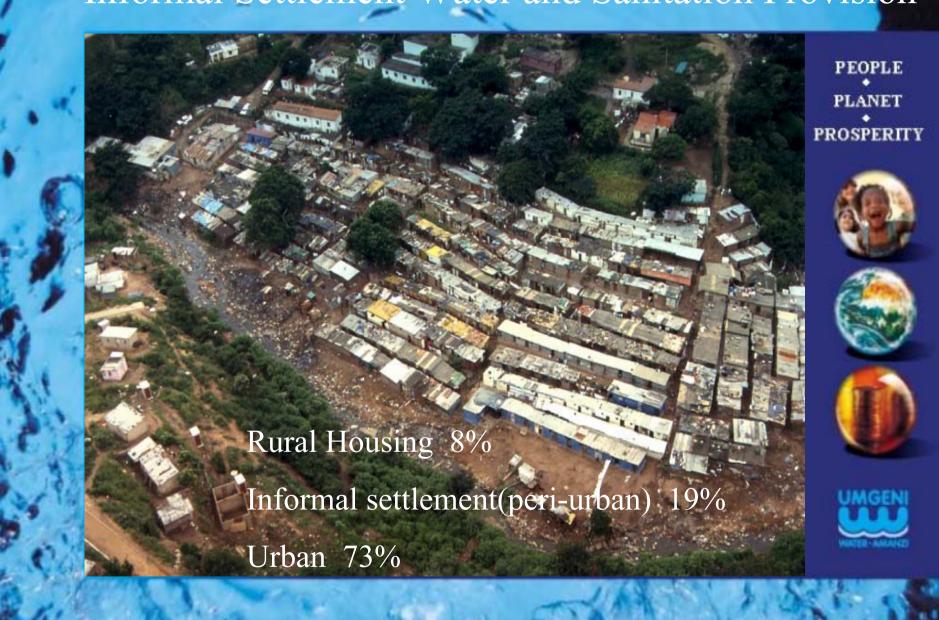


- water meters removed due to:
 - customers tampering with water meters
 repeatedly, removing flow restricting devices
 which allow 6 to 10 kl of water per month
- they owe R4.8M to the Municipality
- eThekwini water debt in 2003 was R250M



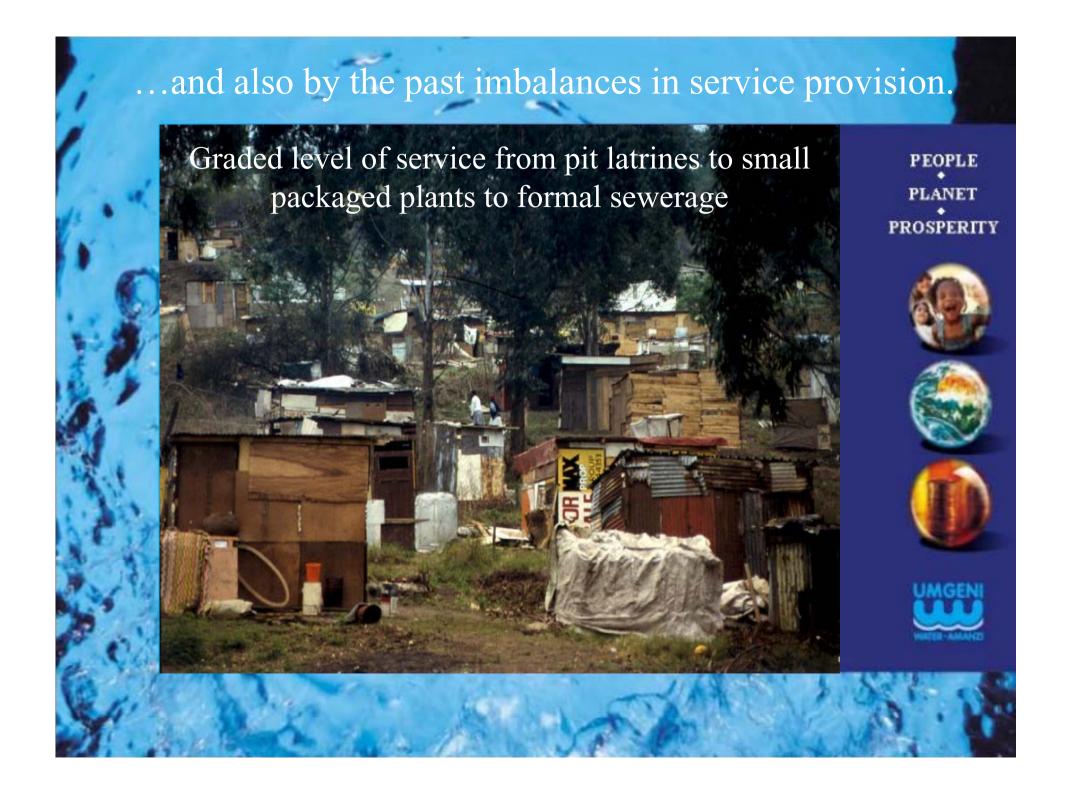


Informal Settlement Water and Sanitation Provision







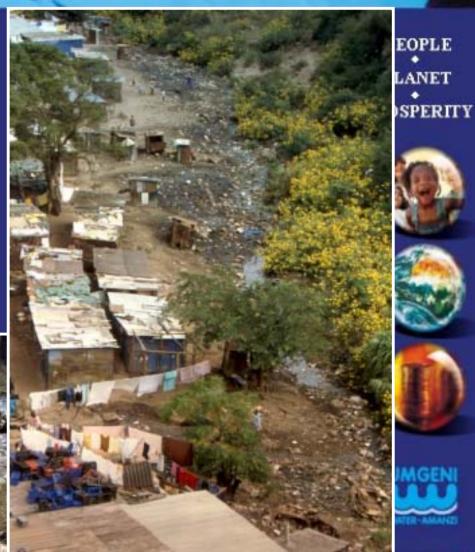


Pollution from informal settlement areas contaminates streams

Measurements of faecal contamination in streams in eThekwini area have yielded E.Coli counts of 300 000 to 10 Million Per 100 ml of water.

The causes have been identified as inadequate sanitation from informal communities and broken sewers.





Pollution from informal settlement areas contaminates streams













Illegal Industrial Discharges to River

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Solid and Hazardous Waste Sites











City of Cape Town PEOPLE PLANET PROSPERITY

Water Demand Management

(WDM)

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- Increase Supply
- Reduce Demand
 - Significantly lower implementation cost
 - Shorter implementation time frame
 - More environmentally and socially acceptable



From: INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE PLANNING IN THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN, J. Frame and M. Killick, ISA 2004

WDM Strategy – 3 packages

- WDM options that may be implemented by the City of Cape Town
- 2. WDM options that may be implemented by individual consumers
- 3. supply augmentation options that may be implemented by the CCT









Options considered for meeting additional water demand

OPTION	YIELD	FINANCIAL	SOCIO- ECON.	ACCEPTABILITY	ENVIRONMENT	OVERALL SCORE
Pressure management	64	84	62	95	93	83
Elimination of automatic flushing urinals	57	76	59	94	93	79
Tariffs, metering and credit control	69	100	69	29	93	75
Voëlvlei *	87	83	54	83	51	74
Leakage repair	52	64	85	75	93	73
Lourens River Diversion	78	84	66	74	44	72
TMG Aquifer *	70	75	73	79	39	70
Eerste River Diversion	70	75	54	78	53	69
Cape Flats Aquifer	66	69	57	75	70	69
Treated wastewater for local urban and industrial use	41	75	31	68	97	67
Promotion of private boreholes	38	59	61	74	37	57
Desalination *	73	25	63	85	82	57
Introduction of water- efficient fittings	48	50	64	38	93	56
Promotion of grey- water use	29	55	28	63	82	54
Treated wastewater for commercial irrigation farmers	48	72	10	26	82	51
Treated wastewater reclaimed to potable standard	71	17	71	38	97	47

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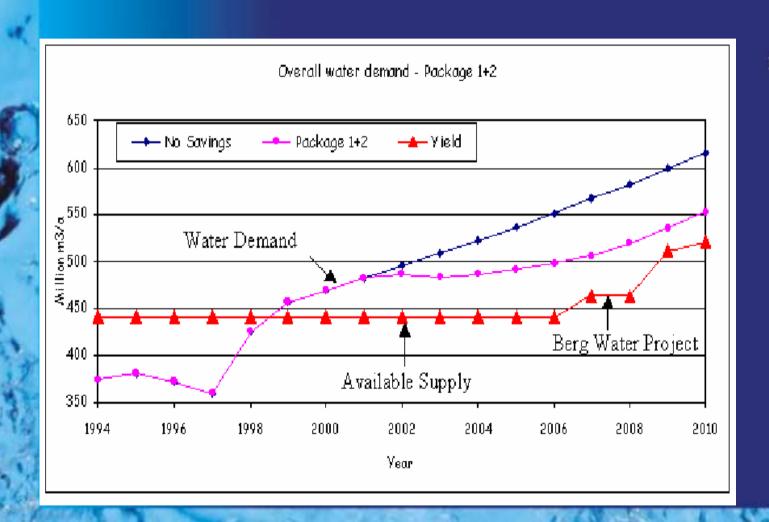






^{*}Options investigated in CMA bulk Water Supply Study

Water Demand — Urban and Agricultural





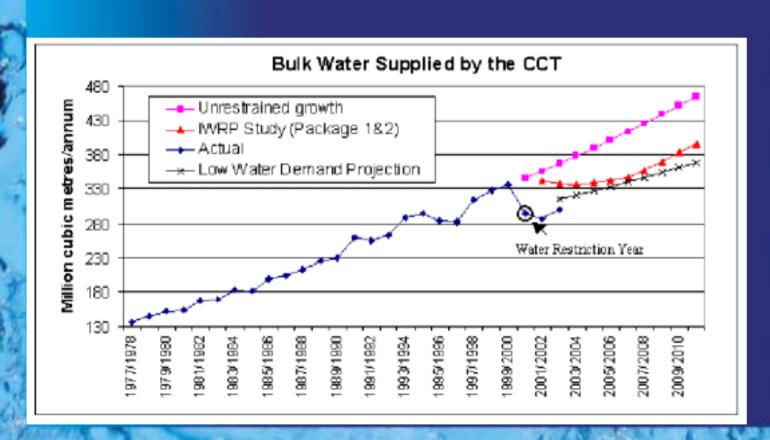






Water Supply

historical trend and future demand projection PLANET PROSPERITY











WDM options that may be implemented by CCT (Package1)

- pressure management
- user education
- elimination of automatic flushing urinals
- leakage repair
- tariffs metering and credit









WDM options that may be implemented by consumers

(Package 2)

- promotion of private boreholes
- introduction of water efficient fittings
- promotion of grey water use









Customer Survey Results

- 57% have changed water use habits:
 - 41% of them due to higher tariffs
 - 32% of them due to water restrictions, e.g. no garden watering between 10:00 and 16:00





CCT Conclusions

- Optimum Integrated Water Resources Management will keep water
 - affordable
 - Sustainable
 - Minimise environmental impact by delaying future water augmentation schemes





CCT – Research Areas Identified

- Optimum expenditure for WDM
 - Learning more about the water network
 - Relative effectiveness of various WDM measures





Research Areas

- Charge system for polluting water (legal & technical)
- Water and sanitation for informal housing in cities
- Grey water reuse for households
- Ecological sanitation

- Stormwater harvesting
- Groundwater recharge
- Treated wastewater reuse & Water recycling for industry
- Optimum expenditure for WDM
- Informal SettlementWater and SanitationProvision









