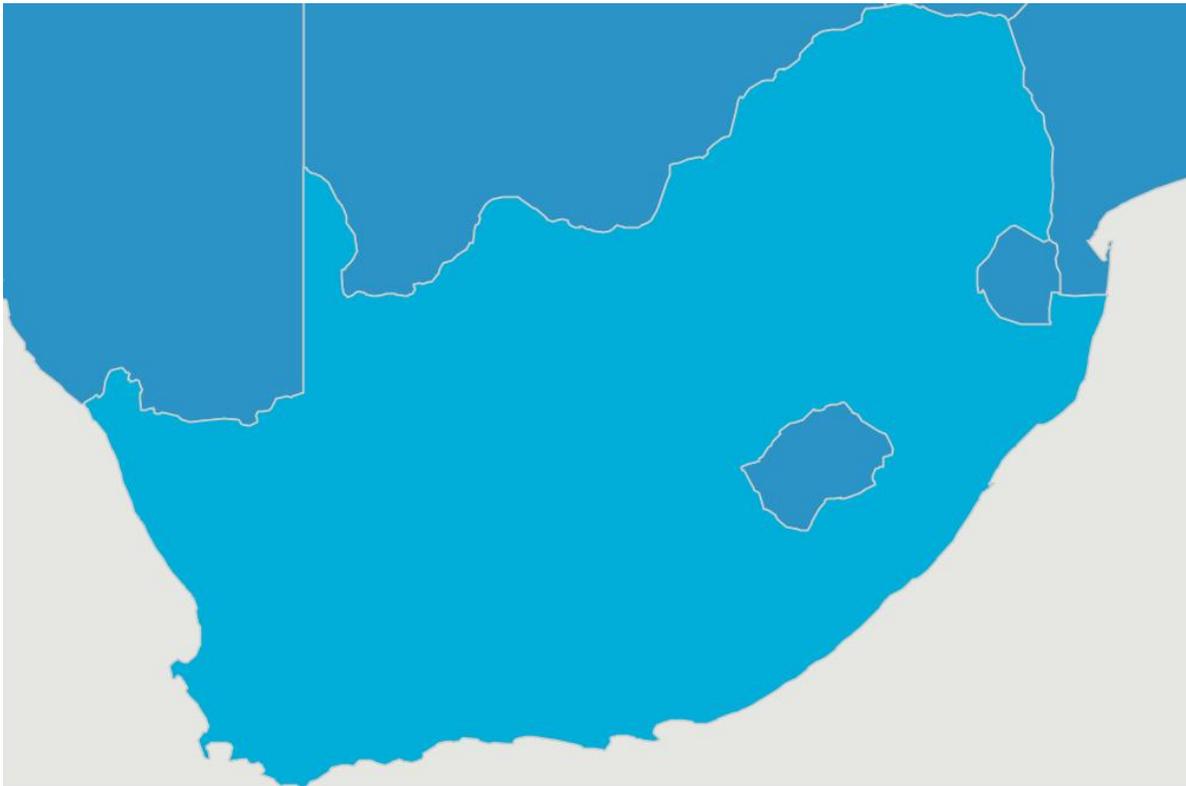


South Africa



Location

- Geographical Region : Africa
- SDG Region : Sub-Saharan Africa

Area

- Total area 1,213,090 km² km²
- Land used by sector : 80 % agriculture, 8 % forest and 12 % other

Population :

- Total: 58 million people
- Population density: 48 people per km²
- Geographical distribution: 66 % lives in urban areas and 34 % lives in rural areas

Economy

- GDP : 702 billion USD per year
- GDP per capita : 12,143 USD per year
- Value added by sector : 2 % from agriculture, 61 % from services and 26 % from industry

Data provider : World Bank

SDG 6 snapshot in South Africa

Drinking water



of the population in South Africa use a safely managed drinking water service (SDG indicator 6.1.1, 2017)

Sanitation



of the population in South Africa use a safely managed sanitation service (SDG indicator 6.2.1a, 2017)

Hygiene



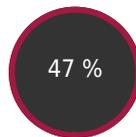
of the population in South Africa have access to a basic handwashing facility (SDG indicator 6.2.1b, 2017)

Wastewater



of the household wastewater in South Africa are safely treated (SDG indicator 6.3.1, 2015)

Water quality



of water bodies covered by reporting in South Africa have a good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2, 2017)

Efficiency



is the value added from the use of water by people and the economy in South Africa (SDG indicator 6.4.1 on water-use efficiency, 2015)

Water stress



of the renewable water resources in South Africa are being withdrawn, after taking into account environmental flow requirements (SDG indicator 6.4.2 on level of water stress, 2017)

Water management



is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) in South Africa (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2017)

Transboundary



of transboundary basin area in South Africa have an operational agreement for water cooperation (SDG indicator 6.5.2, 2017)

Ecosystems



is the change in spatial extent of water-related ecosystems in South Africa in 2016 (compared to the baseline year period of 2001-2005), based on earth observation data (SDG indicator 6.6.1)

Cooperation



is the amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursed to South Africa in 2017 (SDG indicator 6.a.1)

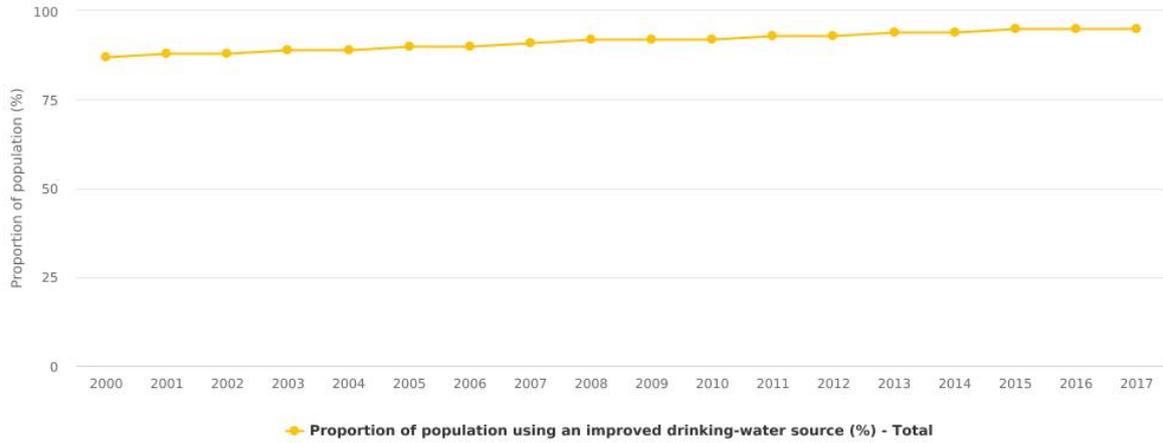
Participation



Stakeholder participation is measured through multiple indicators which are not aggregated into one overall value (SDG indicator 6.b.1)

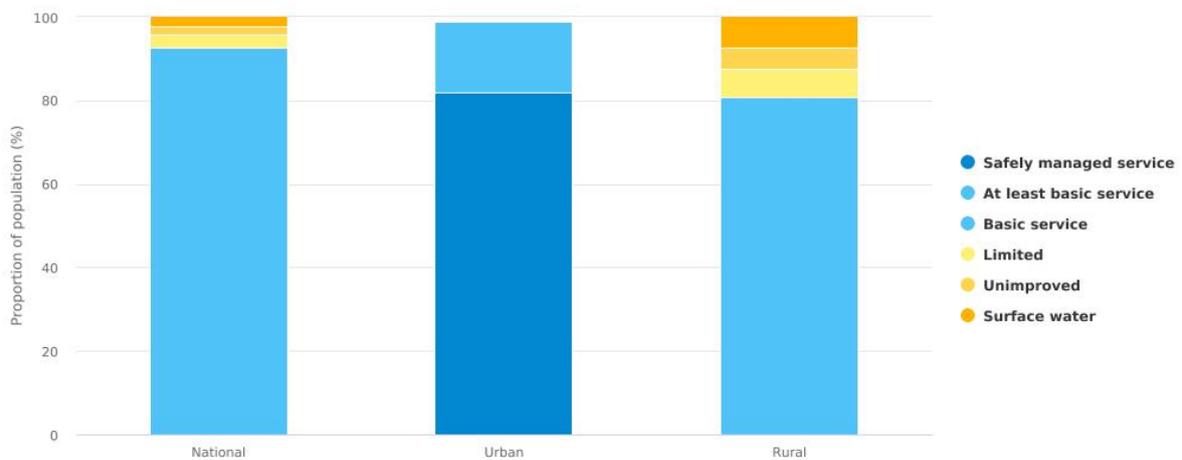
Drinking Water

6.1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water services in South Africa, progress over time^[1]



Data Source: WHO, UNICEF

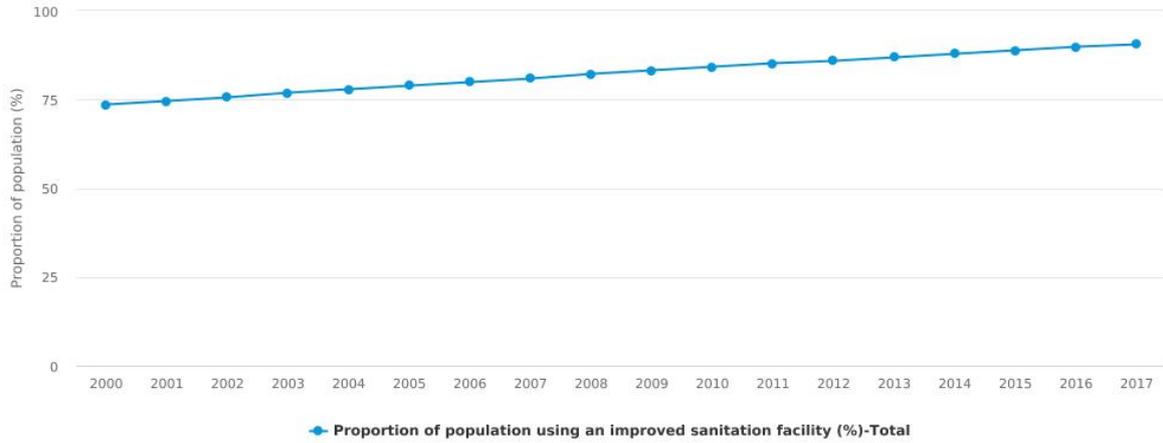
6.1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water services in South Africa, by service level and by location (2017)^[2]



Data Source: WHO, UNICEF

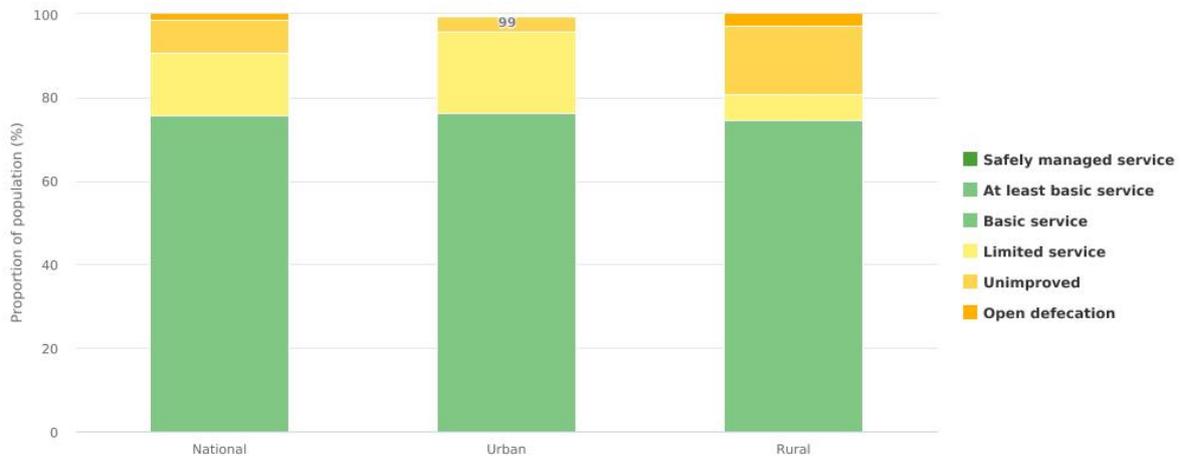
Sanitation and Hygiene

6.2.1a Proportion of population using sanitation services in South Africa, progress over time^[3]



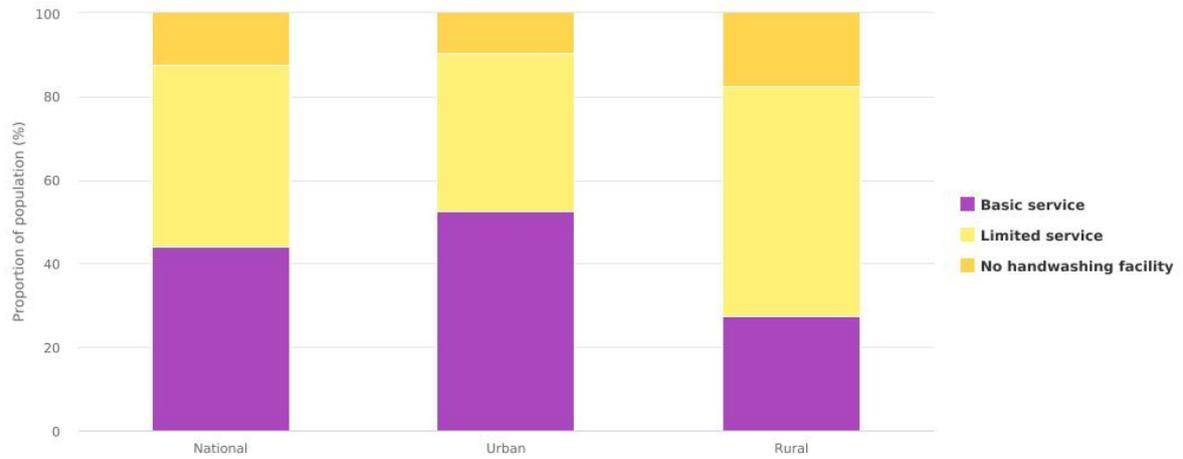
Data Source: WHO, UNICEF

6.2.1a Proportion of population using sanitation services in South Africa, by service level and by location (2017)^[4]



Data Source: WHO, UNICEF

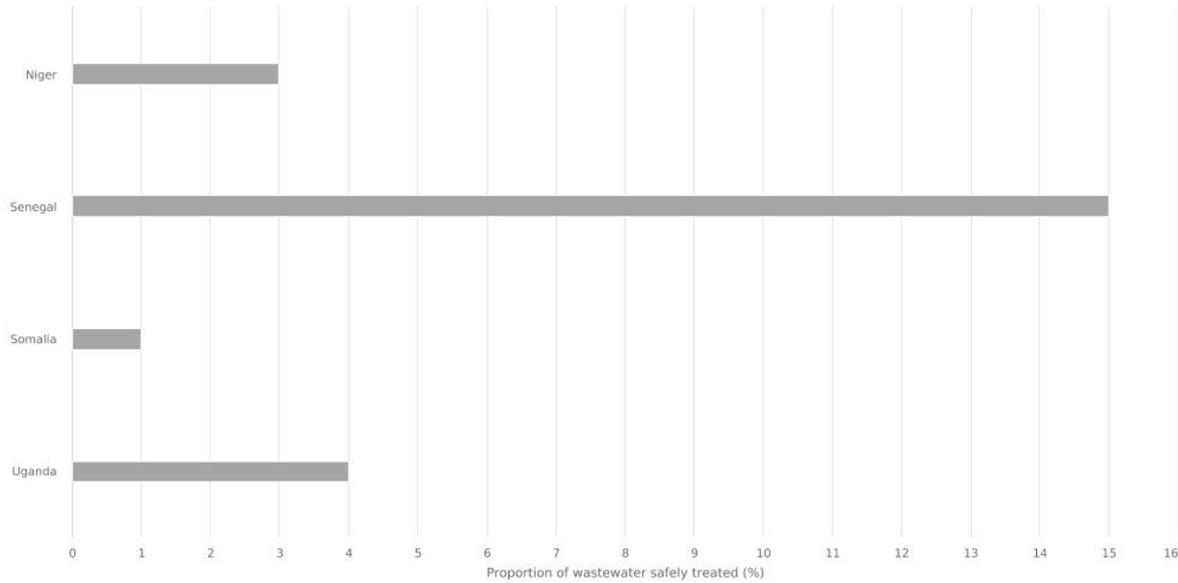
6.2.1b Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home in South Africa, by service level and by location (2017)^[5]



Data Source: WHO, UNICEF

Water quality and wastewater

6.3.1 Proportion of household wastewater treated in South Africa (2015), compared to other countries in the region^[6]

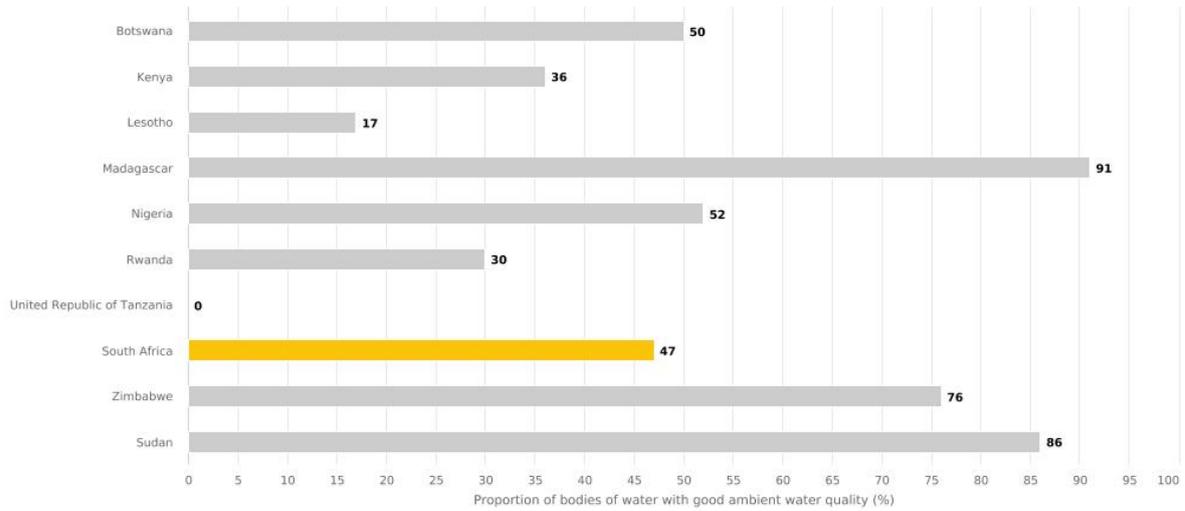


Data Source: WHO

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater treated in South Africa, by stream^[7]

NO DATA TO DISPLAY

6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good water quality in South Africa (2017), compared to other countries in the region^[8]



Data Source: UNEP

Water use and scarcity

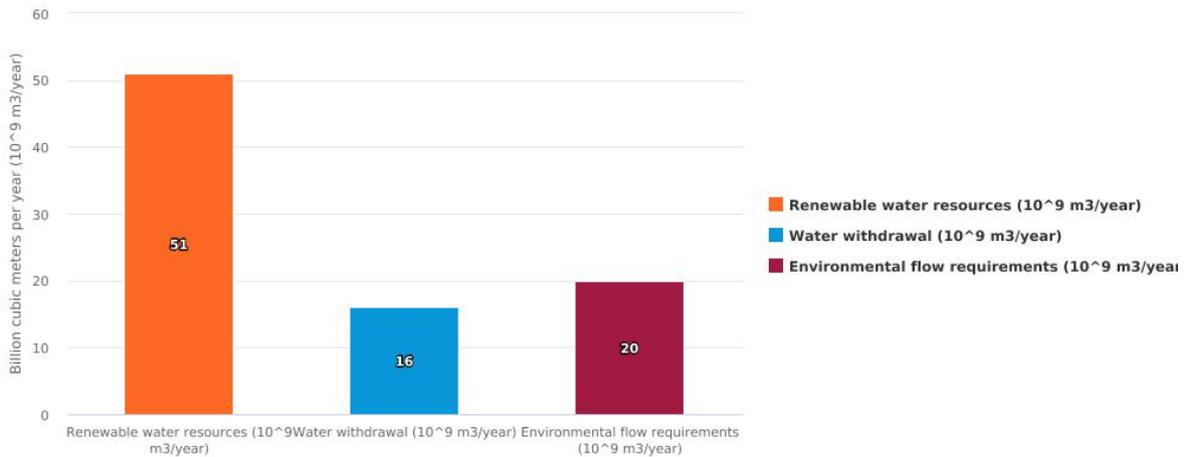
Water resources and withdrawal in South Africa, per capita and by source^[9]

Long-term average annual precipitation in depth: 495 (mm/year) (2017)

Renewable water resources: 905 m³ per capita (2017)

Water withdrawal: 273 m³ per capita (2013)

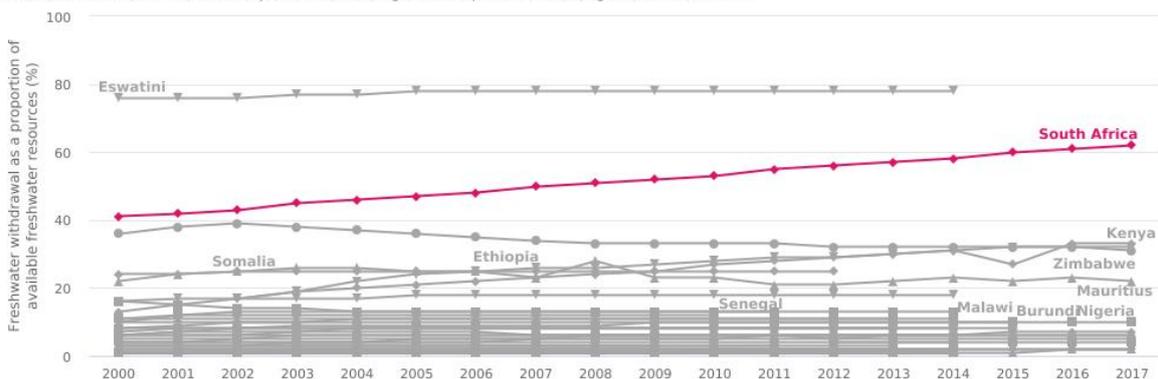
Environmental flow requirements: 39 % of the renewable water resources (2017)



Data Source: FAO

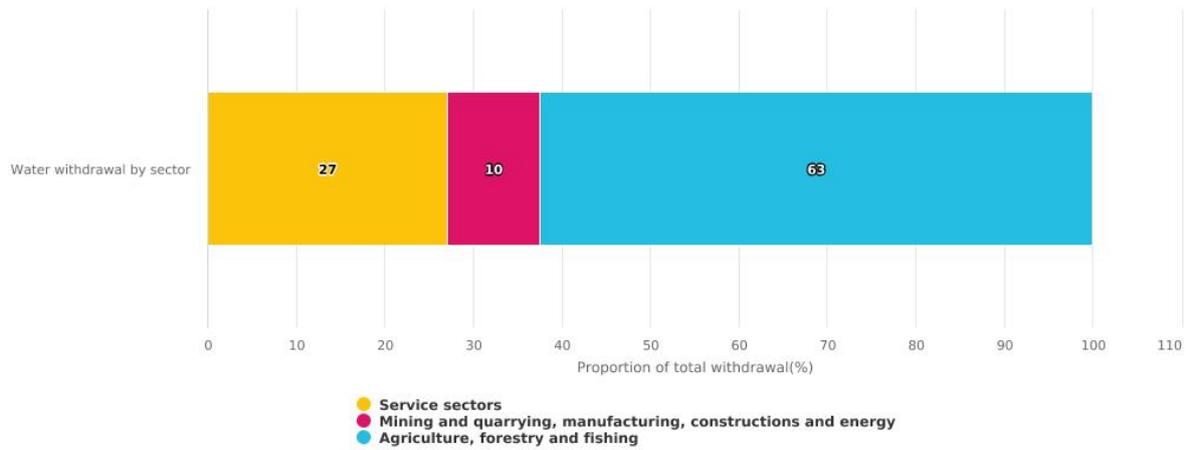
6.4.2 Level of water stress in South Africa, change over time, compared to countries in the same region^[10]

In the below chart, the value of South Africa is displayed in accent colour. The values of the following countries (or areas) in the same region are displayed in grey: Angola, Burundi, Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo, Comoros, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sao Tome and Principe, Eswatini, Chad, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe



Data Source: FAO

Water withdrawal by sector in South Africa, as a percentage of total water withdrawal (2013)^[11]



Data Source: FAO

6.4.1 Water use efficiency (USD/m³) in South Africa, progress over time, compared to other countries in the region^[12]

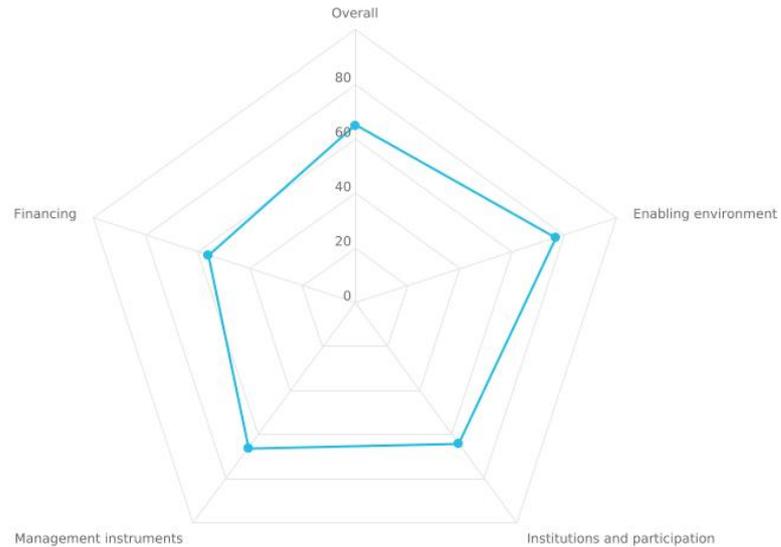
In the below chart, the regional value is displayed in accent colour. The values of the following countries (or areas) in the region are displayed in grey: [Angola, Burundi, Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo, Comoros, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sao Tome and Principe, Eswatini, Chad, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe]



Data Source: FAO

Water resource management

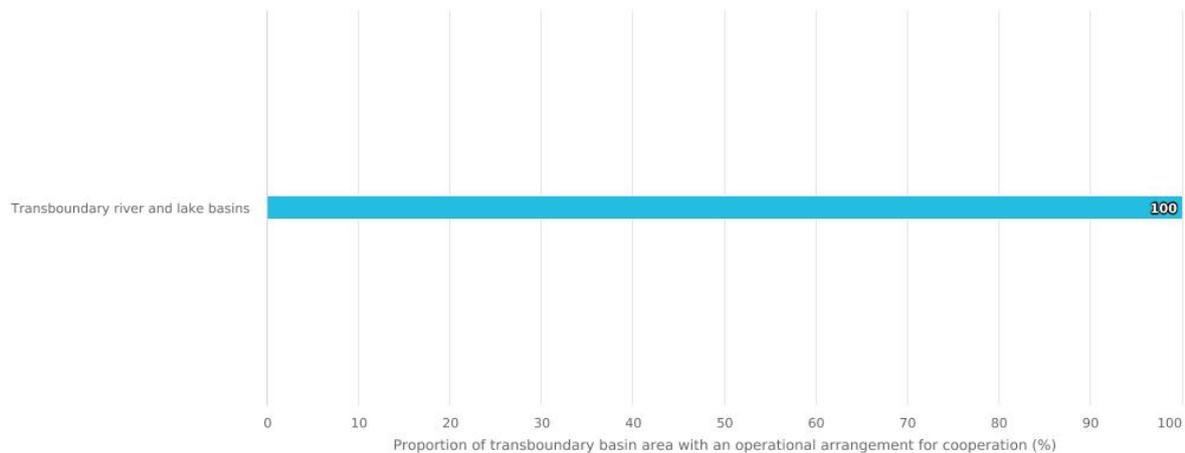
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) in South Africa, score by dimension (2017)^[13]



Data Source: UNEP

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%) in South Africa, by component (2017)^[14]

The “overall” SDG 6.5.2 indicator value represents the values for river and lake basins and transboundary aquifers combined. The SDG 6.5.2 indicator value can also be disaggregated into values for transboundary river and lake basins, and transboundary aquifers.



Data Source: UNESCO, UNECE

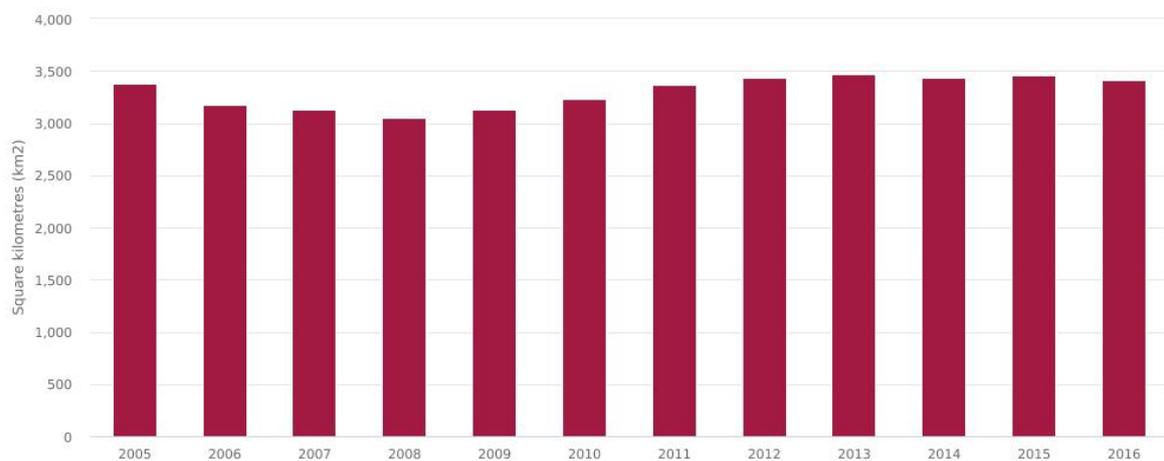
Water-related ecosystems

6.6.1 Spatial extent of water-related ecosystems in South Africa, progress over time, from earth observation data^[15]

Data on the spatial extent of water-related ecosystems includes all open water bodies, such as lakes, rivers, estuaries and artificial water bodies. For the purpose of SDG 6 monitoring, the period 2001-2005 has been defined as the baseline, from which change are measured.

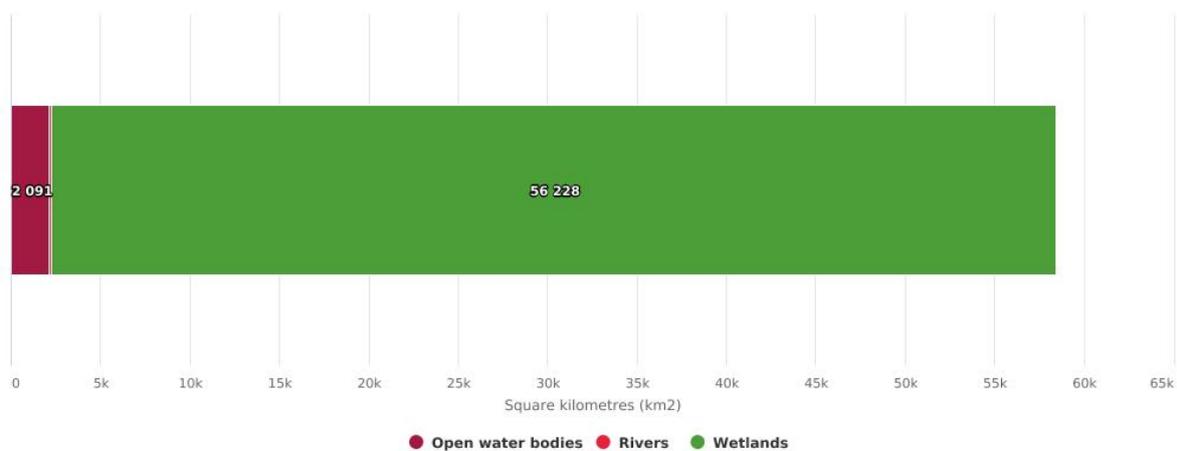
Spatial extent of lakes, rivers, estuaries and artificial water bodies

- Baseline (2001-2005): 3,180 km²
- Latest five year period (2011-2015): 3,415 km²
- Change in extent compared to baseline: gain of 7%



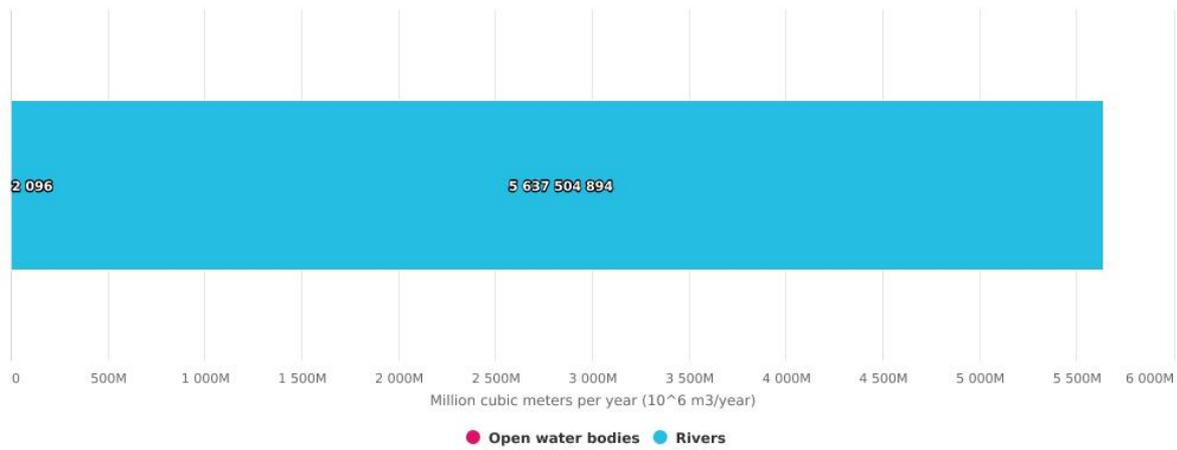
Data Source: UNEP

6.6.1 Spatial extent of wetlands, rivers and open water bodies in South Africa, from national data (2016)^[16]



Data Source: UNEP

6.6.1 Water quantity in rivers, open water bodies and aquifers in South Africa, from national data (2016)^[17]

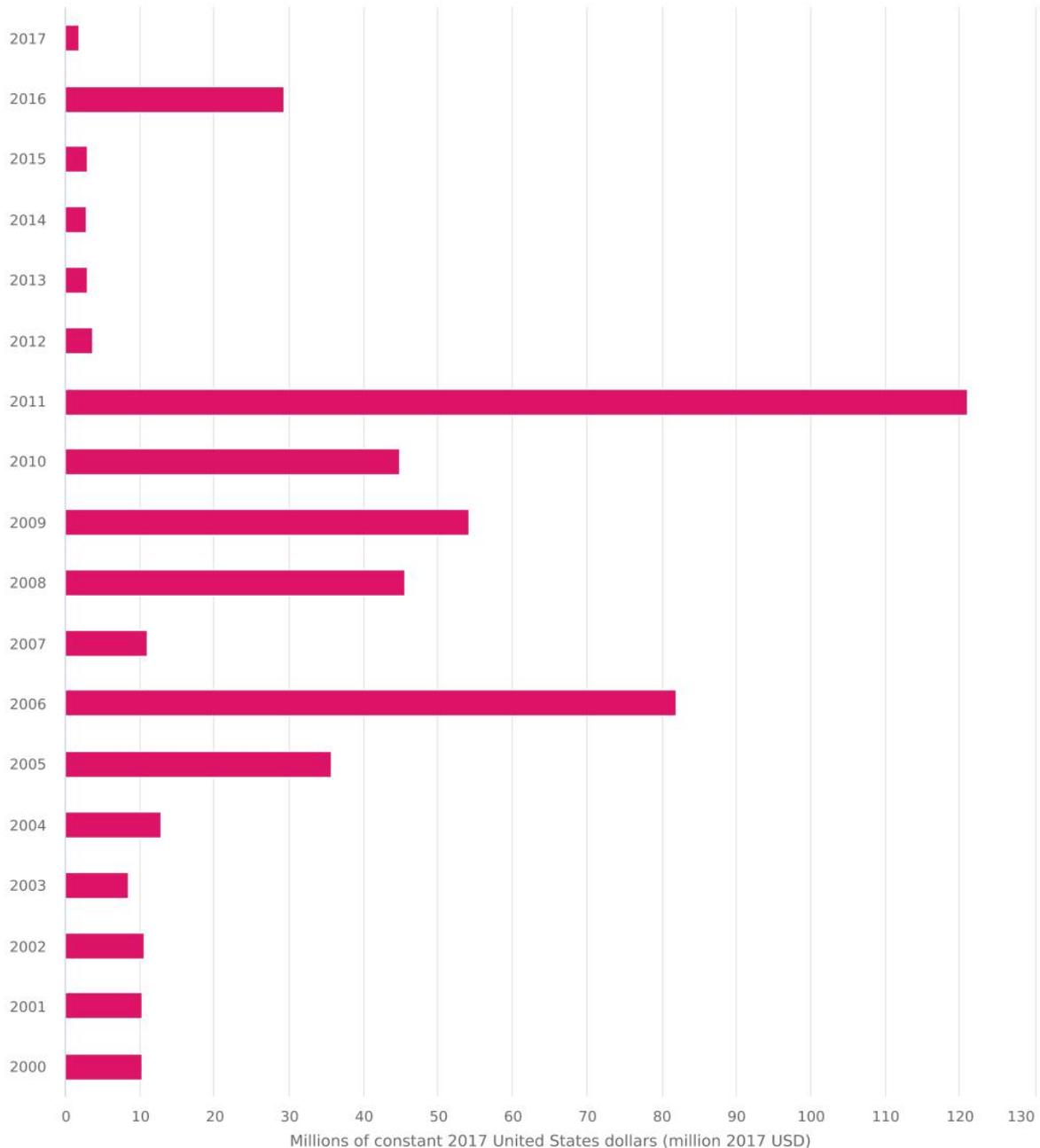


Data Source: UNEP

International cooperation and capacity-building

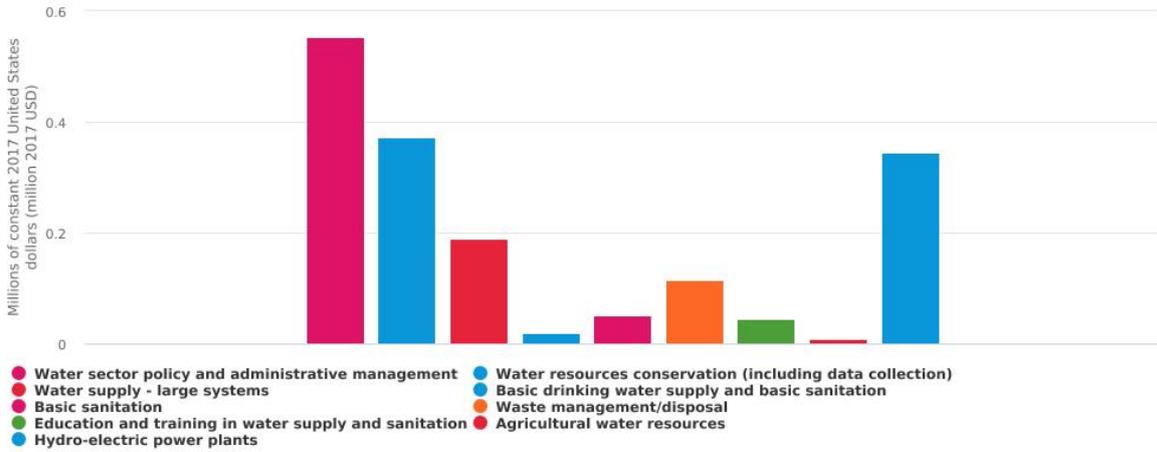
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements (million 2017 USD) to South Africa, over time^[18]

Water and sanitation-related official development assistance includes assistance for drinking-water supply, sanitation, wastewater treatment, water resources conservation, development and management, agricultural water resources, flood protection, and hydroelectric power.



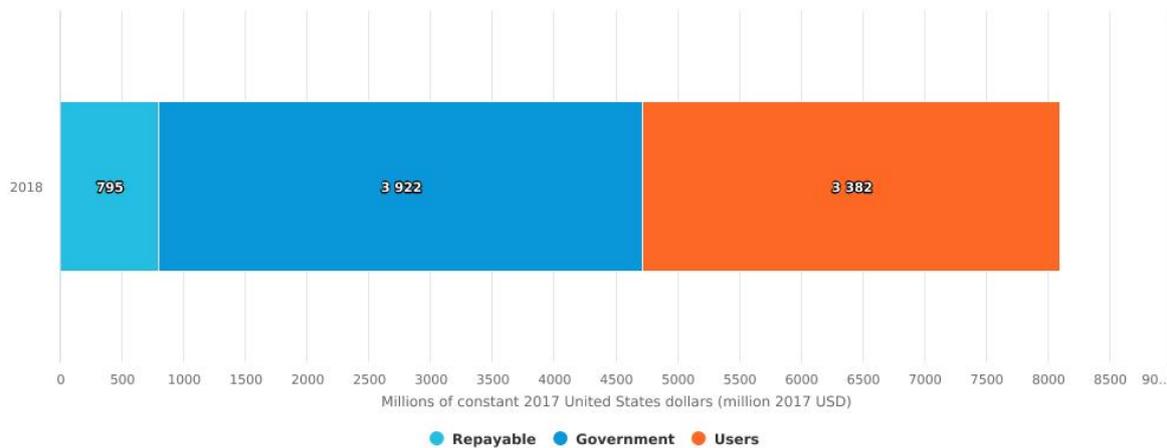
Data Source: WHO, OECD

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements (million 2017 USD) to South Africa, by sub-sector, in (2018)^[19]



Data Source: WHO, OECD

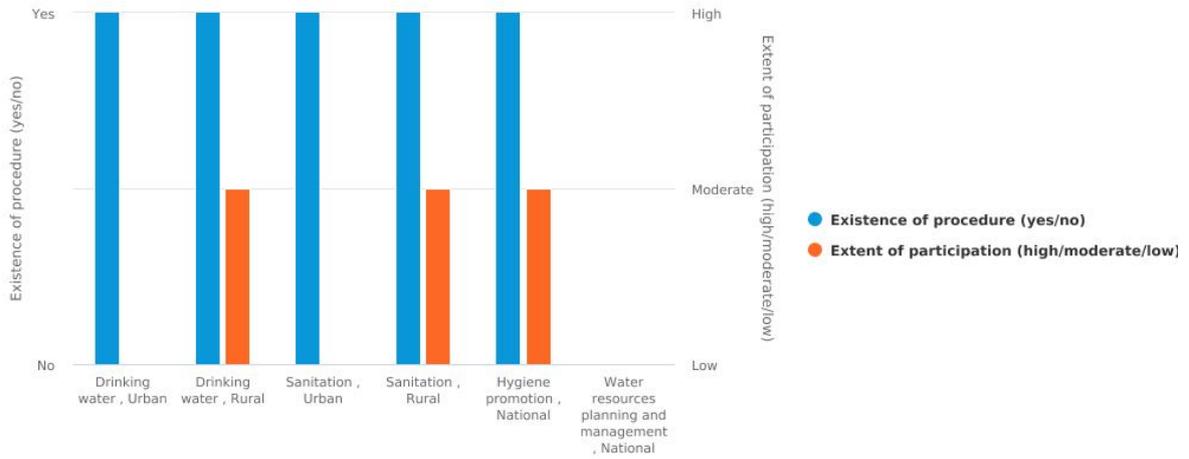
Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in South Africa (million 2014 USD), by source (2018)^[20]



Data Source: WHO, OECD

Stakeholder participation

6.b.1 Existence of procedures defined in law or policy for participation of local communities in water and sanitation planning in South Africa (2017)^[21]



Data Source: WHO

Description of indicators

[1] Safely managed service

Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

[2] At least basic service

Since safely managed services meet the criteria for basic services, the statistics on the population with basic services often include the population with safely managed services. The term at least basic services is used to be clear that the statistic refers to populations with either basic or safely managed services.

[3] Basic service

Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing

[4] Limited

Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing

[5] Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

[6] Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

[7] atleast basic service

Test content.

[8] At least basic service

Since safely managed services meet the criteria for basic services, the statistics on the population with basic services often include the population with safely managed services. The term at least basic services is used to be clear that the statistic refers to populations with either basic or safely managed services.

[9] Basic service

Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households

[10] Limited service

Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households

[11] Open defecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste

[12] Safely managed service

Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to

hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

[13] Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines

[14] Basic service

Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

[15] Limited service

Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water

[16] No handwashing facility

No handwashing facility on premises

[17] Spatial extent of water-related ecosystems from earth observation data

Spatial extent (surface area) of open water bodies, based on data collected using satellite imagery. Open water is defined as any area of surface water unobstructed by aquatic vegetation, including lakes, rivers and estuaries, and artificial water bodies. Satellites continually circulate our earth, capturing images from every location on the globe, and thousands of images can be combined to classify the location's land cover. Advanced computing technology can be programmed to digest all of these images and split the earth into land cover type pixels, one of which is open water. To distinguish one water-related ecosystem type from another, further processing of this open water data is required in conjunction with other datasets. Changes in the spatial extent of open water locations over a long period of time can be discerned including new and lost water bodies or seasonal changes. The temporal and spatial resolution of the satellite imagery dictates how accurate and precise the results are. For the purpose of global reporting, open water spatial extent data, using Landsat satellites at a 30 m resolution, has been generated for the entire globe from 2001 to 2015. All geospatial data generated has been subject to validation by national authorities before publishing.

[18] Overall

The degree to which Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is implemented, assessed by the four main dimensions of IWRM: enabling environment, institutions and participation, management instruments and financing. The degree of implementation is measured on a scale of zero to 100, using 33 questions in a self-assessed country questionnaire. The questionnaire contains questions at national, subnational, basin/aquifer, local and transboundary levels.

[19] Transboundary river and lake basins

Proportion of total surface area of transboundary basins/sub-basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation in place.

[20] Total improved

Drinking water from an improved source. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

[21] Total improved

Use of improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

[22] Enabling environment

Enabling environment is one of the main dimensions of IWRM. It refers to the conditions that help to support the implementation of IWRM, which includes the most typical policy, legal and strategic planning tools.

[23] 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) > Institutions and participation

Institutions and participation is one of the main dimensions of IWRM. It refers to the range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups that help to support implementation.

[24] Management instruments

Management instruments is one of the main dimensions of IWRM. It refers to the tools and activities that enable decision makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions.

[25] Financing

Financing is one of the main dimensions of IWRM. It refers to the budgeting and financing made available and used for water resources development and management from various sources.

[26] Total (10^9 m³/year)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and municipal purposes. It includes water from primary renewable freshwater resources and secondary sources of water, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water and (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. It does not include in stream uses, which are characterized by a very low net consumption rate, such as recreation, navigation, hydropower, inland capture fisheries, etc. Definitions of sectors follow the ISIC 4 coding: 1. Agriculture includes agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC A); 2. Industry includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, constructions and energy (ISIC B, C, D and F); 3. Municipal includes service sectors (ISIC 36-39 and ISIC 45-99), including water collection, treatment and supply industry (ISIC 36).

[27] Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Annual quantity of self-supplied (own use and not for distribution, as opposed to supplied to other economic units) water withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes (ISIC A). It includes water from primary renewable freshwater resources and secondary sources of water, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water and (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. Water for the dairy and meat industries and industrial processing of harvested agricultural products is included under industrial water withdrawal.

[28] Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, constructions and energy

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for industrial uses (ISIC B, C, D and F). It includes water from primary renewable freshwater resources and secondary sources of water, as well as over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and potential use of desalinated water or direct use of

(treated) wastewater. This sector refers to self-supplied industries not connected to the public distribution network. The ratio between net consumption and withdrawal is estimated at less than 5 percent. It includes water for the cooling of thermoelectric plants, but it does not include hydropower.

[29] Service sectors

Annual quantity of water withdrawn primarily for the direct use by the population (ISIC 36-39 and 45-99). It includes water from primary renewable freshwater resources and secondary sources of water, as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and the potential use of desalinated water or direct use of treated wastewater. It is usually computed as the total water withdrawn by the public distribution network. It can include that part of the industries, which is connected to the municipal network. The ratio between the net consumption and the water withdrawn can vary from 5 to 15 percent in urban areas and from 10 to 50 percent in rural areas.

[30] Total (10^9 m³/year)

Total Renewable Water Resources (TRWR): The sum of internal renewable water resources (IRWR) and external renewable water resources (ERWR). It corresponds to the maximum theoretical yearly amount of water available for a country at a given moment.

[31] environmental

testing here

[32] Environmental flow requirements (10^9 m³/year)

Quantities of water required to sustain freshwater and estuarine ecosystems. Water quality and also the resulting ecosystem services are excluded from this formulation which is confined to water volumes. This does not imply that quality and the support to societies which are dependent on environmental flows are not important and should not be taken care of. They are indeed taken into account by other targets and indicators, such as 6.3.2, 6.5.1 and 6.6.1. Methods of computation of environmental flow requirements are extremely variable and range from global estimates to comprehensive assessments for river reaches. For the purpose of the SDG indicator, water volumes can be expressed in the same units as the Total Renewable Water Resources, and then as percentages of the available water resources.

[33] 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%) > Household

Wastewater flows from households that are either transferred through sewers to a wastewater treatment plant, where they are treated in compliance with national and local standards; released into an on-site treatment system that is compliant with national and local standards; or released into an on-site system that are emptied and transported to a treatment plant, where wastewater is treated in compliance with national or local standards.

[34] 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%) > Overall

Percentage of designated and monitored water bodies in a country with good ambient water quality. The methodology uses a water quality index to assess water quality, which incorporates measurements for pH, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, nitrogen and phosphorus for surface water (rivers and lakes), and pH, conductivity/salinity and nitrate for groundwater. Measured values are compared with target values that represent water quality that will not be harmful to either human or ecosystem health. If at least 80% of the monitoring values in a water body comply with their respective target values, the water body is classified as having a “good” water quality status. The overall national indicator score is based on river basins, which are

then subdivided into smaller water body units, such as sections of a river, a lake (open water body) or an aquifer (groundwater).

[35] 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan > Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received

Total amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements. The indicator covers all water and sanitation-related sectors as per the OECD Creditor Reporting System purpose codes: Water sector policy and administrative management; Water resources conservation (including data collection); Water supply and sanitation - large systems; Water supply - large systems; Sanitation - large systems; Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation; Basic drinking water supply; Basic sanitation; River basin development; Waste management/disposal; Education and training in water supply and sanitation; Agricultural water resources; Hydro-electric power plants; Disaster Risk Reduction; Multi-hazard Response Preparedness.

[36] Water sector policy and administrative management

ODA flows to water sector policy and governance, including legislation, regulation, planning and management as well as transboundary management of water; institutional capacity development; activities supporting the Integrated Water Resource Management approach (OECD purpose code 14010).

[37] Water resources conservation (including data collection)

ODA flows to collection and usage of quantitative and qualitative data on water resources; creation and sharing of water knowledge; conservation and rehabilitation of inland surface waters (rivers, lakes etc.), ground water and coastal waters; prevention of water contamination (OECD purpose code 14015)

[38] Water supply - large systems

ODA flows to potable water treatment plants; intake works; storage; water supply pumping stations; large scale transmission / conveyance and distribution systems (OECD purpose code 14021)

[39] Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation

ODA flows to basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation programmes where components according to 14031 and 14032 cannot be identified (OECD purpose code 14030). When components are known, they should individually be reported under their respective purpose codes: water supply (14031), sanitation (14032), and hygiene (12261).

[40] Basic sanitation

ODA flows to latrines, on-site disposal and alternative sanitation systems, including the promotion of household and community investments in the construction of these facilities (OECD purpose code 14032). Use code 12261 for activities promoting improved personal hygiene practices.

[41] Waste management/disposal

ODA flows to municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse (OECD purpose code 14050)

[42] Education and training in water supply and sanitation

ODA flows to education and training for sector professionals and service providers (OECD purpose code 14081)

[43] Agricultural water resources

ODA flows to irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use (OECD purpose code 31140)

[44] Hydro-electric power plants

ODA flows to hydro-electric power plants, including energy generating river barges (OECD purpose code 23220)

[45] Users

Tariffs and other household expenditures for services provided. Tariffs are payments made by users (domestic and non-domestic) to service providers for access to and use of the service. Other household expenditures are funding provided by users to invest in or provide the service themselves. Self-provided users pay an initial investment up-front (in a well, a private water production system, or a private latrine) for access to the service and then cover operating and maintenance costs themselves.

[46] Government

Government expenditure i.e. funds originating from domestic taxes or other revenue sources that are channelled to the sector via transfers from all levels of government – national, regional or local. Such funds would typically be provided as subsidies for capital investment or operations. “Hidden” forms of subsidy may include tax rebates, concessionary loans (i.e. at a subsidised interest rate) or subsidised services (such as subsidised electricity).

[47] External

Voluntary donations (or grants) from international and national non-governmental donors including from charitable foundations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations and individuals (remittances). Concessionary loans are excluded from this category and are entirely included in repayable financing category.

[48] Repayable

Sources of finance from private or public sources and that ultimately have to be repaid, such as loans (including concessionary loans and guarantees), equity investments or other financial instruments such as bonds. This includes concessionary repayable financing and non-concessionary repayable financing.

[49] 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time > Overall (USD/m3) > Overall

Change in water-use efficiency over time, formulated as the value added per unit of water used, expressed in USD/m3, by all major sectors.

About

Through the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, the United Nations seeks to support countries in monitoring water- and sanitation-related issues within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in compiling country data to report on global progress towards SDG 6. The Initiative brings together the United Nations agencies who are formally mandated to compile country data for the purpose of global reporting on SDG 6.

To learn more about water and sanitation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6, visit our website:

www.sdg6monitoring.org

Monitoring SDG 6 involves a wide range of stakeholders across different sectors and levels of government. To enable a comprehensive assessment and analysis of the state of water resources and possible development paths, one of the monitoring effort's key objectives is to collate all the information, in support of an integrated management approach that helps reduce institutional fragmentation. For this reason, the Integrated Monitoring Initiative has developed the SDG 6 Data Portal, which brings together data on all the SDG 6 global indicators, as well as other key social, economic and environmental data.

To explore the data and assess progress towards SDG 6, and generate snapshots such as this one, visit our portal: www.sdg6data.org.



With support from:

