

WATER SECURITY IN THE CITY OF JOBURG

For further information
Please contact:

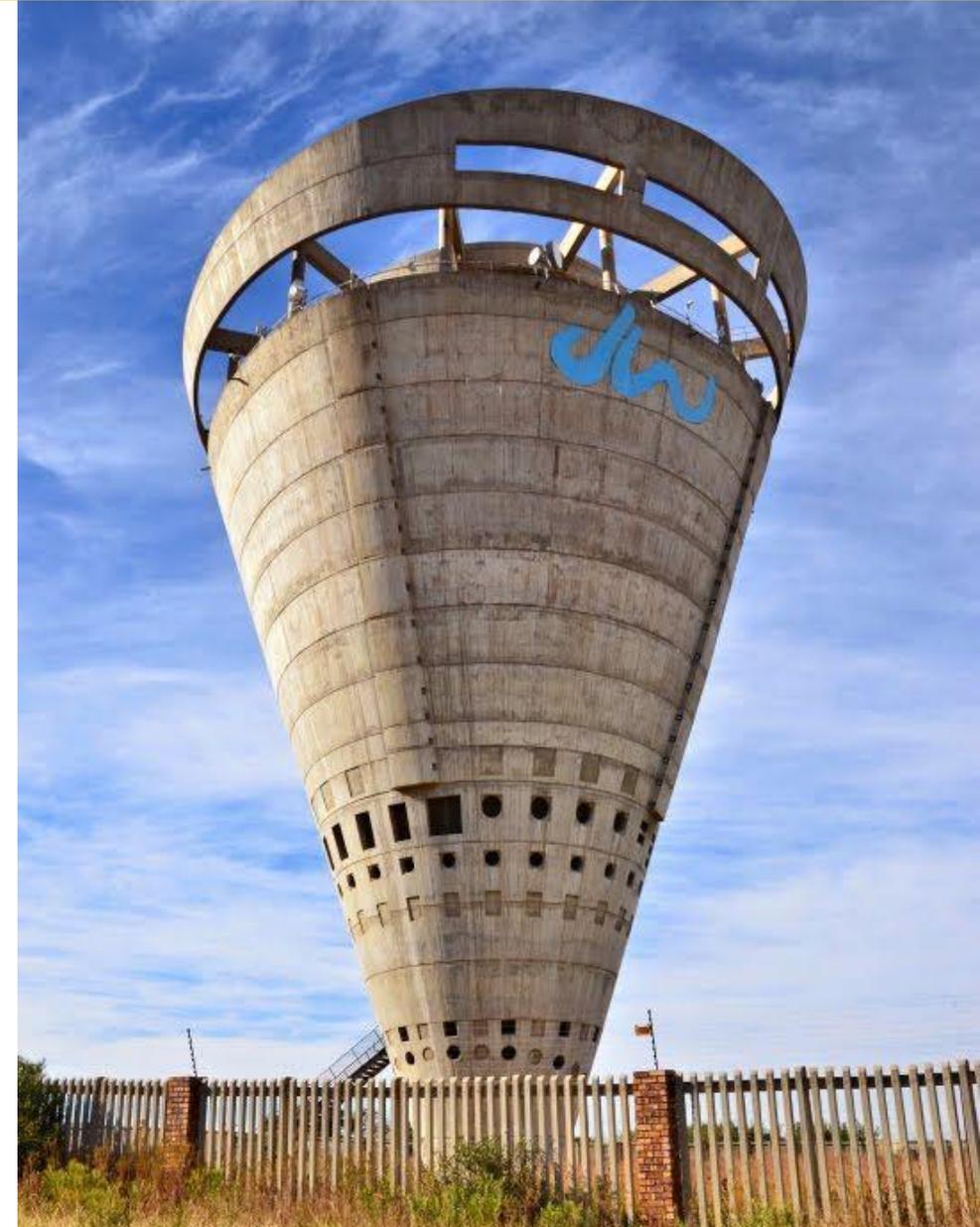
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Water scarcity in South Africa and Joburg

- SA is the world's 30th driest country with an annual rainfall of 450 mm/a, compared to the global average of 860mm (Action Aid 2016).
- SA imports nearly a quarter of its water from Lesotho through the Vaal Water System (IVRS). Gauteng and Joburg rely on this water.
- According to the Water Resources Group, SA is expected to have a 17% gap between supply and demand by 2030 – There will not be enough water to meet the demand.



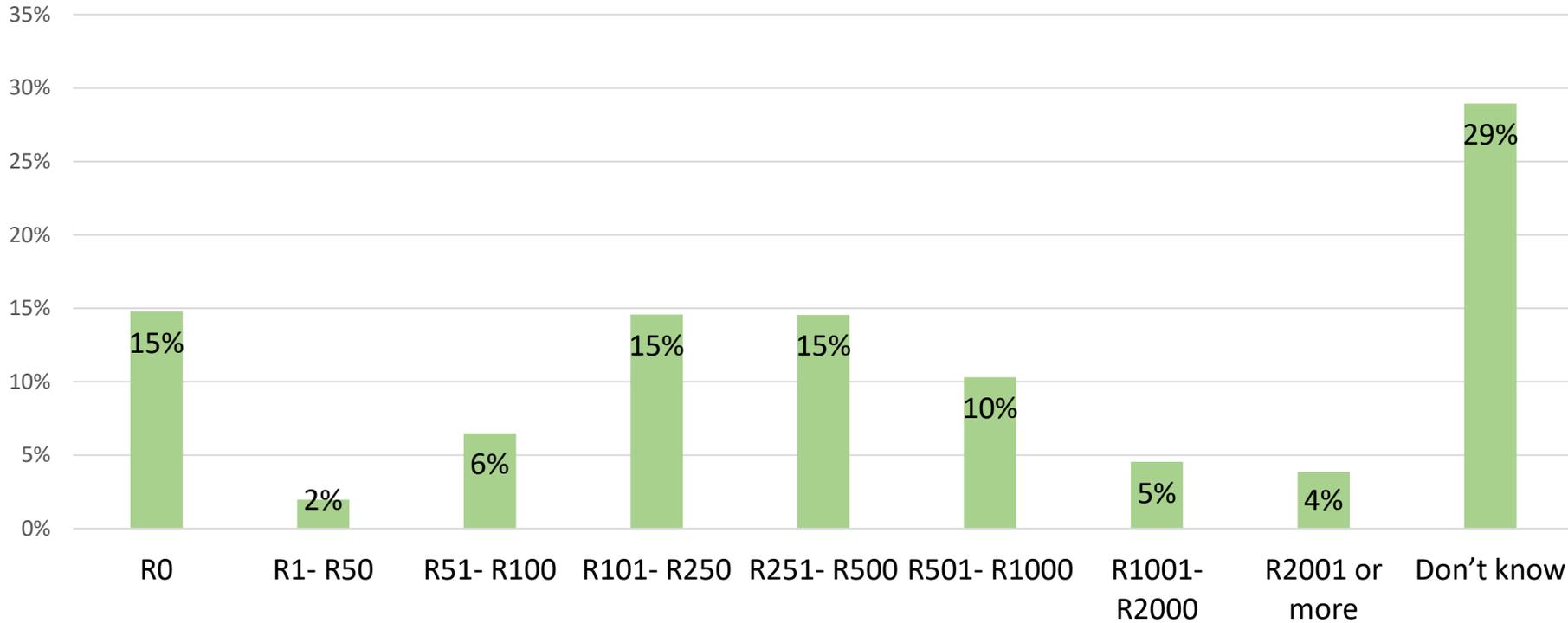
Water demand

- SA needs to significantly lower their consumption habits and focus on reducing, recycling and reusing water.
- SA's per capita consumption of 235 litres is substantially higher than the world average of 173 litres.
- Joburg's per capita consumption is calculated at 279 litres per person per day. This is higher than national average.
- The cost of transporting water to the region, combined with significant pollution of existing surface waters make this level of demand unsustainable.

Water access and satisfaction in Joburg

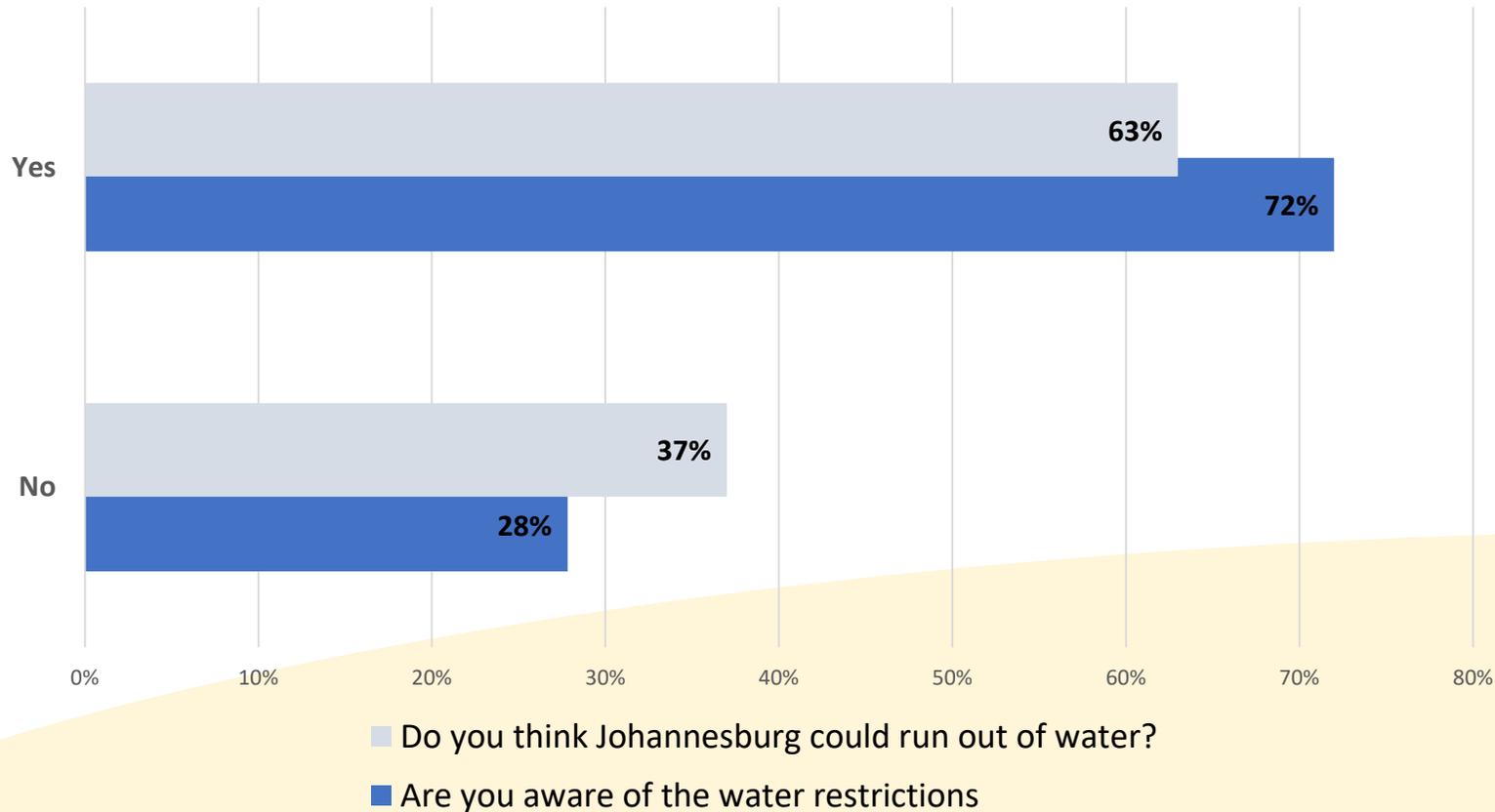
- Joburg Water supplies 1.6 billion liters of potable water a day procured from Rand Water through a water distribution networks of 12 288 km, 127 reservoirs and water towers, and 37 water pump stations (CoJ Annual Report 2018/19)
- According to General Household Survey 2018, 98.8% of households in Joburg have access to piped or tap water.
- In the 2019 Customer Satisfaction Survey conducted by the City, the average satisfaction score for water was 8/10, making water the highest scoring basic service in terms of satisfaction (CoJ CSS 2019).

Household spend on water per month



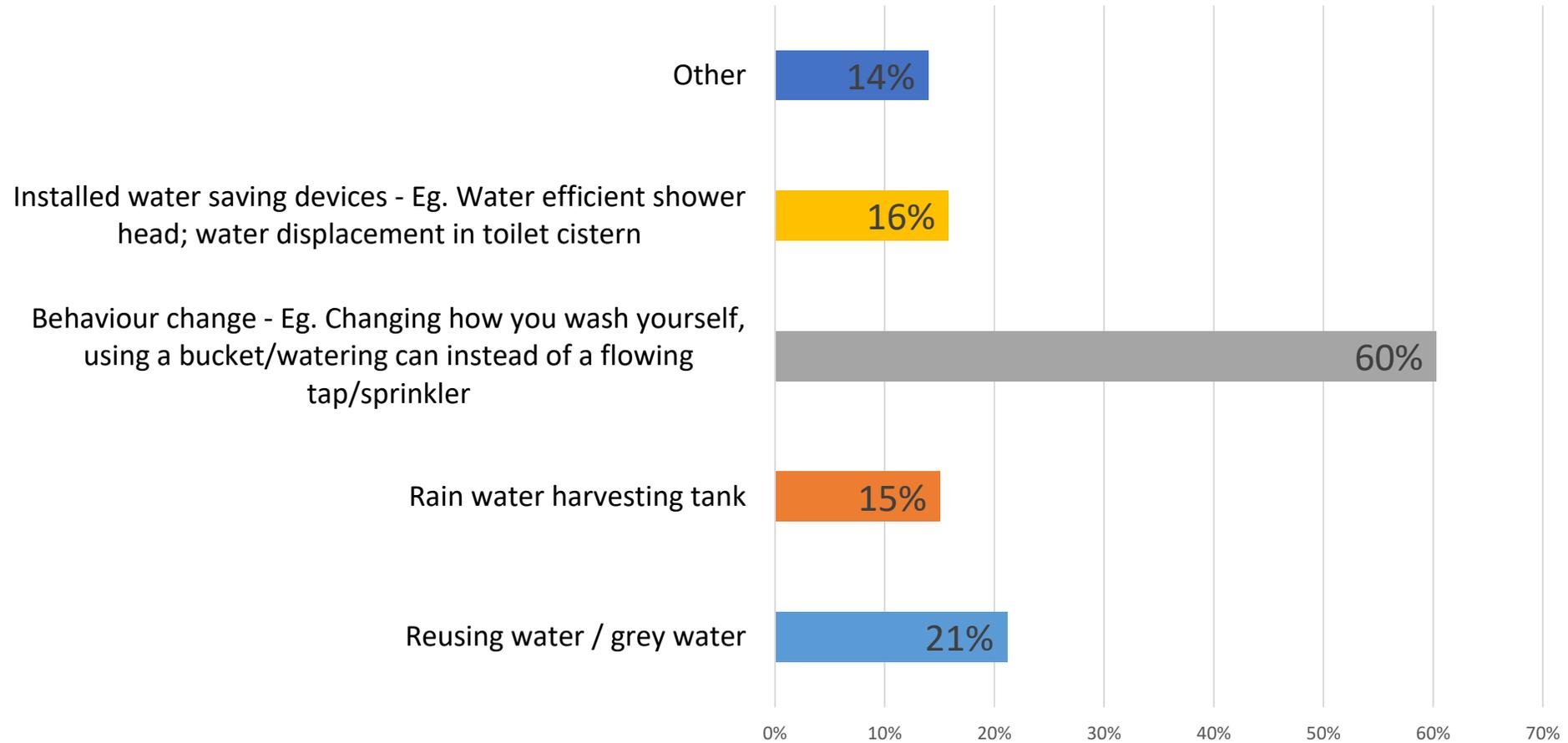
Most respondents reported being unaware of the amount that their household paid for water each month. The graph above indicates that the majority of respondents (30%) who stated a price bracket spend between R101 and R500 on water. Many respondents (15%) said that they pay R0 for water.

Perception of water scarcity versus knowledge of water restrictions in December 2019

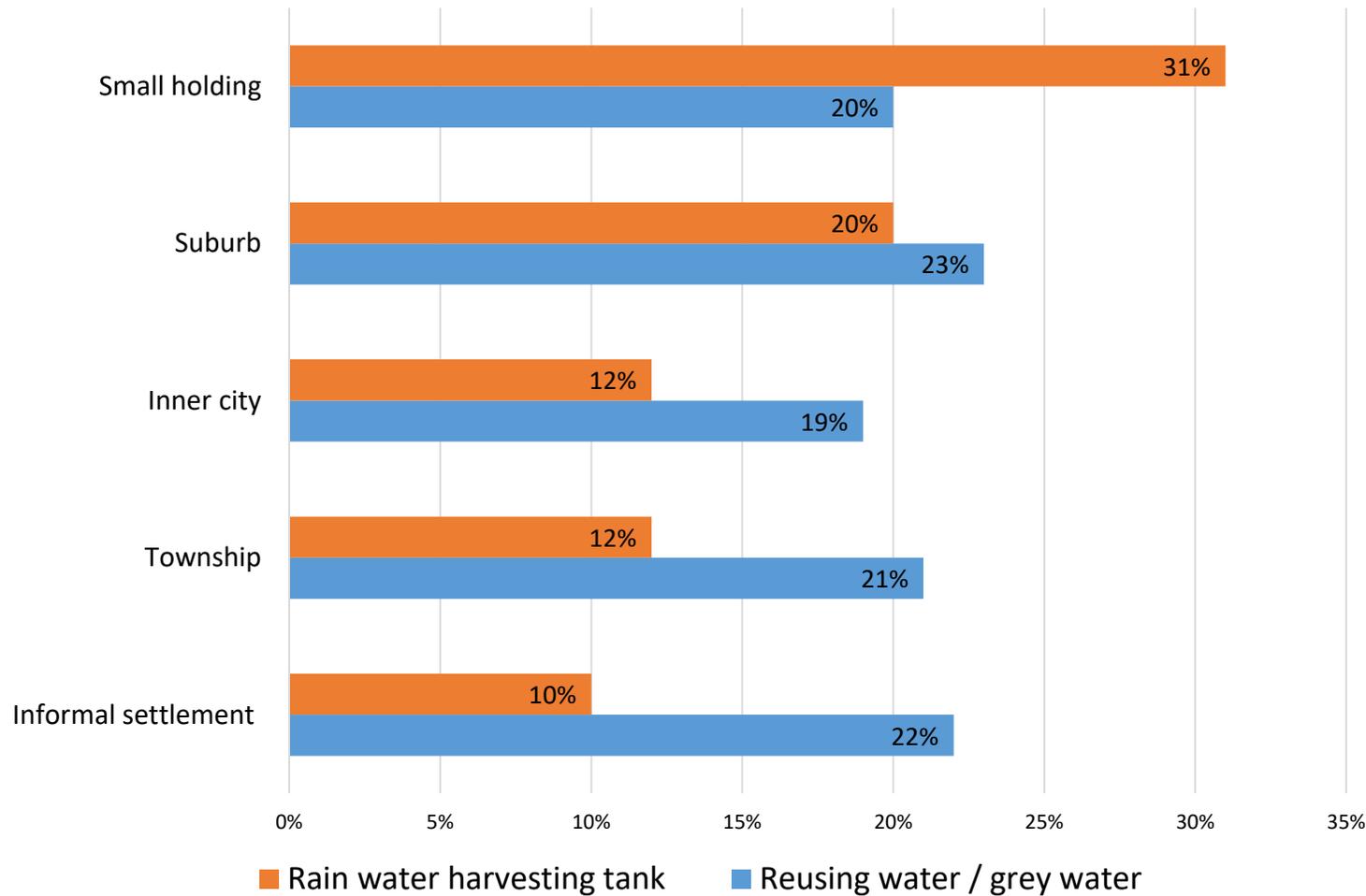


- 63% of respondents in the City of Joburg think the city may run out of water in the future.
- 72% of respondents knew that water restrictions were in place. This is nearly 10% more than the percentage of people who are concerned that Joburg may run out of water.
- However about 1 in 4 people reported not being aware of the restrictions.

Using water saving techniques



60% of respondents reported having changed their behavior towards being more water conscious



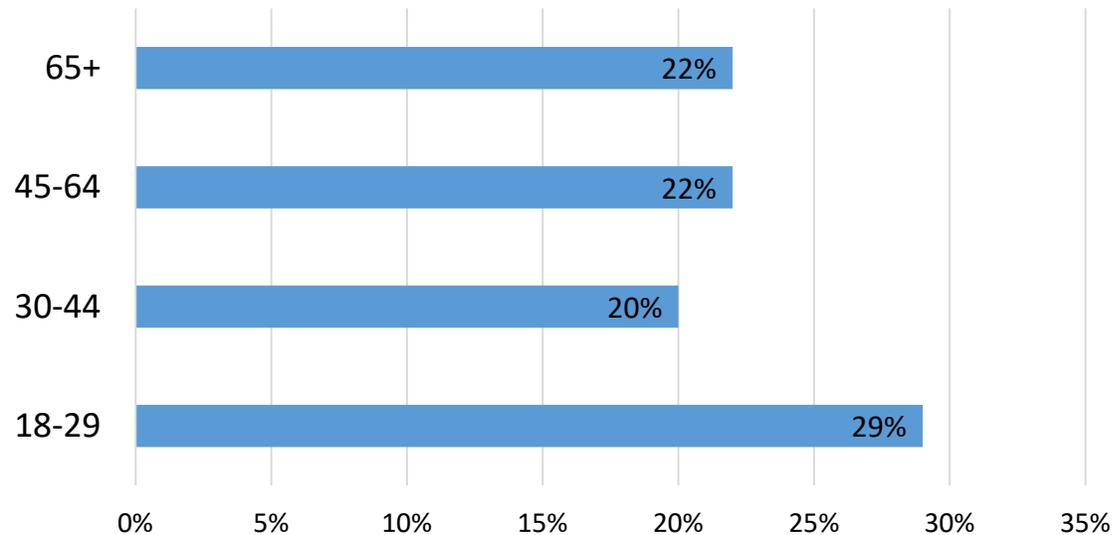
Reducing demand

Notably residents who live on small holdings are most likely to harvest rain water at 31%.

Whereas residents in both suburbs and informal settlements are responsible for the highest levels of reusing grey water.

Grey water is the relatively clean waste water from baths, sinks, washing machines, and other kitchen appliances.

Reusing water / grey water by age group



Reducing demand

Findings show that younger respondents most likely to practice recycling and reusing water.

This signifies a positive indicator for the future, as resources like fresh water become more scarce.